THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

COPYRIGHT 1941 BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

BOSTON, TUESDAY, APRIL 15, 1941—VOL. XXXIII, NO. 118

ATLANTIC EDITION | THREE CENTS Greater Boston Newsstands | FIVE CENTS Elsewhere

Cut in Gas Heating Rates; Export Control Extended; British Rush Aid to Egypt

The World's Day—April 15, 1941

New England: Gas Rates Cut in Boston Area

Reductions averaging 6 to 13 per cent in gas rates for house heating purposes were announced by the Boston Consolidated Gas Company. [Page 11.]

Minimum wages and maximum hours for intrastate workers of Massachusetts were advocated by representatives of organized labor at a State House hearing. [Page 11.]

If Britain is defeated, Germany will attempt conquests in the Western Hemisphere, Sir Norman Angell warned in a Boston address. [Page 11.]

Col. Thomas F. Sullivan, builder of subways, received the Boston City Club's annual civic award. [Details and picture: Page 11.]

The City of Boston sought full payment from former Mayor James M. Curley in the General Equipment case. [Page 11.]

A large air base is rapidly rising at Bangor, Maine. [Picture: Page 11.]

William S. Knudsen, in Boston for a Chamber of Commerce luncheon, said the wave of strikes is waning. [Page 1.]

Washington: President Extends Export Control

President Roosevelt has issued two proclamations placing additional articles and materials under export control. The first, effective today, covers construction and conveying machinery and certain mining, well, and pumping machinery. The second proclamation, effective May 6, covers six products, including some vegetable fibers, caffein and casein.

President Roosevelt placed Harry L. Hopkins officially in charge of purchasing and acquisition of war materials for all countries benefiting under the Lend-Lease Act.

The Navy Department requested legislation to authorize the President to reduce from four to three years the course for midshipmen at the United States Naval Academy.

The Red Cross cabled $25,000 to Arthur Bliss Lane, United States Minister to Yugoslavia, to be used for emergency relief of war victims. The Red Cross is assembling $1,000,000 worth of supplies to be shipped to Yugoslavia.

British Minister Nevile M. Butler, keynote speaker at the opening session of the Daughters of the American Revolution Golden Jubilee Continental Congress, said the European war was "in its decisive phase." [Page 3.]

The Senate passed and sent to the White House legislation which would increase the authorized officer and enlisted strength of the Navy and Marine Corps by approximately 75 per cent.

In Africa: British Reinforcements Speeded

British reinforcements for defense of Egypt against invading Axis columns were reported hastening to North Africa from the now completed campaign in East Africa. [Page 4.]

In East Africa the British reported the capture of General Santini, Italian commanding troops in southern Juba. British forces were said to have reached the Omo River, 106 miles southwest of Addis Ababa.

Far East: Japan Denies Designs on Singapore

Japan through its Cabinet spokesman denied that it was harboring any thoughts of an attack on Singapore. [Page 6.]

Japan-Soviet trade relations were expected to be placed on a new basis as a result of the Russia-Nippon neutrality pact. [Page 6.]

Air and Sea: Ex-U. S. Destroyer Used by Norse

A former United States destroyer—one of those transferred to Britain—was used by Norwegian naval forces in making a raid on a Norwegian town. [Page 4.]

A British light cruiser—the 5,450-ton Bonaventure—was acknowledged by the Admiralty to have been sunk by a torpedo while escorting a convoy.

British raids on the German-held port of Brest, including attacks on the German battleships Scharnhorst and Gneisenau, were reported by the British.

British merchant ship losses for the month of March were estimated to total 400,000 tons as the Admiralty announced that shapping loss summaries would henceforth be compiled on a monthly basis.

Strikes: Two-Thirds of Steel Workers Get Raises

Pittsburgh—Approximately two thirds of the steel industry's 610,000 employees have received 10 cents an hour wage increases. [Page 2.]

Detroit—Thomas F. Burns, labor relations expert of the Office of Production Management at Washington, was assigned to assist in settling the dispute between the United Automobile Workers union (C. I. O.) and General Motors.

New York—Secretary of Labor Perkins met with the soft coal negotiators last night but no immediate developments were apparent as a result of her efforts. [Page 2.]

Buffalo, N. Y.—The Great Lakes Towing Company of Cleveland, Ohio, signed new contracts with two A. F. of L. unions, providing wage increases for 1,200 tugmen.

Washington—The National Defense Labor Mediation Board announced settlement of a 24-week strike at the Snoqualmie Falls, Wash., Lumber Company. The union membership has yet to accept the agreement. The Board also announced that striking C. I. O. employees might return to work at the Phelps-Dodge Copper Products Company, Elizabeth, N. J., pending negotiations on wages, hours, and a union shop if the union approves the proposal.

Americas: Lescot Elected President of Haiti

Port-au-Prince, Haiti (AP)—Elie Lescot, now Minister to Washington, was elected President of Haiti by a vote of 56 of a total of 58 National Assemblymen. In a short speech, he pledged himself to follow the policies of Stenio Vincent, whose term expires May 15.

Balkans: British Yield Florina to Germans

British withdrawal to eliminate the Florina salient of their line in northern Greece brought occupation by the Germans of Florina, Koziani, Siatista, and other points. [Page 1.]

German allegations that the British were abandoning Greece in order to strengthen their forces in North Africa were unconfirmed.

Italian statements that the Yugoslavs had asked for an armistice also were not confirmed.

German attacks on the new Allied line were stated to have been all repulsed.

Diplomatic: Axis 'Recognizes' New Croat State

A separate Croat state was recognized by Germany and Italy, but the Axis apparently was unable to obtain the co-operation of Dr. Vlatko Matchek, Yugoslav Peasant Party Leader. [Page 6.]

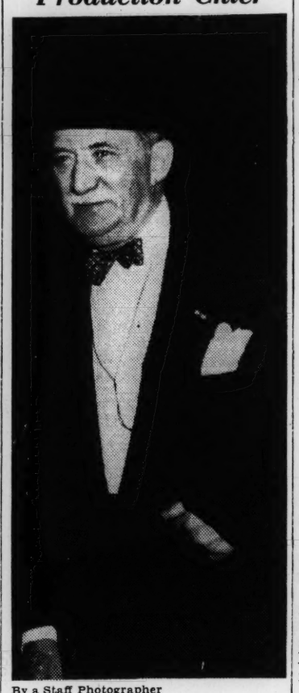
Russia and Turkey were reported engaged in political talks of an undisclosed nature at Ankara, Turkey's capital.

The Christian Science Monitor Index

Tuesday, April 15, 1941

Aviation Column	9	Local Arts and Theater Page	13
Behind the Microphone	13	Radio Timetable	14
Boston and New England News	11-12	Sports Pages	14-15
D. A. R. "Continental Congress"	3	The Home Forum	10
Daily Features Page	21	"Those things which cannot be shaken" [With French Translation]	
Editorials	22	Today's Woman	8
Education Page	16	Tourabouts	2
Entertainment Timetable	13	Washington Sidelances	3
Financial Pages	17-19	Weather	11
Garden Column	9		

Production Chief



By a Staff Photographer

William S. Knudsen

Director General of the Office of Production Management.

'Hurry Up' Is Knudsen's Cry in Boston

Calling on New England industry to produce war machines with greater speed so "we can get this war on a basis where we can look it in the eye and not be ashamed," William S. Knudsen, Director General of the Office of Production Management, today ordered an all-out effort from every available man, machine, and factory in this six-State arsenal of democracy.

Speaking with surprising heat, this "Field Marshal of America's Factories," whose calm is legendary, condemned the war on "women and children first," and made it clear he believes that in this war of machine against machine every plant owner, every workingman, every citizen must vividly realize the menace we confront, and then, seeing it, do something about it. Mr. Knudsen has plenty he wants done, he made it clear to a throng that packed every available inch of the Chamber of Commerce dining room at noon today.

New England, the tall Dane said, is the cradle of mass production and guns were the first items produced on the principle of interchangeable parts, which is the basis of mass production.

"In the early days," said Mr. Knudsen, "the Colonists had to keep the Indians out of the chicken coops, so somebody had to make guns."

He expressed satisfaction with the improved national strike picture, saying the steel situation appeared to be under control and that he was hopeful for an early agreement in the coal strike.

The worst in work stoppages is over, he appears to feel, and the production curve should now climb steadily.

Calm, soft spoken, as always, Mr. Knudsen wears lightly the manifold cares of the biggest job in productive organization since he stepped off the boat from Copenhagen 42 years ago to hear a Customs Guard yell, "Hurry up!"

Hurry Up

Now, it is Mr. Knudsen's turn to cry "hurry up!" and that is exactly what he told a group of prime contractors at a conference this morning. "We will never be satisfied," he said, "we must speed things along."

He arrived at Back Bay station at 7:30 a. m. and went immediately to the Algonquin Club for breakfast with several Boston financiers. Afterwards, he conferred with Albert M. Creighton, Co-ordinator of Defense for the New England District, with offices in the Federal Reserve Bank on Pearl Street, and with various factory chiefs.

At noon he addressed a luncheon meeting at the Chamber of Commerce.

But Mr. Knudsen's principal interest here, it could be gathered from several circumstances, was the Fore River Shipyards of the Bethlehem Steel Company.

This plant has $600,000,000 of Navy orders, or nearly 75 per cent of the total defense contracts awarded in Massachusetts thus far.

Personal Tour

Most of the afternoon was devoted to a personal tour of the big yards in Quincy, where work is now progressing on a $17,500,000 expansion of facilities, including new shipbuilding ways.

In his Chamber speech, Mr. Knudsen said the machine tool industry had done a "magnificent job." He said in 1939 the machine tool output had been worth $200,000,000. This was pushed up to $400,000,000 in 1940, and "at the rate we are now going it will be $750,000,000 in 1941."

Mr. Knudsen was accompanied to Boston by John D. Biggers, Pro-

Continued on Page 12, Column 4

Selassie Rides Truck For Triumphant Entry

Drums beat constant rhythm when Emperor of Ethiopia enters Debra Markos under British escort and unfurls Nation's flag—Meeting with provincial Ras brings drama to climax.

'Inside the War'

One of the few men to accompany the British forces, which with the Ethiopian armies have completed the capture of Addis Ababa, Edmund Stevens tells the colorful story of the East African campaign. His dispatches are written against a background of war reporting on the Finnish, Norwegian, and Greek fronts.

By Edmund Stevens

Special Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

DEBRA MARKOS, Ethiopia, April 6, delayed—To the slow, deep rhythmic booming of drums, a line of motor trucks crawls up the steep incline leading to the entrance of the small Italian fort.

Seated beside the driver of the first truck is a little man in a gabardine cloak, his keen eyes and swarthy aquiline features almost completely overshadowed by a huge sun helmet.

On these trucks, our trucks, for I helped to bring them through 400 miles of roadless, mountainous wilds, His Majesty Emperor Haile Selassie, King of Kings, Conquering Lion of Judah, is making his state entrance into Debra Markos, Capital of the important Godjam Province and first sizeable place the Emperor has reached since his return from five years of exile last January.

Lined up on either side of the approach are members of Ethiopian battalions in neat khaki uniforms. Behind them is a vast sloping sea of tight-packed, variously armed and garbed humanity.

The local chiefs are in front. Almost all have rifles but some still cling to their aboriginal spears. Many wear tunics or breeches whose olive gray denotes their Italian origin. With parted lips and straining eyes they watch the strange procession eager for a glimpse of their "janhoy" as they call the Emperor.

Riding in trucks behind, in the order of their importance, are the Emperor's retinue. First comes the Coptic Patriarch in purple robes, then the grey-bearded Ras Kassa, the Emperor's best general and companion in exile.

Emperor Hoists Flag

The passengers alight at the fortress entrance, are welcomed by the officers commanding the fort and the Emperor walks over to a flag pole from which the Italian tri-color floated two days before and hoists a silken Abyssinian flag still to the accompaniment of slow-beating drums, while the serried ranks of the Sudan Defense Force Frontier Battalion and the Imperial Guard present arms.

After the flag is hoisted, the Emperor requests the assembled troops to gather close around him and he briefly addresses them, first in Amharic then Arabic with words of thanks.

There is a pause in the ceremony as the Emperor confers with a British officer while members of his retinue exchange subdued but excited whispers and glances. After 20 minutes, a long, sleek Italian Alfa-Romeo limousine drives up and a tall figure with jet-black face wearing a brocaded robe steps out. He and the Emperor exchange cold, distant bows, after which he re-enters the limousine and drives off. The ceremony ends and shortly afterward the Emperor, too, leaves for his advanced headquarters.

This sudden apparition was Ras Hailu, richest Abyssinian prince, overlord of Godjam, and son of Takla Hawardt, last King of Godjam.

In 1931 the Emporer imprisoned Ras Hailu who was released five years later when the Italians were at the gates of Addis Ababa. Ras Hailu, who ruled Godjam under Memelek, retained his power and influence under the Italians who heaped wealth and honors upon him. At the same time, however, Ras Hailu secretly aided his son-in-law, Degach Mangasha, and nephew Negash who raised the standard of revolt against the Italians in 1937. When the present patriot movement developed, the Italians asked Ras Hailu to move against the patriots with his 7,000 well-armed, well-trained men. He evaded this on various pretexts.

Hailu Surrendered Town

On the morning of April 4, the Italians departed from Debra Markos, leaving Ras Hailu in charge. As soon as they were safely away, Ras Hailu hoisted the Abyssinian flag over the fort. Thereupon, members of the Ethiopian battalion and Sudan Defense Force Frontier Battalion came forward half expecting a trap, but when they reached the fort Ras Hailu personally announced his adherence to the commanding colonel.

I reached Debra Markos shortly afterwards. The town is composed

Continued on Page 6, Column 5

Allies Strengthen Lines As Nazis Enter Florina; Roosevelt Spurs U.S. Aid

Hopkins is made lend-lease administrator —Executive acts to brace Axis foes.

Secretary of War Henry L. Stimson warned a Senate defense investigating committee today that the United States was facing "a dangerous emergency" which "may be very prolonged." Testifying as first witness before the committee he indicated that to meet the emergency civilian needs might well have to be further subordinated to the military program to expedite production of war supplies.

Following an exhaustive comparison of the Army's problems today with those of 1917, the War Department head expressed confidence that the committee would find the total of mistakes made quite insignificant when set against the value of the time saved and the size of the task performed. (Page 7).

By Roscoe Drummond

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, April 15—President Roosevelt today initiated a series of moves all designed to embolden the Nation's whole war effort and to strengthen its aid to every country resisting the Axis.

He formally placed his closest personal associate, Harry Hopkins, in full command of the administration of the lend-lease program.

Designating Mr. Hopkins to supervise purchases "by all countries in the lend-lease area," Mr. Roosevelt terminated the former Liaison Committee established Dec. 6, 1939, to co-ordinate foreign military purchases, a committee headed by Henry Morgenthau, Secretary of the Treasury.

He brought nearer to decision the crucial issue of convoys in a conference with Admiral Harold R. Stark, Chief of Naval Operations, at a conference this morning and placed this and related war problems before an hour's meeting with his inner Cabinet Council composed of Cordell Hull, Secretary of State; Henry L. Stimson, Secretary of War; Col. Frank Knox, Secretary of Navy; Mr. Morgenthau, and Mr. Hopkins.

Aid to China Discussed

He canvassed the prospect of enlarging financial and military aid to China in an interview with Ambassador Hu Shih and T. V. Soong, head of the Bank of China and the country's most distinguished financial authority. This meeting was held at the special

Continued on Page 7, Column 6

Wide World

Henry L. Stimson

Secretary of War as he appeared before Congressional Committee.

British Ask 'Hard Facts' In War News

By Peter Lyne

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, April 15—Reaction in Britain to continued Allied military setbacks in Libya and the Balkans is taking the form of a growing demand for more hard facts, no matter how disagreeable.

There is increasing evidence of distrust in the over-optimistic newspaper reports and enthusiastic radio bulletins about "highly successful withdrawals" and "soft soap" pronouncements.

This is in contrast with comments of the American newsagencies, one of which, referring to the Mediterranean situation, writes to the effect that the ominous word of a British retirement on the main Balkan front shattered British hopes that the battle line had been established.

Nevertheless, said this commentator, the extent and purpose of the withdrawal is not yet clear. It appears to have been made according to plan and not to have been forced by German or Italian successes.

Despite German claims that the British were giving up the struggle, it remains to be seen whether the Allies were doing anything more than contract their defensive front to conserve manpower and shorten their communication lines

Military Necessity

On the Libyan front, the American commentator pointed out, it is evident that the British command is acting on the word of Prime Minister Churchill when he said that neither British prestige nor home morale reasons, but military necessity alone, would govern the conduct of operations.

The British High Command ap-

Continued on Page 7, Column 7

Greeks report German infantry driven back in mountains—British lines holding.

CAIRO, Egypt, April 15 (AP) British planes raided Sofia, Capital of German-occupied Bulgaria, the night of April 13-14 and started many fires in storage yards where munitions trucks were blown up, the RAF Command announced today.

By the Associated Press

Tuesday, April 15

The principal moves in Greece took the form of a straightening of the Anglo-Greek defense line by elimination of the Florina salient.

At the same time fresh British and Greek forces were pouring into the new fighting arena, strengthening defenses, Athens dispatches said.

Battle-hardened Greek troops who have been fighting in the mountains north of Koritsa for nearly six months were ready to meet the Nazi assault.

German panzer columns, it was said, are reaching terrain where the roads rise steeply into the mountains along narrow gorges. Infantry must be used to storm the mountains and open the road for tanks.

Nazi Reverses

Thus far, German infantry trying to attack the Greeks in their native mountain strongholds have suffered "considerable losses" and have been driven back into the valleys, informed quarters said.

Official quarters in Budapest said that Yugoslavia had asked for an armistice.

Confidential information, Government circles said, was that Yugoslavia made the request to Germany. Nothing has been published here, however, regarding the reported move.

Authorized military and diplomatic quarters in Berlin denied any knowledge of a Yugoslav armistice request, and informed sources in London declared the report "a typical bit of Goebbels' propaganda."

Indications in Berlin were that the Axis would attempt to force capitulation of Serb forces as was the case with the Polish Army.

The shortening of the line appeared to be the main aim of the British withdrawal, announced the previous day, and involved the taking by the Germans of Florina, at the peak of the old line.

Other points taken by the Germans as a result of the withdrawal were Ptolemais and Koziani, the latter being 40 miles south of the Yugoslav-Albanian border junction. The Germans said they had destroyed 30 British armored cars near Ptolemais.

Siatista also was reported in German hands, while units of the German Army and Blackshirt SS corps were said to have forced a crossing of the Aliakmon River, north of Verria.

British Hold

But while the Germans occupied the evacuated territory, the Greeks announced that all the German attacks on the British-held right flank of the new line had been repulsed. This was taken to be a reply to continuing German statements that Britain was deserting the Greeks and was in process of embarking expeditionary forces at Greek ports.

As to what movements were in progress in Yugoslavia, it was difficult to determine. The Germans said they and the Italians were speeding the "pursuit and encirclement" of the remnants of the Serb Army, which was putting up a "localized" resistance in the Mostar - Sarajevo sector. From Greek sources it appeared that the Yugoslavs still were battering the Italian lines in the northwest.

Some of the fighting appeared to be in the region of Nish. Another portion of the Serb Army, DNB reported, was being driven from the central section toward the Adriatic Sea.

In the Air

In the air, Nazi dive bombers claimed to have sunk or damaged 110,000 tons of British transports and supply ships in the harbor of Piraeus, near Athens. Some 30,000 tons was said to have been sunk. Fresh cargoes of magnetic mines were stated to have been dropped along the Greek coast by German airmen.

Rome dispatches stated that Italian troops from Zara, to the north of the Yugoslav coast, had captured the Yugoslav railway center of Knin and the port of Sibenik, south of Zara. The important Albanian highway center of Koritsa, having apparently been evacuated by the Greks because of German occupation of southern Yugoslavia, which opened passes leading from Yugoslav territory to the Greek flanks and rear, was occupied by Italian forces.

Map of Balkan war zone: Page 6.

Intimate Message from Washington

Lindbergh's Letter to Americans Against Involvement in the War in Europe Made Strong Points but Ignored Moral Values

By the Washington Bureau of The Christian Science Monitor

The recent issue of Collier's that carried Colonel Lindbergh's "Open Letter to Americans" was a newsstand sell-out all over the Nation. Colonel Lindbergh's name was not featured on the cover but there was some advertising in outside periodicals. The implication is that the public wanted to hear what one of the most-discussed figures of the day was saying about one of the most controversial subjects.

Collier's, we are told, sold over 3,000,000 copies of that issue. With two or three readers to a copy, the isolationist argument of Colonel Lindbergh may have directly reached 9,000,000 Americans, and perhaps more.

We give these figures because they seem impressive to us and because it is important to remember that the anti-Administration side of the basic issue before the country is getting wide representation. The other big weekly, the Saturday Evening Post, has been vehemently opposed to the Roosevelt foreign policy from the start.

Here in Washington we frequently hear supporters of Britain demand impatiently why Mr. Roosevelt does not move faster in aiding Britain. The people who put the question are often quite unconscious of the conflict that is going on in America's soul today. As a political correspondent it is our judgment that Mr. Roosevelt could not, if he wanted to, go much faster or further in aiding Britain than he is doing, and carry a fairly united nation along with him. But that is not primarily what we are concerned with in this article. The subject that fascinates us is the Lindbergh piece itself.

Public for Him Four to One

It seems to us an immensely challenging document. A good many people in Washington read it, and discussed it. To us, the Lindbergh conclusion seemed all wrong while the argument leading to that conclusion seemed brilliantly phrased and executed. Colonel Lindbergh appealed to isolationists all over the country to write to their Congressmen immediately. We understand that to Collier's itself the article has stirred up a great flood of letters and that, as might be expected, they are running strongly on the Lindbergh side. As a matter of fact, the response is four-to-one in favor of his isolation or appeasement proposal.

Here in brief is the Lindbergh thesis: France has been defeated, and Britain is being defeated, and the United States will be defeated, too, if it joins the fray. America is safe behind a strong air and naval force if it stays out of the conflict, and 3,000 miles of Atlantic make an insuperable barrier both to German attack and to a successful American expeditionary force. Colonel Lindbergh couches his argument, without apology, in material terms and makes no distinction between the moral aims of Britain and Germany.

We must give Colonel Lindbergh his due. We listened to him with intense interest as he testified both before the House and Senate Committees against the lend-lease bill. Human judgments are fallible but to us, at any rate, he gave an impression of sincerity and great ability. He is one of the few really first-rate congressional witnesses we have heard. For a tendentious utterance this open letter seems to us to be a brilliantly prepared job. We say that although, as we said above, we don't agree with it.

Not Swayed by Sentiment

Colonel Lindbergh bases his argument on selfish, or at any rate motives of enlightened self-interest. He makes a strong case against vacillating French statesmen who carried their nation into war behind strong slogans and weak armaments. While we think it is absurd to leave moral values wholly out of the picture, even from a military estimate, as Colonel Lindbergh does, yet one cannot help acknowledging that moral slogans alone don't stop panzer divisions.

What seems to be the real weakness of the Lindbergh thesis, however, as our military friends here see it, is that it ignores the strategic advantage to America of keeping Britain in the war.

This argument uses the same narrowly selfish approach that the Colonel himself uses. One can agree with two-thirds of his article in fact and still feel that he reaches a dangerously short-sighted conclusion. He argues that Germany can not easily invade the United States. If that is so, then on the same coolly cynical basis, does it not follow that it would be difficult for Germany to retaliate against the United States for giving Britain that aid which it is so obviously to America's advantage to give? Every day's defense by Britain means another day's preparation for America.

Colonel Lindbergh seems to assume that Washington plans an expeditionary force. We have seen nothing to indicate it here and we have been looking out attentively for symptoms on that subject for a long time.

And so we come back to our main point. Leaving out moral values does not win the appeasement argument. It simply shifts the matter to a different plane. And on this selfish plane there are just as strong reasons for aiding Britain, it seems to us, as there are spiritual arguments on the other approach.

Richard L. Strout

Conviction Needed

By Walter Lippmann

Newspaper Columnist

We shall need the conviction that this Nation and what it stands for are worth defending. We shall need to work.

We shall need to steel ourselves to possess, as did the great Americans of the past, a hard and unconquerable spirit.

We shall need to believe in our own destiny and we shall need confidence in the greatness of America.

Given these we shall be the invulnerable and invincible citadel of freedom, of law and liberty, of justice and of mercy.

In an address at the tenth Annual New York Herald Tribune Forum, Oct. 22, 1940

U. S. to Reject Third Italian Protest

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, April 15—Immediate rejection of the latest Italian protest over the recent seizure of 28 Italian ships in American ports is expected shortly from Secretary of State Cordell Hull. The Secretary has already rejected forcefully and in detail one Italian protest, while President Roosevelt has hinted that plans for the ships have already been made.

The third Italian protest, just delivered to the State Department by the Italian Ambassador Prince Colonna, terms the American action "arbitrary" and says it went beyond the scope of American laws. It gives five reasons, based on a study of American law, why the Italian Government holds the seizures to have been unjustified.

The American position, however, has been made clear by Secretary Hull who told Congress last week that nations which refuse to respect international law cannot hope to use such law as a shield whenever the whim strikes them.

Text of Protest

Following is a partial text of the Italian Ambassador's note to the State Department:

The Royal Italian Ambassador presents his compliments to the Honorable Secretary of State and has the honor to refer to the Department's note of April 3, 1941, concerning the taking of possession and control of 28 Italian merchant vessels lying in ports of the United States and the removal therefrom of the officers and crews.

In said note the Honorable Secretary of State stated such an action has been taken in force of specific provisions of the law of the United States which make it a felony for the master or any person in charge or command of a vessel within the territorial waters of the United States, or for any member of the crew, or other person, willfully to cause or permit the destruction or injury of such vessel or tamper with its motive power or instrumentalities of navigation and which authorize the authorities of the United States Government to take possession and control of any vessel and to remove therefrom the officers and their crews when such action is deemed to be necessary to protect the vessel from damage or injury or to prevent damage or injury to any harbor or waters of the United States.

In this regard and following the instructions received, the Royal Italian Ambassador has the honor to bring to the attention of the Honorable Secretary of State the following points:

1. Section 502, Title 18 of the Criminal Code of the United States, to which the Honorable Secretary of State seems, at least in part, to refer, could be applied only when the destruction or injury in question is intended "to injure or endanger the safety of the vessel, or of the cargo, or of persons on board."

But, as a matter of fact, according to information in possession of the Embassy, none of the damage and injury allegedly found on board the Italian vessels could affect or was intended to affect in any way the safety of the vessel or of the cargo or of persons on board thereof, nor could it constitute a danger to citizens, properties or waters of the United States.

2. If, on the other hand, the law meant to be referred to by the Honorable Secretary of State as having been violated, should be, as certain language in his note would seem to imply, Section 193 of Title 50 of the United States Code (Section 3 of Title 2 of the Act of June 15, 1917), it is to be observed that the very wording thereof seems to negative the suggested violation.

For that Section of the Statute draws a clear distinction between a vessel as such and its equipment. It prohibits, in certain cases, destruction and injury to the vessel but not to equipment on board the vessel; yet, in respect to the forfeiture therein provided for in certain other cases, it specifies that not only the vessel but her "tackle, furniture, apparel and equipment," as well, shall be subject to forfeiture.

"No Justifiable Complaint"

And no claim has been made, it seems, that the vessels here involved were themselves destroyed or injured; the only claim asserted would seem to be that the vessel's equipment was destroyed or injured.

3—The acts upon which action is taken against the master of the ships as well as against officers and members of the crews of the Italian merchant vessels could not be denounced as a crime because the master of a ship is the legitimate representative of the legitimate owner of the ship and acts in his behalf and therefore, the acts which allegedly implicated the Italian seamen constituted a legitimate exercise of the right of property.

4—To incriminate masters, officers and members of the crew for such acts is in conflict with the principles of international law in force of which acts performed on board foreign merchant vessels do not come under the jurisdiction of the State in whose harbors or territorial waters the ships happen to be, if and when — as in the case under discussion—the acts involved do not disturb the peace, the tranquillity or the order of said State.

Call Action Arbitrary

5. Action taken against officers and crews of the Italian merchant vessels for violation of the Immigration Laws seems also to be without legal ground because said officers and crews lived on board their ships and the vessels were compelled to take refuge in the United States waters owing to the exigencies of war.

Moreover, the Italian officers and crews were requested to and did register their presence here as aliens under the Alien Registration Act many months ago, and their presence here had been at all times since a notorious public fact to which not the slightest objection was taken by anyone connected with the enforcement of the immigration laws of this country.

Miss Perkins Aids Coal Pact

NEW YORK, April 15 (AP)—The personal intervention of Miss Frances Perkins, Secretary of Labor, in the stagnated soft-coal situation gave some promise today of at least a partial settlement of the dispute.

Miss Perkins appeared before deadlocked negotiators last night and urged northern bituminous operators and the United Mine Workers Union of America to sign a pact allowing 55 per cent of the Appalachian fields to reopen.

"We had a very pleasant conversation," was her only comment, but John R. Steelman, Chief Federal Conciliator, said that as a result of her plea the prospect for acceptance of her recommendation was bright.

"I think that the bituminous mines will be reopened very soon on a contractual basis," he said, adding there was reason to hope a majority of the mines would resume operations "within a very short while."

Mr. Steelman said that the Secretary stressed the "intense desire" on the part of the Government for an early resumption of coal production.

The agreement sought by Miss Perkins would permit mines producing two thirds of the Nation's bituminous tonnage to reopen, and would send 250,000 miners back to work after being idle since April 1, when their old contract expired.

The problem in the South and in outlying States where 45 per cent of the Appalachian output and about one third of the country's tonnage is produced, would remain in the hands of southern operators and the Union, under the plan. Some 150,000 other miners are idle there.

Southern operators bolted the Appalachian wage conference on April 11, refusing to raise daily wages to $7—a $1.40 boost—which would have made that wage standard for the entire industry.

Northern operators have accepted this Union demand, contingent, however, on acceptance by the South. This last clause was what Miss Perkins sought to break.

Carolinas Served By New Air Line

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHARLOTTE, N. C.—State Airlines is now operating between Charlotte and Charleston, with a stopover at Columbia and expects much heavier passenger traffic as spring advances, according to H. K. Gilbert, Jr., President and General Manager. The line opened last week with its unusual service that permits passengers to fly at their convenience at regular airline rates.

Pilots are enthusiastic over the flying territory in the Carolinas covered by the new line. They have made a number of experimental flights in the Bellanca planes used by the concern and say that the route offers a maximum number of landing fields and emergency landing places. The planes are equipped with two-way radio and all safety devices.

Unions Blame Draft In Seamen Shortage

PHILADELPHIA, April 15 (AP)—The United States will have a tough time manning the huge merchant fleet emerging from its shipways unless it stops putting seamen into the Army, maritime union officials warned today.

John Murray, delegate here of the Congress of Industrial Organization's Maritime Union, declared, "if things keep up the way they have been going, either the draft boards or the merchant marine will have to go out of business."

Harry Collins, business agent of the American Federation of Labor Seafarers International, reported 15 jobs available for the past four days with no takers.

Pope's Plea Calls For Just Peace

VATICAN CITY, April 15 (AP)—Pope Pius XII besought the belligerent nations in a radio message April 13 to refrain from using "still more homicidal instruments of warfare," and urged all Roman Catholics to redouble their prayers for an early, universal, and just peace.

He likewise urged upon "the powers occupying territorities during the war" that they deal "justly, humanely and providently" with the peoples under their domination.

The Pontiff spoke for 20 minutes. The message was broadcast over the Vatican City radio. Afterward priests read translations of the message in French, English, Spanish, Portuguese, German, Polish, Dutch and Hungarian.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER
Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy

Published daily except Sundays and holidays at The Christian Science Publishing Society, One, Norway Street, Boston, Mass. Subscription price, payable in advance, postpaid to all countries: One year, $12.00; six months, $6.00; three months, $3.00; one month, $1.00. Single copies, 5 cents. (Printed in U. S. A.)

Entered at second class rates at the Post Office at Boston, Mass., U. S. A. Acceptance for mailing at a special rate of postage provided for in section 1103, Act of Oct. 3, 1917, authorized on July 11, 1918.

Relic of Days Long Past

Pan American Airways

Christophe's Citadel

One of the historical spots that interest tourists on the island of Haiti.

Trip to Haiti Is Incomplete Without Visit to Old Citadel

Tourabouts

By Leavitt F. Morris
Travel Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

One of the "musts" when a cruise ship puts in at the port of Cap Haitien in the Republic of Haiti is a journey to the great Citadel de la Ferriere. From Cap Haitien the traveler is whisked to Millot in a modern automobile but from this village to the Citadel it is necessary to make the journey on muleback, a one-and-a-half hour jog.

Although the cruise passenger may see the Citadel from the ship as it approaches the harbor, the first view of the structure from the trail leading toward it up the mountain side is far more impressive. The corner of the building looms over the trail like the prow of a great ship.

Built by Henri Christophe, former monarch of Haiti, the building, badly damaged by time, earthquake and the elements, is still an imposing ruin although it is a mere shell of what it was once. Christophe built this fortress to ward off the attacks of French armies which never came.

The structure is in an amazing state of preservation. The great casements, barracks, living quarters and storerooms in some cases are roofless, but otherwise intact, and massive cannon, dragged up the steep trail to the castle with inconceivable toil, still lie along the battlements. The views from the battlements take in Cap Haitien and Acul; Tortuga, and the Republic of Santo Domingo. The Kungsholm of the Swedish American Line makes Cap Haitien one of its ports of call in the present series of spring cruises to the West Indies.

Cuban Police

Visitors to Cuba this spring and summer will have the police force to call on for assistance. Havana has established a special English-speaking Police squad composed of more than 40 members, including non-commissioned officers and patrolmen, each of whom was selected on his qualifications and his ability to speak English, Spanish, and one or more other languages. The Tourist Squad wear navy blue uniforms and have on their sleeve a chevron saying "National Police, Tourist Section." Members of the squad will at all times be found around Havana's principal hotels, in the shopping districts, at the steamship piers, and at other places where tourists are accustomed to wander.

New Mexican Highway

A new highway branching off from the Pan-American Highway in Mexico, near Ixmiquilpan, leads now to the famous pyramids of San Juan Teotihuacan, making a circle tour to the pyramids, from Mexico City, a feasible trip. The highway also leads to the old convent of Acolman.

Virginia Tours

A series of "Old Virginia Historic Tours" have been scheduled by the American Express Company for this spring and summer. The trips, which leave on Saturdays, will last a week. Points covered will be Virginia Beach after the overnight steamer voyage from Baltimore to Norfolk. Williamsburg is included in the itinerary after which the traveler in carried on to historic Richmond. The Skyline Drive through the Shenandoah National Park; Luray Caverns, and the Natural Bridge are other feature attractions of the tour. Thomas Jefferson's home at Monticello, and Ash Lawn, the home of James Monroe. also will be visited.

Argentina Tour Board

In setting up a National Touring Commission, Argentina is following the example of South American neighbors who have appreciated the value of dollar and cultural exchange derived from organized hospitality for sight-seeing travelers from the north. Action is tardy and was, to some extent, forced upon the country by the depressed export trade. The Commission, dependent on the Agricultural Ministry, is charged with converting tourist trade into a "national industry," to be classed in importance with any other main activity. Its first task is to prepare a law which will increase the trade, catering for domestic as well as the foreign tourist. It is recognized that money must be spent in advance on publicity. Travel agents report an all-around and more considerate attitude toward tourists from all South American authorities. There has been a recovery in the flow from North America after the setback experienced as a result of the Anglo-German naval action off the River Plate early in the war.

Most Steel Workers Get Raise

By the Associated Press

Wage increases of 10 cents an hour were effective today for an increasing majority of the Nation's steelworkers, as smaller mills followed the lead set yesterday by United States Steel Corporation and other large producers.

About 432,000, or more than two-thirds of the steelworkers in the Nation, were informed by last night that their pay envelopes would be $4 fatter each week.

United States Steel, with 240,000 employees, led the way. Bethlehem, with 90,000, followed, as did Republic Steel, 50,000; Youngstown Sheet & Tube, 26,000; Tennessee Coal, Iron & Railroad Company, 17,000; Otis Steel (Cleveland), 6,000, and Acme Steel (Chicago), 2,800.

Even before the move by United States Steel Corporation, the National Steel Corporation had raised the wages of 20,000 employees by 10 cents an hour, and similar increases had gone to about 5,000 workers in smaller mills. In all, more than 456,000 men have been affected.

The new basic steel wage became $5.80 a day, retrocative to April 1. Other steel companies were expected to fall into line rapidly.

The big question among steel consumers was whether the wage increases would cause a rise in the price of steel. Many steel men guessed yes, especially if soft coal wages and prices go up as well.

Oil Workers Get More

DALLAS, Texas, April 15 (AP)—More than 35,000 southwestern oil workers have received pay raises the past 10 days, many of them retroactive to April 1.

The increases generally were five per cent. They applied to office, production, pipe line, and refinery employees in the lower and middle wage brackets.

The Humble Company, Texas affiliate of the Standard of New Jersey, headed the procession. Among other Texas companies which have joined in the move are the Gulf, Texas, Magnolia, and Sun.

In Oklahoma, the Carter Oil Company, a Standard of New Jersey affiliate, yesterday announced a five per cent boost for about 500 office workers in Tulsa.

Higher salaries for the workers came in the wake of a crude oil price hike averaging around five per cent.

Oil Wage Advance

NEW YORK, April 15 (AP)—Consolidated Oil Company has announced agreement with the Sinclair Nationwide Council (C. I. O.) for a five-cents-an-hour wage increase to the 9,500 employees of Sinclair Refining Company and Sinclair Prairie Oil Company, operating subsidiaries.

The plants and workers affected are widely scattered throughout the United States, but principal units are located at Marcus Hook, Pa., East Chicago, Ind., and Houston, Texas.

Officials said negotiations had been going on for about two weeks.

4 Slain in Mine Row

MIDDLESBORO, Ky., April 15 (AP)—Four men were killed and about 28 others injured today after gunfire in the southeast Kentucky soft-coal field.

Patrolman Guy Harrell of Middlesboro said the shooting occurred just on the Kentucky side of the Kentucky-Tennessee line near this mountain town and followed a concentration of miners from this county—Bell—and adjoining counties where Union miners have sought to stop all operations pending settlement of work contract negotiations between the United Mine Workers and coal operators of the Appalachian field.

Prize Novels Seen Forging Amity Links

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, April 15—Additional links had today been forged on the chain drawing the Americas closer with presentation of $7,000 of awards in the Latin-American prize novel contest to four South Americans and announcement of the formation of an Inter-American Cultural Institute to be set up in Washington. These gestures of Inter-American friendship were chief features of Pan American Day, opening Pan American Week celebrations yesterday.

Bestowal of the awards, given jointly by Farrar and Rinehart, publishers, and Redbook Magazine, and organized throughout South America by the Pan American Union, was made at a dinner at the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel last night. Ciro Alegria, of Peru, won first prize of $2,500 for his novel, "Broad and Alien Is the World." Enrique Gilbert, of Ecuador, for his book, "Our Daily Bread"; Cecilio J. Carneiro, of Brazil, for his "The Bonfire"; Miquel Angel Menendez, of Mexico, for his "Nayar," and Senor Alegria received a total of $4,500 for serialization rights to parts of their works in Redbook Magazine. The four prize winning novels will be published by Farrar and Rinehart.

Senor Menendez was the only winner unable to attend the dinner, which was sponsored by a group of prominent Americans interested in Latin-American affairs.

Greetings From Hull

Speakers at the dinner were Nelson Rockefeller, co-ordinator of commercial and cultural relations between the Americas; Henry Seidel Canby, Stephen Vincent Benet, Erika Mann, Blair Niles and Robert Nathan. Archibald MacLeish, head of the Library of Congress, presided.

Messages of greetings were read from Cordell Hull, Secretary of State, and prominent Latin-American authors. Mr. Hull hailed the growing interest in this country in the writers and literature of the Latin-American nations and hoped the tendency would be accelerated.

"It is undeniable that students who wish to understand thoroughly a country's psychology and customs must turn to the interpretative writings of its great men of letters," he declared. "By working toward this closer understanding it is my hope that the friendship which so happily prevails today among the American republics may be strengthened and reinforced."

Mr. Rockefeller said that while there were those seeking to magnify the differences between the nations of this Hemisphere, "mere differences is no bar to understanding."

"Indeed it is the variety of cultures in the Western Hemisphere which makes interchange possible and worthwhile," he held. "Our common faith in integrity, freedom and rightness transcends such variations."

Advanced School

Mr. Canby praised the Latin-American award winners as "enrichers of our reading and allies and fellow workers in the defense of man on his way to become more normal, less mechanical, less bestial."

Formation of the Inter-American Cultural Institute was announced by Dr. Robert G. Caldwell, Director of the Cultural Division of Mr. Rockefeller's office. He said the Institute would serve as a permanent center for many of the activities now sponsored by the Government and private agencies in practical application of the good neighbor policy.

Dr. Caldwell said that while plans for the Institute were still being formulated, it would assume the form of an advanced school for the study of inter-American relations, history, Spanish, Portuguese and economics.

Courses are contemplated not only for serious graduate students, but for young business men and diplomats who need briefer periods of instruction in Spanish and Portuguese, in Latin-American problems and in similar fields, he added. The Institute will also sponsor courses of popular lectures and make full use of museums and other centers in our American cities north and south of the Rio Grande.

At the same time he disclosed that other projects were under way to solidify friendly relations between the Americas. These included, he said, exhibitions of contemporary American paintings in the capitals of every Latin-American nation next summer and archaeological expeditions in 10 Central and South American nations.

Yes, Paper Readers Do Look Inside

MACON, Ga., April 15 (AP)—Inside pages of daily newspapers are read by 97 per cent of both men and women subscribers, Jack Barndollar, Field Secretary of the Bureau of Advertising, American Newspaper Publishers Association, told Georgia advertising men here.

This, he said, was disclosed in a study of newspaper reading conducted by the Bureau. Among other findings:

Ninety-two per cent of all readers always read illustrated pages.

More women read advertisements than read even the picture page.

The old idea that right-hand pages are more carefully read than left-hand pages is untrue.

Back section pages are about as well read as front sections.

White space doubles the value of advertising, and advertising appeal to pride of ownership is 10 times as strong as price appeal.

Vinson Bill to Control Strikes Favored Substantially by Knox

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, April 15—Frank Knox, Secretary of the Navy, gave qualified approval today to the object of the Vinson bill to control strikes and remedy "defects" in the defense mediation system set up by President Roosevelt. While opposing legislation "denying the right of men to strike" he supported the Vinson proposal to freeze open and closed shops in their present status in respective companies for the duration of the emergency.

At the same time, Donald M. Nelson, OMP Director of Purchases, was telling the House Military Affairs Committee that he did not believe legislation is needed at this time to curb defense strikes. Both Secretary Knox and Mr. Nelson put major emphasis on public opinion as a means of curbing strikes and both men emphasized that the labor strife in defense industries is abating. Only nine strikes in companies having Naval contracts are now in existence, Mr. Knox declared, as against 69 at the peak. Secretary Knox testified before the House Naval Affairs Committee, following Representative Carl Vinson (D) of Georgia, Chairman of the same committee.

"I don't like to be a scaremonger," he said at one point, "but from the information I have I say we are now in the midst of the decisive period of the present World War."

Asked specifically if he indorsed the Vinson bill, Secretary Knox replied:

"The spirit of this bill is right; it needs to be pruned up a bit. Wisely devised legislation would be helpful if doesn't go too far."

Mr. Nelson told the Military Affairs Committee that the defense program is "advancing in very good shape" and there are no bottlenecks "that we cannot solve." There has been no serious labor trouble in the plants supplying clothing, textiles, shoes and such equipment with which his office is immediately concerned, Mr. Nelson said.

Unions generally, he added, have been "extremely co-operative."

Chairman Vinson urged enactment of sweeping new legislation for adjustment of defense disputes including a compulsory mediation system and a provision directed against the union closed shop.

In making his recommendation, Mr. Vinson gave a lead to the large elements in Congress who want to take legislative action to halt further defense strikes. It is a foregone conclusion here that the Vinson bill will have a critical reception from organized labor.

"Union membership shall not be made a compulsory condition for workers who desire to serve their country," Mr. Vinson cried at one point.

Another feature of the Vinson bill would be to revive the old World War industrial code, which had for its object the freezing of the union status quo for the duration of the emergency.

Five Objectives

Appearing in behalf of his own bill as first witness, as the Naval Affairs Committee opened its hearing on defense strikes, Mr. Vinson cited five objectives of his bill:

1. To set up strike-adjustment machinery;
2. To give legislative status to the new Mediation Board;
3. To confer by statute the same powers and duties on the Mediation Board that are now provided under executive order;
4. To provide a national policy as to industrial conflicts on naval contracts that will harmonize conflicting State legislation;
5. To revive the old World War "industrial code" designed to freeze the union situation in status quo for the duration of the emergency with particular reference to the closed shop.

Defense labor is not being asked to give up wage and hour gains, Mr. Vinson said. It is being asked, he said:

1. To postpone for a limited time some of its rights in order to permit mediation machinery to take effect; and
2. To allow those workers who desire to work despite labor stoppages, to continue to do so without joining a union.

Would Ban Reds

Another feature of the bill would permit the banning of workers believed to be Communists from defense plants, without court proof of their Communist Party membership.

Frank Knox, Secretary of the Navy, was called to the stand. "Step by step," he said, "I see my country encircled by the machinations of the enemies of democracy."

He emphasized the "imperative necessity" of a "completely united nation" in the present emergency, in framing any legislation. He affirmed the right of workers to strike, and said, "we must not let our resentment over isolated instances lead us into action that would be un-American in its result."

He advocated exhaustion of all facilities of conciliation and mediation before strikes are taken, and recommended the Vinson bill insofar as it carries out that objective. He urged greater discipline of workers and greater responsibility of labor leaders and he charged that "some employers" are also using the emergency to fight collective bargaining. "The fault has not been all on one side," he said. He recommended annual public accounting of trade union funds. He advised against making the Vinson bill applicable to naval defense contracts alone.

"The strike situation has immensely improved," he said. "Out of 69 strikes originally affecting naval contracts only 9 now remain, and these are all in process of settlement."

Before writing drastic legal restrictions against jurisdictional strikes, Secretary Knox said he would seek to get voluntary agreements to halt them.

Mr. Knox's statement gave polite approval to the Vinson bill's purposes, but he put his emphasis on voluntary co-operation and national unity and the effect of public opinion.

"The thought of compulsion," he said at one point, "is distasteful to the great majority of our people."

He said later that if "Germany should put into effect the activities of her 'fifth columnists'" he would like strong legislation directed against them, but not against all American labor.

Mr. Knox supported the provision of the Vinson Bill that would freeze closed shops and open shops, as they now are, for the duration of the emergency.

Representative Warren G. Magnuson (D) of Washington demanded whether this would not cause more trouble than good.

Mr. Vinson interjected that the "freezing" proposal was taken from the Wilson War Industry Board formula, and that it worked satisfactorily then.

Representative Magnuson retorted that unions had made great gains since the World War and might not be satisfied with the situation.

"It is your duty," Secretary Knox informed the committee, "not to lose your heads. If you had listened to the more strident voices in the recent public clamor you would have passed drastic anti-strike legislation. That is just what you must not do."

The defense strike situation, meanwhile has produced a confused situation in Congress.

Congress would still recommend and probably pass drastic anti-strike legislation at the drop of a hat—if somebody would drop the hat. But to date, nobody has.

The Administration is all against such legislation. Here is the list, to date, of high public officers, who in committee testimony have urged that no drastic action save as a last resort be taken either in anti-strike legislation or for compulsory "cooling off periods": William S. Knudsen and Sidney Hillman, the two Office of Production Management heads; Frances Perkins, Secretary of Labor; William H. Davis, Vice-Chairman of the National Defense Labor Mediation Board, who was chairman of the panel that settled the Allis-Chalmers strike; and John D. Biggers, OPM Production Manager.

Perfect NDLMB Record

Simultaneously the strike situation had rapidly improved. The Allis-Chalmers strike, affecting 8,000 workers, ended after 75 days; a steel strike was averted yesterday that might have affected 600,000 workers; the 80,000 Ford employees are going back to work; the Standard Tool Company's 650 workers are back after 76 days, and the National Defense Labor Mediation Board has still a "1.000 per cent batting average" in settlements. The coal stoppage is the most serious current dispute, but advance supplies of coal of several weeks ameliorates the situation.

Congress itself, it appears from these conditions, is undergoing something of a "cooling off" period. Nevertheless, committees are determined to get to the bottom of the matter, and today not one but two of them plunged into the investigation. With the Truman Committee also opening in the Senate today, defense leaders found themselves busy.

The House Military Affairs Committee today scheduled Donald M. Nelson, director of the OPM Purchasing Division, and J. B. Matthews, chief investigator of the Dies Committee.

Vinson, Knox Called

The House Naval Affairs Committee called Representative Carl Vinson (D) of Georgia, author of a proposed compulsory "cooling off" period bill, and Secretary of the Navy Frank Knox.

The House Military Affairs Committee was perturbed by the declination of J. Edgar Hoover, Chief of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, to testify on the ground that secrecy attending FBI activities makes it his custom and policy never to appear before Congressional committees except on appropriation matters.

"A policy of disclosure," Mr. Hoover informed chairman Andrew J. May (D) of Kentucky, "would in my opinion be fatal."

Some members of the Committee had counted on Mr. Hoover to refute the testimony of Mr. Knudsen March 9 that Communists are not responsible for defense strikes.

"I just don't think Communists amount to anything," Mr. Knudsen told the Committee in minimizing the "Red" menace. "I just don't recognize Communists (as a cause of defense strikes)," he declared. He expressed no grave concern over the general strike situation. Committee members who are not satisfied with Mr. Knudsen's approach looked to Mr. Matthews of the Dies Committee. The Dies Committee has issued many sensational charges concerning the strike situation, and the Committee is eager to sift them.

U. S. and Canada Joint Board Meets

MONTREAL, April 15 (AP)—Preliminary discussions were started here yesterday by members of the United States-Canada Joint Defense Board, which will begin formal sessions Wednesday.

Engaging in the preliminary talks were Canadian and United States technical members of the board, including Brig.-Gen. M. Pope, Brigadier K. Stuart and Air Commodore A. L. Cuffe of Ottawa, and Col. C. Bissell and Col. F. Kibler of Washington.

The co-chairmen, Mayor F. H. La Guardia of New York and Col. O. M. Biggar of Ottawa, will arrive Wednesday to attend the formal sessions of the board, which studies problems of continental defense.

Travel

We forgot the troubled old world . . . We had loads of fun . . . And you will too!

For as little as $13.75 per day on the Superb, New

SS AMERICA

12-Day WEST INDIES Cruise

Sailings: APR. 26; MAY 10, MAY 24; and regularly thereafter

CRUISE NOW—PAY LATER IF YOU PREFER

$165 up

★4131 miles through the sun-drenched Caribbean aboard the most luxurious passenger vessel in service . . . visits at San Juan, St. Thomas, Port au Prince and Havana . . . a program of all-star entertainment equalled by no other cruise ship.

For complete details, see your Travel Agent or

U.S. LINES

One Broadway, New York • DIgby 4-5800
563 Boylston Street, Boston • Com 4800

"Follow the Flag" WABASH

SWIFT, SAFE, COMFORTABLE RAILWAY TRAVEL SERVING

Chicago, Des Moines, Detroit, Kansas City, Omaha, St. Louis, Toledo and scores of cities throughout the "Heart of America."

Those who know — Go WABASH

When You Travel...

to Florida and the South, Havana, Nassau, Jamaica, Mexico, Canada or New York

SAVE MONEY!

by Knowing Where to Stop, Where to Eat, What to Do, and What to Pay. Preview and Plan Your Trips.

GET The Gimlet FOR ONLY 50¢

A Travel and Resort Magazine with Scores of Money-Saving, Time Saving Features. 290 Pages. 500 Pictures. Road Maps. Mile-for-Mile Highway Information—Spanish-English Vocabulary—Wonder Spots of South.

Sent postpaid to any United States address. GIMLET PUBLICATIONS, 1105 Congress Bldg., Miami, Fla.

COUNTRY ENVIRONMENT IN NEW YORK CITY

RIVERDALE HOUSE

474 West 238th Street

2 Blocks East of Henry Hudson Pkwy.

Newly Constructed Elevator Bldg.

3½ Rooms from $65
Jr. 4 Rooms from $75
4½ Rooms 1 and 2 baths

Garage on Premises

Excellent shops nearby. Fast transportation facilities. Free bus to subways, New York Central, and schools.

Splendid post-season values

Representative on Premises

Washington Sideglances

Congressmen's mail index to what public thinks about —McNary-Wallace topic at ball game: Errors at home—Other capitals wage war, Washington rolls eggs—Colonel Starling performs secret service.

By Mary Hornaday
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Washington — Children attend White House egg rolling.

Public interest: Senators' and Representatives' mail at the present time is chiefly on three subjects:

(1) Strikes.

(2) Moral conditions near military camps.

(3) (Of all things!) old age pensions.

Friendly Enemies: Senator Charles L. McNary (R) of Oregon went to the opening baseball game as the guest of Henry A. Wallace, the man who defeated him for the Vice-Presidency last November.

Before he went, he was wondering out loud what to talk to his former opponent about.

"Well," said one of his colleagues. "You might discuss how your party carried Iowa and his party carried Oregon."

Peace on the Potomac: Opening items on the United Press news ticker this week read:

London — British report defeat of Germans in Greece.

Berlin — Germans report destruction of Yugoslav Army.

Moscow — Jap diplomats seek trade, fisheries agreements with Russia.

Soft Words: President Roosevelt and Col. E. W. Starling, White House Secret Service Chief, healed a broken eight-year-old heart and made a weeping mother smile this week.

Mrs. Anna Kulikowski, native of Lithuania, and her eight-year-old son, Teddy, went to the White House to present some of the little boy's wood carvings to Maj. Gen. Edwin M. Watson, Secretary to the President. The little boy, dressed in a military uniform bearing many medals, also brought his violin in order to play for the President's aide.

In her excitement, Mrs. Kilukowski sat on the violin bow and broke it. She burst into tears. Teddy began to cry, too. Colonel Starling found a string and patiently spliced the bow.

When the President heard of the matter, he decided to receive Teddy and his mother personally.

Teddy was presented to the President, dropped on one knee and kissed the President's hand. He then stood up and sang and played "God Bless America."

Children's Big Day at White House

Wide World

Egg Rolling on the South Lawn

Children in the Nation's Capital and suburbs look forward all winter to the day that truly marks the beginning of spring for them—egg-rolling day. The day arrived on April 14 this year, and the picture above shows hundreds of the young guests participating in festivities on the south lawn of the White House. Practically every youngster has a basket.

Reynolds Raps U. S. Convoys At Rally of 'Women United'

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, April 15—It is preferable that America's $7,000,000,000 worth of war materials be sent to the bottom of the ocean than that one American life be lost by convoying, in the opinion of Senator Robert Reynolds, (D) of North Carolina.

Senator Reynolds, along with Senator Bennett Champ Clark (D) of Missouri; Mrs. Robert Taft and Representative Knute Hill (D) of Washington State spoke at an anti-involvement rally sponsored by the newly organized Women United at Carnegie Hall last night. Despite advance publicity, which described the new organization as in favor of "all possible aid to Great Britain and her Allies," the sentiments of speakers opposing such aid were vigorously applauded.

Mrs. Theodore Roosevelt, Jr. who had accepted the honorary chairmanship of the meeting stressed the need of tolerance. Referring particularly to anti-Semitism, she said, "That sort of thing will destroy our republic if we allow it to go on," she added.

Senator Reynolds said the organization of Women United and their speakers were neither appeasers nor fifth columnists, but were opposing "war mongers and those swept away by cunning propaganda."

"I would rather see our $7,000,000,000 of materials sunk to the bottom of the sea than to lose one single American life," he declared. "I would not send our boys overseas today for any nation other than our own. This is not our war."

Senator Clark declared that America should work to assure at home as well as abroad those freedoms to which President Roosevelt referred recently.

"Certainly as to freedom from want and freedom from fear," he said, "we have as yet made only a sorry start at home. It will be an ill-omened start if we set out to reform the world by surrendering the most prized of those freedoms at home."

The national director of the organization is Mrs. Austin Parker, formerly active with the No Foreign Wars Committee headed by Verne Marshall. It was declared, however, that Women United had no connection with Mr. Marshall's group nor any other organization.

Beavers Feature Wild Life Exhibit

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, April 15 — Three live beavers feature a special exhibition at the American Museum of Natural History opened to the public yesterday in observance of National Wildlife Conservation Week. Dr Charles Russell, Curator of Education, under whose direction the exhibit was planned, explained that these beavers were among the 500 in 62 colonies in Interstate Palisades Park that kept 47,000 acres of that region green and fireproof dufing the summer of 1939 when the entire east coast and New England were burned dry through lack of water reserves.

A large map illustrating the results of the United States Big Game Census report was specially prepared for this exhibition by Miss Katharine Benecker, Assistant in the Department of Education, with up-to-the-minute data on the number of deer, elk, antelope, bears and other animals in every state in the Union, based on figures of the United States Department of Interior Fish and Wildlife Service. In the leading 10 states, Michigan ranks first in wild life conservation, followed by Pennsylvania, Wisconsin, California, Minnesota, Texas, Oregon, Colorado, Utah and Idaho.

Bombing Plane Plants To Be Without Windows

SAN DIEGO, Calif., April 15 (AP) —Windows are out for bomber assembly plants soon to be erected at Fort Worth, Texas, and Tulsa, Okla., by Consolidated Aircraft Corp.

Architects' drawings call for glass only in entrance doors to administration buildings and windows of guardhouses—and blackout facilities will make even those panes light-tight at night.

Randolph Field Recruits 'Crowd Out' Airplanes

RANDOLPH FIELD, Texas, April 15 (AP)—It's tough on the planes but easier on the men learning to fly them.

Fifteen hundred recruits assigned to basic ground training are living in hangars at this West Point of the air. The planes are staked down outside each night.

D. A. R. Hears Briton Urge 'Intense' Defense

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, April 15 — A British spokesman told Daughters of the American Revolution at the opening of their 50th Continental Congress here last night that Great Britain today has, and the United States needs, the same "passion for liberty" that motivated their revolutionary ancestors.

Deseribing the war as now at a decisive phase both on land and sea, Neville M. Butler, Minister of Great Britain to the United States, declared: "If the mounting passion for liberty in Britain can be matched by an equal intensity of feeling here, then I am bold enough to say that nothing which might or craft of the enemy can do to us need cause us fear."

To the women of America and especially to the Daughters of the American Revolution he assigned the duty of intensifying national unity and "blowing its flame to a steady incandescence."

At the outset of his speech, Mr Butler remarked upon the strange course of history which brought "one of His Majesty's Ministers to Washington, to speak—by invitation—to an audience composed of descendants of those determined patriots who, 150 years ago, put a forcible end to His Majesty's authority over the soil whereon we meet."

Peoples Brought Together

"Much has happened since that July day in 1776," he observed, "and most of it, I think has tended to bring—I might almost say, to force—our two peoples together."

The British Minister described the war as having reached a crucial period both at sea and in the Balkans. "Reluctant—and not without cause—to risk all they have gained, by trying to breach the wall of England, the Nazi hordes," he declared, "have turned aside for something that looked easier to steal, but Yugoslavia has refused to play the part written out for her in Berlin and has earned the admiration of the world for her refusal.

"British, Australian and New Zealand troops," he said, "are proud to be in line with hers and to know that while they defend the vital Middle-Eastern link in the British commonwealth of nations, they are defending also the freedom of a young and gallant land."

If the Germans do not strangle Britain from the sea now they never will, Mr. Butler predicted. "The forces arrayed against them are growing stronger," he explained. "You have just sent us a group of invaluable Coast Guard cutters, our own new destroyers and corvettes are going into action, we are getting and building more long-distance aircraft to patrol the danger-zones, and in a few months' time we hope new freighters will be leaving the American yards to build that vital bridge of ships without which lending and leasing might be idle words."

U. S. Role in Affairs

A warning that the United States must go forward with its present role in world affairs was also voiced at a pre-convention national defense symposium by Dr. Edmund A. Walsh, of Georgetown University. "It is too late to stop; you cannot turn back now," declared Dr. Walsh. If England falls, he argued, the United States would face economic revenge from Nazi Germany.

"Even in the event of a British victory," he added, "the whole world will be so exhausted that one of the greatest demoralizations and depressions in history will follow. This is the moment the Bolsheviks have been waiting for, to slink into the arena and slit the throats of both protagonists in the name of the proletarian revolution."

At the same meeting the Daughters received a rebuff for overzealous activity in certain localities with regard to schoolbook censorship. "This organization," advised Dr. David Spence Hill of Brookings Institution; "should stick to its knitting. It cannot do the work of the professional organization in education, of the school board, or of legislatures, although it may study and criticize helpfully."

Federal School Dictation

In her report to the symposium, Mrs. Imogen B. Emery, D. A. R. National Defense Chairman, opposed Federal dictation of education. "We still believe," said she, "that the citizens of the various States can best keep their fingers on the pulse of their own departments of public instruction."

Last night's opening session began with traditional pomp and pageantry, including an entrance march of national officers attended by pages and flag bearers, recitation of The American's Creed, led by William Tyler Page, its author, and a salute to a huge United States flag, floated down from the auditorium skylight. Greetings were extended by the heads of two other patriotic organizations, the Sons of the American Revolution and the Children of the American Revolution.

Between the afternoon defense meeting and the night session, several thousand women attended a tea at the Mayflower Hotel in honor of Mrs. William H. Pouch, of New York, candidate for the Presidency-General, and 13 prospective members of her cabinet.

Roman Catholics to Publish 'Modernized' New Testament

NEW YORK, April 15 (AP)—The Roman Catholic hierarchy announces that a new English edition of the New Testament, highly simplified and modernized, will be published on May 18.

Approved by the Pontifical Biblical Commission, the first revision in 190 years is the product of five years' work by scholars in the original Semitic, Greek and Latin Scriptures. It is based on the ancient Latin Vulgate and the Challoner-Rheims Text and will be called the Confraternity Edition.

The Episcopal Committee of the Confraternity of Christian Doctrine said that to meet the needs of a living, changing language it was necessary to eliminate many of the characteristics of older English editions—the original Rheims and Douay version of 1582 and Bishop Challoner's revision in London in 1750.

Among radical departures in style are the use of paragraphs, quotation marks, copious explanatory notes, standardized punctuation and Webster's preferred spelling. Small letters are used for pronouns referring to Deity; and the use of capitals has been curtailed except for purposes of clarity.

Most prominent among changes in the text are elimination of many archaic forms and phrases. While "thou" and "thee" were retained, third person singular verb forms, such as hath, doth, and runneth, are modernized. Among changes of this category are:

"Listened" for "gave ear"; "had to" for "was of necessity to"; "I have the right" for "it is meet for me"; "brother" for "brethren"; "indeed" for "verily"; "as" for "forasmuch as"; "girl" or "maid" for "damsel"; and "you" for "ye."

Idioms of other languages which crept into earlier texts have been re-translated into present-day English. For clarification, "laborer is worthy of his hire" has been changed to "laborer deserves his wage"; "in my name" to "for my sake"; "all flesh" to "all mankind"; and "ends of the world" to "final age of the world."

The effect of the changes, Roman Catholic authorities say, has been to present a more readable and understandable Testament.

Picketing of Homes Enjoined

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, April 15—Holding that the closed shop among city employees is "repugnant" to both the Constitution and the Civil Service Act, Supreme Court Justice Louis A. Valente today had enjoined the New York City Local of the Transport Workers Union from picketing homes of members who refused to pay dues after becoming civil service employees.

The temporary injunction restraining the union from "intimidation" of the employees or members of their families applies to workers on the city subway system, which became a public property last year, and supports the City's contention that it has neither the power nor the duty to observe, extend or renew the principal terms of collective bargaining agreements between the union and the managements of the Interborough and the Brooklyn-Manhattan lines assumed by the city at the time of unification.

Declaring that appointments in the civil service must be determined upon merit and fitness and not upon membership in a labor organization, Justice Valente based his opinion on the ground that the ultimate purpose of the picketing was to establish a closed shop among the city transit employees. Mayor Fiorello H. La Guardia has served notice on the union that, like many other City departments, the rapid transit system is "a closed service shop, subject to the rigid provisions of the civil service laws."

The closed shop subway contracts expire on June 30, and in an effort to maintain its membership the union has been picketing the homes of some employees who have stopped paying dues.

The City now has pending a suit for a declaratory judgment, holding that it has neither the power nor duty to extend the proposed agreements. Its contention that it cannot make membership in any union a condition of employment or continued employment or require the dismissal of any employee on grounds of poor union standing is strongly upheld in the Valente decision.

If the union had the power to demand the discharge of plaintiffs who are no longer, and no longer wish to be, union members, the Court decided, "it could establish a 'closed shop,' making such membership the vital consideration in employment in the civil service," "the provision of the Constitution of the State of New York and the Civil Service Law to the contrary notwithstanding."

Busy Los Angeles Airport

LOS ANGELES, April 15 (AP)—Takeoffs and landings at Municipal Airport in 1940 numbered 330,000, the Airport Commission says in claiming the greatest air traffic of any field in the country. Fifteen per cent of the movement was military.

Fund Drive Opens At Howard College

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., April 15—Howard College, which will be 100 years of age Jan. 3, 1942, is launching its Centennial Forward Program today with a drive for $500,000. A soon as funds are in hand construction will begin on a combined $150,000 administration and auditorium building and a $100,000 library, according to Maj. Harwell G. Davis, President of the college.

Howard College, which for 54 years has been located in Birmingham, was first established in Marion, Ala., and is under the jurisdiction of the Alabama Baptist Convention.

As a preliminary to the drive, "H" Day, the annual Spring homecoming, was held April 5 with a program packed with festivities and athletic events and closing with a large open air barbecue held at twilight on Berry Field. Alumna guest of honor and reigning as "Queen of Alumni" was Gail Patrick, who as Margaret Fitzpatrick was a student at Howard College.

Bridges Has Rival As Union Head

LOS ANGELES, April 15 (AP)—Harry Bridges has opposition for re-election as President of the Congress of Industrial Organizations-Longshoremen's and Warehousemen's Union for the first time in four years.

Robert T. Baker, member of the Executive Board of the Portland, Ore., Local—which Mr. Bridges has spanked verbally at the convention which ended last night—is the other nominee.

Delegates adopted a resolution asking that all union officials be granted exemption from military conscription because "strong, welled unions are necessary to true national defense."

John Brost of Seattle opposed the action. He said "I was a volunteer in the last war and if they want me in this one I'm ready."

'Plebiscite' Is News To French Islands

HALIFAX, Nova Scotia, April 15 (Canadian Press)—An informant in the French islands of St. Pierre and Miquelon has cabled the Canadian Press that nothing is known there on reports of a plebiscite to determine whether the islands would give allegiance to the Vichy Government or the Free French movement.

Such reports circulated at Ottawa last week.

"Such news should not be taken seriously," said the cable to Canadian Press. "There is no knowledge of any plebiscite to be held here."

Anti-Sabotage Bill Hearing In N. Y. Discloses Labor Split

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ALBANY, N. Y., April 15 — The New York City Mayorality and the Transport Workers Union, at loggerheads over collective bargaining on city-owned subway lines, today awaited Gov. Herbert H. Lehman's verdict on the Wicks anti-sabotage bill governing strikes on this rapid transit system.

The bill amends the penal law covering sabotage on railroads, to extend its provisions to streetcars, buses and subway cars. Transit workers also would be forbidden to abandon their rolling stock "upon any railway or railroad track or public highway in this State."

Mayor La Guardia and Michael J. Quill, head of the union argued their positions on the measure at a public hearing in the Executive Chamber here yesterday, the Mayor denying that the bill had anything to do with the right to strike and asking that it be signed; Mr. Quill, denouncing it as the type of legislation that enabled "the goosestepping madman of Berlin to oppress the workers."

At the conclusion, the Governor heard Lieut. Gov. Charles Poletti, characterize as "an absurdity" an observation by union counsel on how the courts might construe the law. The Governor appeared to hold a like view on the charge that the measure was anti-strike legislation.

"A common-sense interpretation indicates to me that your construction is far-fetched," was his sole comment concluding argument.

The long hearing disclosed a labor split on the bill, which passed the Legislature without debate in the rush of adjournment. As a result, Mayor La Guardia found supporters from this camp for his assertion that the measure's sole intent "is to make the present penal laws of the State apply to street railways and busses, as well as steam railroads."

"This bill has nothing to do with the right to strike," he said. "It is aimed at sabotage. No self-respecting union leader can be against such a measure. If there were any word in it on collective bargaining, it wouldn't be here."

Spokesmen for the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers confirmed this view, as did the New York City Transit Employees Benevolent Association; the State Federation of Labor remained neutral, and the Merchants Association of New York acclaimed the bill as showing that "democracy has enough strength to protect itself."

Joseph Curran, of the Greater New York Industrial Union Council, called the bill a menace to democracy; John Brophy, national director of C. I. O. councils, saw in it "a sinister, concealed purpose of destroying collective bargaining"; Gustave O. Strebel, President of the State C. I. O., said that Mayor La Guardia's name had been synonymous with labor progress, but that "this bill is a mistake."

The American Labor Party today petitioned for the Governor's veto, holding that the bill was badly drawn "especially with reference to proposed penalties for violation of provisions." Anti-sabotage penalties set maximums of 20 years in jail if persons are injured and five years if there are no injuries.

Oregon Increases Scope of KOAC

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

EUGENE, Ore.—KOAC, Corvallis, the educational radiocasting unit owned by the Oregon State System of Higher Education, has received a State appropriation of $12,000 which will permit completion of an expansion program started two years ago when the Legislature granted $50,000, Dr. Frederick M. Hunter, Chancellor of the State system, said.

The two sums will provide for erection of a new plant which will bring KOAC up to standard recently authorized by the Federal Radio Commission. With 5,000 watts power, the station will "cover" the State and most of the Northwest, engineers reported.

KOAC was one of the early educational radiocasting units in the United States. In addition to the usual programs carried by educational institutions, KOAC carries such features as a continuous leased wire service on farm market news, a school of the air for secondary and elementary schools, as well as special educational radiocasts from the State departments such as the Forestry Department and the Highway Commission.

Engineering operation of the station is under the Engineering Department at Oregon State College, and KOAC's facilities are used for the practical training of radio engineers. The Program Department is under direction of the General Extension Division, which permits the presentation of programs worked out in radio laboratory courses at both the University of Oregon and Oregon State College.

Wonderful for children!

Contains no caffein!

COLLAR-ATTACHED SHIRTS

Even the shade of plain blue or white in Brooks Collar-Attached Cheviot Shirts seems to be different. The rest of the range of plain colors and striped patterns is, of course, still more distinctive. And the collars are as different as the colors. In fact, if you didn't know at a glance that they're "Brooks" standard styles...you'd think they were made to order.

Collar-Attached Shirts, $4 to $9

ESTABLISHED 1818

Brooks Brothers

MADISON AVENUE COR. 44TH STREET
BRANCH: NUMBER ONE WALL STREET
NEW YORK
NEWBURY, COR. BERKELEY ST., BOSTON

GREAT WHITE FLEET

CRUISES ON AMERICAN FLAG LINERS... TO THE CARIBBEAN and WEST INDIES

Cruise gaily out to colorful ports . . . and sunny hours bright with fun aboard your modern cruise ship, specially built for tropic travel. Outdoor pools, sports decks, orchestras, movies, all staterooms outside. FIRST CLASS—THROUGHOUT!

CRUISES from NEW YORK

16 Days . . . $180 up. Every Friday to Panama Canal Zone, Costa Rica, Guatemala, Havana; and alternately to Nassau, Bahamas or Kingston, Jamaica, B.W.I.

14 Days...$160 up. Every Wednesday to Barranquilla and Cartagena, Colombia, S.A., Panama Canal Zone and on alternate weeks Kingston, Jamaica, B.W.I.

12 Days . . . $135 up. Alternate Saturdays to Havana, Honduras and Guatemala.

26 Days . . . all expenses $241 up. Alternate Saturdays to Guatemala; two weeks exploring the Highlands and calls at Havana and Honduras.

Apply any Authorized Travel Agent or
UNITED FRUIT COMPANY, 462 Boylston St., Boston; Pier 3, North River, New York

MARSHMALLOW fluff
FOR DELICIOUS QUICK FROSTINGS
Good Housekeeping Bureau

Makes Tempting Dishes
THREE DIAMONDS CRABMEAT

Santa Fe

On your trip to or from California via Santa Fe Explore

Indian-detours

Roundabout Old Santa Fé, N. M.

● *Indian-detours* start and end at Lamy, New Mexico, on the main line of the Santa Fe.

These 1 to 3-day intimate motor cruises, in charge of cultured young women couriers, explore Indian pueblos, centuries-old missions, and prehistoric cliff dwellings in the Sangre de Cristo mountains. Your headquarters will be Fred Harvey's charming *La Fonda* in Old Santa Fé itself.

Indian-detours are convenient the year 'round for transcontinental passengers on the Santa Fe *Chief*, *El Capitan* and *California Limited*.

● For *Indian-detour* picture booklet, and details on Santa Fe service, write to address below.

1110

K. V. HENDERSON, District Passenger Agent, SANTA FE RY.
Little Bldg., 80 Boylston St., BOSTON, MASS., Phone: Liberty 5323

DUCKY DRAKE SAYS

DRAKE'S CAKES
GUARANTEED FRESH

British Imperial Troops Speed to Defend Egypt

LONDON, April 15 (AP)—Thousands of British Imperial troops released from the East African front were reported hastening to the defense of Egypt today in a race with mechanized Axis forces pushing from the west in a drive aimed at the Suez Canal.

With the British garrison at Tobruk, Libya, hemmed in by German and Italian units which already have reached the Egyptian outpost of Salum, there no longer was any attempt here to minimize the seriousness of the situation.

[In Cairo the British Middle East Command announced today that 200 Germans were taken prisoner, more than 100 Axis soldiers killed and 15 of their tanks destroyed in a repulsed attack yesterday on Tobruk, Libyan port 80 miles from the Egyptian border. The British acknowledged losing eight tanks.

The village of Salum is believed to have changed hands several times in open fighting which the British say still is in progress there.

It was not disclosed who holds the village at the moment, although the Italians have claimed its capture.

The British, however, were described as holding the lower half of the escarpment and the bottom of the cliffs at Salum.]

Although public confidence in Gen. Sir Archibald P. Wavell, British Middle East Commander, appeared strong, most observers agreed that he is facing a more difficult task than the one he accomplished only a few months ago when he drove the Italians out of Egypt.

This time, they pointed out, the British Fleet—which played a big part in blasting the Italians from positions along the North African coast—will be facing the threat of hampering attacks from Nazi dive bombers.

From this distance, the British positions around Matruh, which General Wavell made into a defense bastion when the Italians threatened Egypt last fall, appeared the strongest barrier to the Axis advance on Egypt.

The town, approximately 130 miles east of Salum, is the western terminus of a railroad leading to Alexandria, some 160 miles further east.

The German-Italian threat to Alexandria and the Suez raised the possibility that Egypt, thus far a non-belligerent, might find herself at war any day.

The Egyptian Chamber of Deputies met secretly last night to discuss defense measures after Premier Hussein Sirry Pasha had conferred with General Wavell and heads of the chief Egyptian political parties.

Almost simultaneously, the Egyptian Finance Ministry announced that the Government regarded Rumania, Bulgaria and Hungary as Axis-occupied countries and would appoint custodians to take over property owned by their nationals, paralleling British action. Similar measures previously had been taken with regard to German and Italian properties.

The latest developments in the Middle East held great import for the Moslem world. Of the 250,000,000 followers of Islam spread over Europe, Africa and Asia approximately 100,000,000 live under the British flag, and their destinies are bound up in Britain's struggle with the Axis.

Germany has been courting Moslem favor, especially in French-mandated Syria and oil-rich Iran.

A pro-Axis government controlling Iraq, the independent state which was a mandate of Britain from 1918 to 1932, would menace Britain's oil supplies which have an outlet at the port of Haifa, Palestine.

VISIT THE SHELTON HOTEL IN NEW YORK

SENSIBLE HOTEL RATES

SINGLE ROOMS $2.25 to $5
DOUBLE ROOMS $4.50 to $7

MAIN DINING ROOM
Breakfast 25c to 75c
Luncheon from 50c
Dinner from $1.00

FREE use of our famous swimming pool, gymnasium and solarium.

DINNER AND SUPPER DANCING IN THE GRILL

SHELTON HOTEL
LEXINGTON AVE., at 49th ST.
NEW YORK
Under KNOTT Management
A. R. WALTY, Manager

Mexican Leaders Praise Solidarity

MEXICO, D. F., April 15 (AP)—President Avila Camacho, in a Pan-American Day radio message, said last night Mexico was "confident American solidarity will, in these tragic and trying days, rise up in all its might as an unconquerable reality, upholding the sway of brotherhood and justice."

He expressed "Mexico's firm resolve to dwell in closest unity with other peoples of the continent."

Earlier, at a dinner in the Foreign Ministry attended by diplomatic representatives of American republics, Foreign Minister Ezequiel Padilla warned that the Americas would be guilty of "suicidal, gross and blundering complicity" if they failed to stand together in continental solidarity during the present world crisis.

He said he would welcome the day when "mighty and highly civilized Canada" would join the family of American nations.

United States Ambassador Josephus Daniels, speaking at the same dinner, said:

"Our sublime cause for rejoicing on this hallowed day is that peace reigns in indisputable sway on land and sea, insuring gentle reasonableness and blessed unity on our continent. . . ."

Cuban Senate Confers Honor on Roosevelt

HAVANA, Cuba, April 15 (AP)—President Roosevelt was proclaimed "Eminent Citizen of the Americas" yesterday in a Senate ceremony highlighting Pan-American Day programs in Cuba.

U. S. Ambassador George S. Messersmith accepted in the name of Mr. Roosevelt a diploma in which the Cuban Senate set forth its "new message of gratitude to the distinguished son of America who, after winning hard battles for the happiness and welfare of the countries of the Western Hemisphere, prepares himself to start, and starts, the great universal battle for the defense of democracy in a world disturbed by selfishness, wantonness and insanity."

The ceremony was attended by President Fulgencio Batista, his Cabinet, Congressmen and diplomats of the American Republics.

A portrait of Mr. Roosevelt was unveiled afterward in the Cuban Senate Hall of Honor.

Kew Palace Staff 'Digging for Victory'

Royal Botanic Gardens given over to potatoes and other vegetables as plowing is started.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

KEW, Surrey, England—The hundredth anniversary of the occasion when Queen Victoria handed the Royal Botanic Gardens over to the Nation finds the staff busy "digging for victory."

Five acres of the big lawn in front of Kew Palace, a former royal residence round which are ranged 288 acres of the most celebrated botanic grounds in the world, are given over now to the kitchen front. The greensward has been plowed up and potatoes and other root vegetables planted. Park-keepers have turned gardeners. Hoe and spade replace rake and broom.

In other parts of the grounds members of the staff, which now includes women gardeners, and local residents have been given plots for allotments. Here, in the evenings and at week ends, they are busy raising produce.

In Kew's famous plant laboratories too, work of national importance goes ahead these days. Research is devoted to finding new substitutes for fibers and compounds of which the supply has been lessened by the war. The growing in England of food and fodder plants also commands close attention. In normal times, when overseas transport facilities are obtainable cheaply, this line of cultivation is not an economic proposition.

Carry on Tradition

Thus the Royal Botanic Gardens carry on their tradition of service for the Empire. In the realm of horticulture they have played an important part in developing Empire resources. Kew authorities introduced the bread-fruit trees to the West Indies in 1791, quinine to India in 1860 and rubber to the Malay Peninsula in 1875.

Despite this war effort, however, the public is still able to enjoy wide stretches of the Gardens. They can still, in the words of Alfred Noyes' poem, "Go down to Kew in lilac-time (it isn't far from London!). By bus or train it's about half-an-hour journey from the metropolis. Once in the grounds the visitor may stroll by the lake, wander along the winding paths of the bluebell wood, or just sit in the sunshine gazing at the "host of golden daffodils" swaying in the spring breeze.

For the more energetic there is the Berberis dell, the Winter garden, the fern houses, the museums of economic botany, the rock gardens, the Himalayan house, the water lilies. In May the wilder parts of the Gardens, in particular the grounds of the Queen's Cottage in the S. W. corner, are carpeted with wild hyacinths, while visitors in June and July find the rose gardens at their best—the wild roses and ramblers near the Pagoda, and the large-flowered kinds in formal beds near the great Palm House.

Rare Birds Heard

Other walks take the visitor through the Rhododendron Dell, an avenue planted in 1773, through the bamboo garden and the azalea garden. The unspoilt woodlands afford sanctuary to a large number of feathered creatures. Relatively rare birds of passage may be heard there, as well as robins, wrens, thrushes, and blackbirds.

The atmosphere of peace in such a wealth of natural beauty has long attracted writers, and the Gardens have found their way into classic literature. Lord Capel's fine garden in the latter part of the 17th century is described in Evelyn's Diary, while Fanny Burney tells in her writings of the life of George III and his wife Queen Charlotte when they lived at Kew House. The red brick building now known as Kew Palace was built by Samuel Fortrey in 1631. It was occupied by George III, after the demolition of Kew House, until the passing of Queen Charlotte in 1818. The Palace today contains a collection of pictures, furniture and other souvenirs of George III and his family.

William Cobbett, famous for his writings on rural England was employed as a gardener at Kew about 1775.

Since resorts along the South coast of England are defense areas closed to holiday-makers, and many workers have to snatch a few leisure hours when they can, the number of visitors to the Botanic Gardens this year is not much smaller than in previous summers, despite war conditions.

© Fox

Scenes at Britain's Historic Kew Gardens

(1) Cottage in the former royal park near London. (2) The Pagoda. Erected in 1761, the Pagoda is 163 feet high and has ten stories. (3) Women gardeners tending blooms in the Botanic Gardens hothouses. (4) The beautiful lawns at Kew Gardens being plowed up to provide growing space for potatoes and other vegetables vital to Britain's war effort.

JUST PUBLISHED
ARMY AND NAVY OXFORD
NEW TESTAMENT & PSALMS

Specially made for Army and Navy use. Strongly bound in waterproof Morocco coette, overlapping edges, round corners, stained edges and gold lettering. Khaki colored for the Army and in Blue for the Navy.

Printed with easy-to-read onyx type, self-pronouncing, size only 4⅛ x 2⅝ x ½ inches. With Presentation Page.

Specimen of Type

28 And when I would have known the cause wherefore they accused him, I brought him forth into their council: 29 Whom I perceived to be accused of questions of their law, but to have nothing laid to

CHAPTER 24
AND after five days An-a-nī-as the high priest descended with the elders, and with a certain orator named Ter-tūl'-lus, who informed the governor against Paul.
291

No. 0142A. Khaki colored, for the Army .$ .60
No. 2214A. Same, with zipper binding 1.25
No. 0142N. Blue, for the Navy ..... .60
No. 2214N. Same, with zipper binding..... 1.25

At all Booksellers or from the Publishers
OXFORD UNIVERSITY PRESS
114 Fifth Avenue, New York

British Report More Bombs 'On or Near' Nazi Battleships

LONDON, April 15 (AP)—British warplanes dropped heavy bombs "either on or near" the 26,000-ton German Battleships Gneisenau and Scharnhorst in another attack last night on the German naval base at Brest, the Air Ministry announced today.

Hundreds of bombs were unloaded over the dock area of the port, a communiqué declared, in a four-hour assault.

Hits also were reported on power stations at Haarlem and Leiden, in the Nazi-occupied Netherlands, and German supply ships were said to have been bombed and machine-gunned off the coast.

The raid on Brest was the seventh reported in the last two weeks. The Air Ministry said that poor visibility made it impossible to determine last night whether any direct hits were scored on the Gneisenau und Scharnhorst.

Loss of one plane was acknowledged by the British in the and night attacks on German objectives.

Failure of the Germans to remove their 26,000-ton battleships Gneisenau and Scharnhorst from their bomb-scarred berths at Brest, France, was regarded in London as an indication that both fighting vessels had suffered damage.

Observers recounting air activities of the past few days pointed to British reports of dropping bombs near the two ships in six separate raids in the past two weeks, without scoring hits on the vessels themselves, but pointed out that if the battleships had not been damaged "the only sensible thing" for the Germans to have done would have been to order their removal.

These sources conceded, however, that the Germans might still consider Brest safer than other harbors, or that damage to the harbor of Brest might have prevented the ships from leaving.

Meanwhile, German daylight raiders were reported today over the Liverpool area, the East Midlands and Northwest England.

[In Berlin, DNB, official news agency, claimed that 19 grounded planes were destroyed by Nazi bombers in attacks on air in Southern England during the night. Yesterday, Nazi dive bombers were said to have attacked "an important industrial works" in Manchester, scoring four direct hits with heavy bombs on assembly plants. Other attacks were reported on British airplane factories, where the Germans said production was interrupted.]

Boeing Bombers Break All Records

By the Associated Press

London, April 15

The first lot of American-made Boeing B17C bombers, just arrived in England, broke all speed records for trans-Atlantic flights, the Ministry of Aircraft Production said last night.

The big bombers have a speed of 300 miles an hour at 25,000 feet and a flying range of 2,450 miles with a "very heavy bomb load," it was said. The time was not given.

Swiss Freight Cars Go Far To Get Food and Materials

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BERN, Switzerland—If Swiss freight cars could talk, they would tell of adventures in many foreign countries far away from their little Alpine republic. For Swiss rolling stock is the most widely-traveled, cosmopolitan rolling stock in all Europe. Half of Switzerland's 17,000 freight cars are always under way in some foreign country under present transportation conditions.

Swiss freight cars see the blue waters of the Adriatic and feel the warm Italian sun. They get as far as Bessarabia on the Black Sea and can watch Russian troops massed along the Danube facing their German rivals in the Balkans.

Swiss freight cars are singed by blazing oil wells in Polesti and shaken by earthquakes that dislocate tracks in Rumania. They roll through the melancholy ruins of former prosperous Polish cities and crawl cautiously over makeshift bridges in Belgium and the Netherlands.

In France they help hunted refugees flee from their persecutors and see women and children cold and hungry. In Hungary they hear the clear ring of the gypsy songs on the endless plains.

National Needs Served

When they cross the Swiss borders they have to jerk along behind smoky, chugging steam locomotives instead of gliding along with the smooth, powerful electric engines which are Switzerland's pride.

They may laugh at the Balkan switchman, whose counterpart in Switzerland has long been replaced by an automatic, electric, foolproof switch system. When Rumanian or Bulgarian engineers miss the signal so that their train jumps the track or piles up on the train ahead, Swiss freight cars remember that such accidents are impossible in Switzerland where an "automatic engineer" responds to the signals without the human element.

The Swiss do not like to see their rolling stock go away so often and stay away as long as it does. They know, however, that it is performing an important national service.

Switzerland of all European countries is most dependent on foreign sources for raw materials for its industries and for foodstuffs to feed its 4,000,000 population. The only way for Switzerland to get these things—which are scarce because of the competition of the the Axis powers—is to send its rolling stock out to haul them home.

Often Held Too Long

In normal times it is customary for the country selling the goods to deliver them in their own freight cars. War conditions, however, have made this impossible for many countries.

The Swiss do not mind so much using their own cars to haul their purchases, but they have also often had the experience that their rolling stock is held by foreign countries long over the normal period and is used by them for internal traffic. In such cases a rental is paid, but the Swiss would prefer not to rent out their cars, which in view of present-day raw material shortage, are very difficult to replace.

Swiss conditions are part of a general European shortage of rolling stock, according to railway officials here. Switzerland could use more freight cars, even though as a European trading center, it has proportionately more than most other countries.

Normal Conditions Awaited

Transportation of Switzerland's citizen army, which is constantly moving back and forth from its duties on the frontier to its civilian duties on farms and in businesses, requires much space. Recent repatriation of French and Moroccan troops made ski trains into Switzerland's Alpine playground greatly overcrowded.

The Swiss could use 100 tank cars for hauling oil and gasoline from Rumania. They are not planning to construct many, because when normal conditions return and Rumania is again able to use its own rolling stock, the Swiss tanks would be superfluous.

The Swiss federal railway has ordered 1,000 freight cars from Switzerland's machine shops. They do not, however, expect to get all of them finished because of an expected shortage of iron and steel.

Whatever may be Switzerland's transportation difficulties, railway officials say, "We are glad still to be able to purchase food and raw materials in Europe. We don't how long this will last, but as long as it does we will be willing to go and get the things ourselves."

Pan-American Diners Warned on Shipping

PHILADELPHIA, April 15 (AP)—A Pan-American Day banquet in Philadelphia was told last night that the Good Neighbor Policy "may turn sour" if the United States, in helping Great Britain, permits surpluses to accumulate in Latin-American countries because of weakened shipping facilities.

"Then again," said James S. Carson, Vice-President of the Pan-American Society of New York, "in the procedure of priorities we can smother the relatively small attempt at (South American) industrialization created as a result of the first World War and which is being stimulated by this one."

Mr. Carson, who also is Vice-President of the American and Foreign Power Company, added:

"If we finally allocate sufficient shipping for our Latin-American trade we must find ways and means to help them dispose of their surpluses of raw materials and at the same time to sell and deliver to the absolutely necessary equipment . . . to prevent complete disruption of their economic life.

"The other Americas are absolutely necessary to us now and will be much more so when peace comes."

Italian Troops Take Place of Nazi Guards

VICHY, France, April 14 (AP)—Travelers from the occupied zone reported yesterday that Italian troops have taken the place of German guards for the last three days at Moulins, official crossing point on the demarcation line.

This was the latest of reports from various towns of occupied France that Italians had been substituted for German forces.

Ship Loss Totals Monthly

LONDON, April 15 (AP)—The British announced today they would issue totals of merchant shipping losses monthly in the future, instead of each week.

[Heretofore, the Admiralty has issued a statement of shipping losses each Tuesday.]

An authoritative source said the April losses would be announced about mid-May.

British, Allied, and neutral shipping losses in March, already announced in weekly totals, were approximately 400,000 tons.

This source said the losses in monthly totals "will make it more difficult for the enemy to deduce the proportion of these losses due to submarines, airplanes, raiders and mines."

It also would give the public more proportionate appreciation of the situation and obviate big amendments which have been necessary to weekly totals, because of the wide areas over which British ships sail, it was said.

It was explained further that a week's losses of 20,000 or 30,000 tons tended to cause undue optimism and make people imagine that the Battle of the Atlantic already had been won, while a week's loss of 150,000 or 200,000 tons tended to cause undue pessimism.

Enjoy a Refreshing Spring Vacation Here!

Outdoor recreation, indoor game room, campfire dinners . . . every comfort, delicious meals and an atmosphere of pleasant friendliness.

Golf—Horseback Riding—Fishing
A. Gordon Moody, Manager

THE NORTHFIELD and CHATEAU
EAST NORTHFIELD MASS

Raiders in U. S. Ship

LONDON, April 15 (AP)—The former United States destroyer Mansfield, one of four turned over to the Norwegian Government-in-Exile, by the British, was used by the Norwegian Navy on the night of April 11 in a raid on fish oil factories at Oeksfjord, near Tromsoe, Norway, it was disclosed today.

News of the exploit by the Norwegian-manned destroyer — still operating under its American name —was given by the Norwegian Government's press officer.

This raid, it was explained, had the same purpose as the March 4 pounce by the British Navy on Lofoten Island, where fish oil plants and storage tanks were dynamited.

In that foray by several British warships, 11 German-controlled vessels were sunk, 225 prisoners were captured and 300 young Norwegians were brought back to England for service with the Allies.

This lone-wolf raid by the Norwegians in charge of the Mansfield was the same one which had been reported heretofore as having taken place variously on the nights of April 12 and 13.

The Mansfield already has returned safely to her base "somewhere in England" Norwegian authorities said. They added that not one member of the expedition was injured during the operations.

Court Rules '17 Fund Should Go to Troops

PHILADELPHIA, April 15 (AP)—A fund established in 1917 to supply comfort kits for World War soldiers should be used to provide 1941 drafted men with the same articles the Pennsylvania Supreme Court ruled yesterday.

A voluntary committee solicited the money 24 years ago to buy toilet articles for soldiers from the First and Second Wars of Pittsburgh. At the end of the World War the fund was $2,395 and through the years has grown, with interest, to $4,174.

A Pittsburgh group sought to have the money used for a permanent memorial to the men who served in 1917-18. The Allegheny County Court held this was the "next best thing" to the original plan.

The Supreme Court, however, reversed the lower court and in a unanimous decision declared:

"At present, similar circumstances which gave rise to the fund exist and, therefore it should be applied to the very same purpose for which it was raised."

Position Open for
CIRCULATION MANAGER

Good position of wide scope open for a Circulation Manager with The Christian Science Publishing Society. Experience in circulation and promotion work on a metropolitan daily newspaper or magazine is important. Please send full details, including experience, education, references, and other qualifications to Personnel Department, THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY, One, Norway Street Boston, Mass.

SHORT SPRING CRUISES

Go now . . . enjoy cruise-fun . . . and friendly, invigorating Southern sun . . . on a big, modern American flag liner, with splendid facilities for sports and relaxation. The fares include delicious meals, entertainment and stateroom accommodations . . . ship is your hotel throughout.

Sailings from New York 12 Noon

TO JACKSONVILLE calling enroute at CHARLESTON, 6 DAYS $45 up
Every Tues. and Thurs. Two 6 hour calls at Charleston. 10 hours in Jacksonville.

TO CHARLESTON . . . . . 4 DAYS $38 up
Every Thursday, 6 hours for sightseeing in Charleston.
Additional service to Charleston every Tuesday.

TO MIAMI . . . . . 6 DAYS $60 up
Every Saturday, 2 calls (5 hours each) at Jacksonville; 8 hours in Miami.

Above fares allow stopovers, except on Miami cruise for which stopover is $5 extra.

● 8, 9, 10, 11, 13 day all-expense Cruise-Tours—variously to Miami, Miami Beach, Miami and Havana, Hollywood Beach, Sea Island, St. Augustine, Ponte Vedra.

Apply to YOUR TRAVEL AGENT *or*
CLYDE-MALLORY LINES
50 Franklin St., Boston; Pier 34, North River, New York

You'll like it as a Cereal and in Muffins, too!

Made by Kellogg's in Battle Creek
COPYRIGHT 1940 BY KELLOGG COMPANY

"TO NEGLECT DEFENSE IS TO INVITE DISASTER"

All-American Task

RIGHT in the forefront of the vast defense task that faces the country is the vital need to bring the greatest effort of the greatest number swiftly to bear on the problems at hand.

That this is already happening is clear from a glance into the more than 35 General Motors plants where defense production is the Number One job.

Here you see mobilized the effort not merely of a single organization but of literally hundreds of businesses large and small teaming up smoothly together to provide the speed the program needs.

In the defense production of one GM division, 50 outside machine shops are sharing in the work.

In another, parts are secured from 83 outside suppliers, while raw materials come from 37 other sources.

In still a third case, more than half of the dollar volume represented by existing defense contracts will go to other companies for supplies—companies scattered over seven Middle West states.

Even the GM-developed Allison aircraft engine is built of materials, parts and sub-assemblies drawn from suppliers in 65 communities scattered from Clarinda, Iowa in the west, to Hartford, Conn. in the east.

This procedure is not strange to anyone familiar with the normal workings of American industry.

It is this breaking up of big jobs into little ones, the spreading of mighty tasks over many shoulders, that is the secret of American efficiency and industrial might.

Certainly the great task of preparing for national defense is not a task delegated merely to a few or undertaken only by a handful. It is a task in which the whole country is already taking part, and one in which the whole country will participate—in steadily enlarging measure.

GENERAL MOTORS

CHEVROLET · PONTIAC · OLDSMOBILE · BUICK · CADILLAC
FRIGIDAIRE · DELCO · GM DIESEL

Japan Denies Singapore Drive Plans; Soviet-Nippon Trade Pact Said in View

TOKYO, April 15 (AP)—Ko Ishii, spokesman for the Cabinet Board of Information, said today there was no truth in rumors widely circulated in Tokyo that Japan intended an aggressive military or naval move against the British naval base of Singapore.

The foreign colony has been considerably upset by these rumors which, reliable observers say, various diplomatic missions have forwarded to their home Governments.

Mr. Ishii said he was authorized by the Government to "absolutely and flatly deny that Japan intended to send an Army or Navy force against or to Singapore."

"Premier Prince Konoye already has stated that Japan's southward intentions are clearly and entirely peaceful and economic," Mr. Ishii said. "This report (about Singapore) is entirely groundless and the propaganda of war mongers."

The Japanese Government seldom recognizes rumors of this kind, but it was reliably reported that the Foreign Office was astonished by the widespread nature of the rumors and the nervousness of foreign diplomats and so decided the best course was to make a denial.

Chinese View

CHUNGKING, April 15 (AP)—The official Chinese Central Daily News in an editorial today concerning the Japanese-Soviet nonaggression pact said, "We consider the pact a regrettable action and severe blunder on the part of Soviet Russia."

The newspaper recalled that Soviet Russia in 1937 solemnly signed a non-aggression pact with China whereby it was clearly stipulated that if either signatory was threatened by an outside power the other was obligated not to conclude any other agreement detrimental to his fellow signatory.

The editorial also recalled instances in which Russia publicly declared it would never recognize the puppet state Manchukuo created by Japanese aggression, but would respect Outer Mongolia as an integral part of China.

But at any rate China remained skeptical of Japan's gaining any real advantages under the pact, the Daily News Editorial said.

Chinese Communists appeared to have been stunned by the Japanese-Soviet Pact of neutrality signed Sunday in Moscow.

Their eventual reaction was awaited with interest by observers in China because they always have insisted that a Japanese-Soviet agreement was impossible, and have based their co-operation with Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek on a common anti-Japanese program.

In recent months, however, this co-operation was threatened by clashes between Chinese regulars and Chinese Communist troops who were dispersed when they refused to obey orders to transfer their operations north of the Yellow River.

Chou En-lai, the Chinese Communist leader, was unavailable for comment, and lesser officials indicated that they were unable to explain the Moscow move or to predict what course the Chinese group was likely to adopt.

Informed sources, however, expressed belief that Chinese Communists' only chance of maintaining their present status in China would be in an official severance of all connections with the Comintern in Moscow.

If they continue to follow Moscow, these quarters said, it was likely their influence would deteriorate rapidly.

Chinese military experts expressed the view that any new Japanese drive in China as a result of the pact would not prove decisive in the nearly four-year-old war.

These experts insisted the number of troops Japan would be able to transfer from Manchukuo as a result of the new Soviet guarantee of the Manchukuo frontiers—perhaps 125,000 men of 250,000 garrisoned there—would not be enough to deal a vital blow to this country.

How Nazis See Pact: Step to 'World Order'

By the Associated Press

Berlin, April 15

By signing the Russian-Japanese Neutrality Pact, Soviet Russia takes an ordered place in the "organization of great world spaces," which tri-partite members are arranging, the German commentary Dienst aus Deustchland said last night.

Such world spaces have been defined roughly by writers and commentators here as:

Europe and Africa where Germany and Italy are to be dominant; the Orient where Japan was to have her sphere of influence; the Western Hemisphere where the United States or some Pan-American scheme of leadership was to be allowed to work out is destiny; Russia was said to have a dual Asiatic and European mission.

Plane Mystery

SHANGHAI, April 15 (AP)—Flights of 25 to 100 Japanese planes have been roaring over Shanghai the past few days, giving rise to speculation whether the Japanese were transferring them from the north in preparation for any move in the Southern Pacific.

The point also was raised in some quarters that they might be experiencing stiffened Chinese resistance in this area and were bringing in the planes to reinforce their local air force. The Japanese themselves were silent.

Clemson Offers Plant For Army Training

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CLEMSON, S. C.—The facilities of Clemson College have been offered to the War Department by Dr. R. F. Poole, President, as a summer training school for officers. The proposal is now under consideration by Department officials.

A large area at the institution is available for training grounds and cooking and sleeping facilities are available for the accommodation of at least 2,600 men.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SHANGHAI, April 15—While the Russo-Japanese neutrality pact burst upon a surprised world yesterday, it was no surprise to neutral observers here, who had been watching the Soviet-Japanese trade talks in Moscow a month ago with every anticipation that they might lead to something of the kind.

Shanghai had not forgotten the lesson of August 1939, when a Soviet-German trade pact was followed a few days later by a non-aggression pact. And that in turn was followed immediately by the German invasion of Poland. The fact that a neutrality pact has been arrived at by Tokyo and Moscow, while a trade pact still awaits completion does not modify the seriousness of the situation.

It is felt here that the new Japanese-Russian rapprochement will tend to give added strength to those in Japan who are pressing for a more vigorous southward policy and may be sufficient to result in a Japanese move on the Netherlands East Indies.

Relieved from fear of a Russian attack from the north, Japan, it is believed, will feel freer to go adventuring into the South Seas. Moreover an obvious willingness on the part of the Kremlin to deal with Japan more normally than has been the case for the past several years appears likely to strengthen the position of Japanese extremists and undermine those who are pressing for moderation.

Japanese-Russian trade actually is a mere drop in the bucket for both countries and although an increase would certainly result from a formal agreement, a trade pact could never free Japan from her need for or dependence on American and other third-power trade.

At the present time, during the first half of 1939, for instance, the last pre-war period, Japan exported 203,000 yen (about $50,750) worth of goods to Siberia and European Russia combined and imported 99,000 yen worth. Those figures represent approximately .002 and .00009 respectively of Japan's total exports and imports to and from non-yen bloc countries. Exports to Russia are about as great as those to Greece and imports from that country bulk even less than those from Nicaragua. It can be seen that an improvement in Japanese-Russian trade does not necessarily mean any tremendous turnover.

In the past, however, trade between the two nations was considerably higher, reaching an all-time peak of 46,220,000 yen in 1930. Since then it has run downhill steadily save for the impetus given by the Russian sale of the North Manchurian Railway, a great deal of the purchase price going back into the buying of Japanese goods.

Working against any large increase at the present time is the fact that neither country has the vital raw materials or finished goods wanted by the other or is willing to part with them. Both want machine tools, for example, and neither is interested in a trade of non-war essentials at the present time. If that trade serves political ends, however, it certainly will not be turned down.

French to Accept

VICHY, France, April 15 (AP)—Unofficial Japanese sources here said yesterday that the French have sent "final instructions" to their delegation in Tokyo to accept Japanese proposals in the economic negotiations with French Indo-China.

The French were declared to have agreed to accept payments for goods in Japanese yen instead of United States dollars, for which they had asked originally.

The most important item, these sources said, is rubber, but quotas on rice, coal and zinc also will be set.

Sequel to Pact

MOSCOW, April 15 (AP)—The Neutrality Pact by which Soviet Russia and Japan recognized each other's frontiers in Northeast Asia is to be followed by a general settlement of outstanding economic and political issues in the interests of peace, the Soviet press indicated today.

The pact was hailed by Pravda, the Communist Party organ, as a far-reaching step to make good neighbors out of the two traditional rivals.

Pravda said the accord cleared the way "for regulation of other unsolved questions between the U. S. S. R. and Japan" and would help found an era of political and economic co-operation between the two powers.

Such outstanding questions were listed as follows:

1. A trade agreement which has been in negotiation for months, but without concrete result as yet.

2. A permanent fisheries agreement respecting the rights Japan is to receive in waters adjoining the Siberian coasts, one of the most troublesome questions in Soviet-Japanese relations. This, too, has been the subject of long negotiation.

3. Demarcation of the frontiers of Japan's puppet state of Manchukuo and Russia's protégé, the Outer Mongolian Peoples Republic.

A joint commission has been at this task, too, for many months.

U. S. 'Gas' Seized

SHANGHAI, April 15 (AP)—The United States Consulate General made representations yesterday to Japanese authorities over the seizure by Japanese river police of 5,000 drums of American-owned gasoline from the British freighter Shanghai.

The gasoline was loaded by the Texas Oil Company for shipment to Rangoon, Burma, but was unloaded by the Japanese under the recent "embargo order" issued by the Japanese-sponsored Nanking regime.

The order prohibits shipment of 23 important commodities, mostly American products, to South China, Hong Kong, Macao, Burma or French Indo-China.

The Consulate was understood to have notified the Japanese that the United States did not recognize the Nanking regime's right to issue such an order or the Japanese right to enforce it.

Meatless Days

TOKYO, April 15 (AP)—Effective Friday, Japan will have four meatless days a month.

This restriction follows closely on the Government's strict rationing of rice. For some weeks it has been virtually impossible to buy pork in Tokyo, although there has been no evidence of a scarcity of beef.

Legion Head Hits At C. I. O. Leaders

NEW YORK (AP)—Milo J. Warner, National Commander of the American Legion, accuses "some of the leaders" of the Congress of Industrial Organizations of promoting "lawless head-smashing tactics" in the defense emergency and of condoning Communist elements in the organization.

The Legion, he said, in a speech prepared for delivery at a meeting of the Ohio Society of New York, seeks "no part in labor disputes as such," but opposes lawlessness on the part of employers and unions alike.

Mr. Warner said "the majority of labor and industrial leaders" had recognized the fact that responsible leadership could prevent outbreaks of violence, and were making sincere efforts "to meet and solve" the problem.

"Unfortunately there are some leaders who are not doing so," he said. "I refer to some of the leaders of the Congress of Industrial Organizations."

Mr. Warner said C. I. O. leaders had made no effort to "clean their organization of radical and Communist elements which promote lawlessness and disorder—not to win stakes as they claim—but to cripple the defense work of the United States and cripple the Government of the United States."

Defense Disrupts Chesapeake Boats

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RICHMOND, Va., April 15—The national defense program has boomed Chesapeake shipping to such an extent that Eastern Shore captains not only are placing "retired" boats back in service, but find it difficult to find hands to man their ships.

Skippers report that the demand for services of bay boats has taken a big jump since the first of the year. Watermen whose boats ordinarily are laid up for weeks at a time are having few idle days.

Both sail and power craft are busily transporting lumber, piling and other material for building projects. With the demand for quickly scheduled trips, power plants are being installed in many ships which, heretofore, have depended exclusively on sail.

New Defense Stamp Goes on Sale May 1

By the Associated Press

Washington, April 15

New postal savings stamps proclaiming America on Guard and picturing The Minute Man statue at Concord, Mass., will go on sale at 16,000 post offices May 1 in a first step in the new defense bond sale program.

The stamps, 200,000,000 of which were ordered, will be in denominations from 10 cents to $5. They can be used to make installment purchases of defense bonds.

Axis Presses Forward in Balkans

By a Staff Artist

Latest Developments on War Front

Black arrows indicate the main points of Axis advance in the Balkans. This advance, as far as the Germans are concerned, was mainly into territory evacuated by the British in order to straighten their lines. The new shorter defense line is indicated on map.

Independent Croat Nation 'Recognized' by Parent Axis

ROME, April 15 (AP)—Italy and Germany recognized today a new "independent State of Croatia."

The Italian announcement said Ante Pavelitch, terming himself chief of the Croatian National Government, asked Italy's recognition in a note to Premier Benito Mussolini and said frontiers of the state would be established "in agreement with the governments of the Axis powers."

Signor Mussolini assured Mr. Pavelitch of recognition by Italy in a personal message.

[The recognitions contain a most significant omission. There is no reference to Dr. Vlatko Matchek, leader of the Croat Peasant Party and Vice-Premier in the Yugoslav Government of Premier Gen. Dusan Simovitch.

In the early German reports of the plans for the separate Croat State it was hinted that Dr. Matechek was co-operating with the German-controlled regime. This would have been a major reversal as it was Dr. Matchek's co-operation with the Simovitch Government that cemented Yugoslav opposition to the Axis. Absence of his name in the new reports thus tends to cast doubt on the German original claims.]

The text of Il Duce's message:

"I received your telegram with which, in conformity with the will of the Croat people, you informed me of the proclamation of the independent State of Croatia and asked recognition of independent Croatia by Fascist Italy.

"I salute with great satisfaction the new Croatia, which is reacquiring its long-coveted liberty now the Axis powers have destroyed the artificial Yugoslav construction.

"I am pleased to inform you of the recognition of the independent State of Croatia by the Fascist Government, which will be happy to reach agreement freely with the Croat National Government for delineation of borders of the new state to which Italy's people wishes every good fortune."

Bow From Berlin

BERLIN, April 15 (AP)—Adolf Hitler formally recognized the new independent State of Croatia today in a telegram to Ante Pavelitch, veteran Croat leader.

It was announced that Croat and Axis representatives would meet to discuss mutual problems, including the designation of boundaries.

The Führer's message, authorized sources said, was sent in answer to messages from Mr. Pavelitch and Gen. Sladko Kvaternik advising Germany of the Croatian proclamation of independence and asking her recognition.

[Mr. Pavelitch has been described in dispatches from Budapest as head of the new State and General Kvaternik as his Premier.]

The telegram said:

"I thank you and General Kvaternik for telegrams in which you advised me of the proclamation of independence of the Croatian State in accordance with the desires of the Croatian people and asked for recognition by the Reich of Croatian independence.

"It gives me special joy and satisfaction at this hour in which, through the victorious advance of Axis troops, the Croatian people have recovered their long-sought independence, to be able to express the recognition of the Croatian State's independence by the German Reich.

"The German Government will be pleased to undertake a free exchange of ideas with the National Croatian Government over boundaries of the new state.

"My best wishes go to you and the future of the Croatian people."

Informed sources said Premier Mussolini had sent a similar message in response to telegrams from the Croatian statesmen.

Nazis Turn Lebensraum Into War Plunderland

By J. Emlyn Williams

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, April 15—Germany's most recent aggression has turned Yugoslavia from a lebensraum into a plunderland.

But Yugoslavia may not prove economically as beneficial as at present unless the Nazis swiftly conquer the whole country, according to expert opinion here.

For while it would be a mere ostrich-like attitude to ignore the Third Reich's strategic progress, it is permissible to add that Yugoslavia for a long time has been merely a German colony in trade matters. Germany took practically the whole of the Nation's exportable surpluses.

But as long as Yugoslavia is a battleground, it will be a scene of disorganization in which stocks will be destroyed, the means of production and transport will be reduced considerably, and a hostile population will work only under compulsion.

The capacity of Hungary, Rumania, and Bulgaria to deliver the required goods and services already has been strained to the utmost and their oil refineries, storage tanks, and granaries will be increasingly attacked by the British and Allied Air Forces now that they are openly serving Axis ends.

Source of Metals

Yugoslavia, before entering the war, was the most useful German source of supply for minerals and agricultural produce, especially since it was almost entirely beyond the control of the British blockade. That country is one of the richest metal-producing countries of Europe, having copper, lead, zinc, chromium, manganese, iron ore, gold, and silver. By the German-Yugoslav trade agreement of July 31, 1940, Germany obtained the greater part of this mineral production as well as of bauxite. The remainder went to Germany's minions—Italy, Hungary, Rumania—and to Russia.

The fall of France enabled Germany to control the French-owned "Bor" copper mines in Yugoslavia and they utilized this advantage fully.

The British-owned Trepca mines had an annual lead output of 35,000 metric tons while a subsidiary lead smelter in 1940 was producing refined lead at the rate of 20,000 tons a year. Preparations also had been advanced, according to reports, to increase the output of the Kapaonik mines to 10,000 tons monthly.

In return for mineral and agricultural supplies, Germany promised Yugoslavia supplies of coal, coke, chemicals, and machine tools. By the middle of 1940 transport difficulties had increased so enormously that Yugoslavia was compelled to supply rail and river transport in exchange for German coal and coke. Timber, pigs, skins, and cereals, as well as the minerals which Yugoslavia formerly sent to Germany, now will be forthcoming only if that country is crushed.

British Foothold

Meanwhile, Britain has gained more merchant shipping from both Yugoslavia and Greece, and all the territory held by these two nations against the German invader will remain a foothold on the continent for the British.

Germany, undoubtedly, will continue the same method of exploitation already followed in every country it has invaded. In the shortest possible time, the Yugoslav dinar will follow the way of the French franc, the Dutch gulden, and the Rumanian lei, into devaluation, and later, absolute dependence upon the reichsmark.

During recent months British trade with the Balkans has been considerably reduced; so it is hardly likely that large quantities of British-owned goods have been seized.

Everything will depend upon whether the Germans can effect in the Balkans the speedy and sweeping victories they won in the Netherlands and France.

Dutch Jews Forbidden Radios

AMSTERDAM, via Berlin, April 15 (AP)—Dutch Jews were ordered today by Commander Rauter of the SS (Elite Guard) to surrender their radio receiving sets within two weeks.

Effective immediately, receivers in possession of Jews are to be considered confiscated by the police. The order was based on a decree setting forth measures of "military police necessity." Jews were warned not to damage sets before surrendering them.

Rumanian Warning

BERLIN, April 15 (AP)—An official German news agency report from Bucharest quoted a spokesman for the Rumanian Government as saying conditions for expropriating Jewish-owned property would be sharpened if rumors and sabotage efforts by certain "interested" circles did not cease.

The remark was said to have been made after the Rumanian Cabinet discussed a Government plan for exploitation of the oil industry during 1941, including drilling new wells.

Vichy Procedure

PARIS, via Berlin, April 4, delayed (AP)—Xavier Vallat, the Vichy Government's General Commissioner for Jewish Affairs, said today regulation of Jews in France must not be carried out in a spirit of "hate or retaliation." But "it is possible to have Jews in the country only in homeopathic doses," he added.

In the "dose" which France can be expected to absorb, M. Vallat continued, must be included the "very old families, mostly Alsatian. . . ."

N. C. Pupils Too Early; Lure: the Playgrounds

DUNN, N. C., April 15 (AP)—Grammar grade pupils have been getting to school so early that Superintendent E. G. Bourne has appealed to parents to keep their children at home until 8 a. m.

Some children have been getting there as early as 6:30 a. m., he said, and some have been staying very late.

For such news as this, there must be a reason, and there is. New playground equipment has just been installed.

Drama Marks Return of Haile Selassie

Continued from Page 1

of the usual Abyssinian circular mud and thatched huts, but with a sprinkling of small European houses. The fort on the flat-topped hill commands the town and country in all directions. Had the Italians wished to do so, they might have held out against a superior foe. Instead, they retired without a fight before the determined Sudanese and members of the Ethiopian battalions.

It is not military force that has broken Italian resistance in Godjam so much as fear—fear of the unknown of an invisible swift-striking enemy that lurks on either side of the beautifully engineered roads. What settled the fate of Debra Markos was an ambush attack by Abyssinian guerrillas on the night of April 2 of an Italian motor truck column approaching the town from the south with a cargo of supplies and ammunition. I visited the scene next day and saw the charred remains of 15 trucks and one armored car. The surviving trucks turned around and went back.

The Italians in Debra Markos sensed hostility around them and probably suspected Ras Hailu. A few hours after their departure, I accompanied the British officer commanding operations on a visit to Ras Hailu. We, too, suspected his position. Although he had submitted, he still possessed his 7,000 private army which, in point of armament and discipline, was the best as well as the largest regular Abyssinian force in the field. Mangasha and Degash, who headed the two largest bands of irregulars, were known to be under his influence.

Declared His Patriotism

Outside of his house his followers were mustered to impress us. The interview was extremely diplomatic and on the whole satisfactory. After preliminary chatting about his trips for England and America, including his reception by George V, Ras Hailu declared he always had been pro-British and intensely patriotic and had aided his country according to his lights. The Italians, he said, withdraw because his tactics had forced them out, for he always had been the supreme ruler in Godjam. He readily agreed to place his men at the disposal of the commanding officer for active operations. At one point in the conversation he suddenly became conscious of three solid rows of Italian decorations on his chest and flipped a corner of his robe over his shoulder to conceal them.

Ras Hailu is easily the most distinguished looking of the Abyssinians. He has the stature and features of a model American Indian chief.

At the close of the interview we were driven back to the fort in Ras Hailu's Italian limousine.

Suspicions that Ras Hailu was playing a double game appeared to be confirmed when it was learned that he was hiding and protecting the Italian Civil Resident in his house. Requests for the Resident's surrender got only evasive answers from Ras Hailu.

The Italian divisional headquarters down the road did not yet know about the situation in Debra Markos for they kept ringing up all day, on the field telephone in the fort which still was connected with their exchange, asking for persons by name. As I speak Italian, it became my job to answer these calls without giving away the show.

Emperor on Way

The afternoon was spent stocking our trucks from the large food and motor fuel supplies the Italians had left behind, and making arrangements to prevent their being looted. All arms had been seized by Ras Hailu's men. That night there was sporadic shooting in the town with some casualties.

On the next morning, hasty preparations were made for the Emperor's arrival. He declined Ras Hailu's offer to lend him his car for the entry saying that he preferred British trucks to the Italian limousine.

The Emperor was aware of the critical situation in Debra Markos. Twice en route he stopped the truck and got out to pray that there would be no trouble in Debra Markos. At that very moment, unknown to us then, South African troops were entering Addis Ababa some 140 miles away. Even though the Emperor and Ras Hailu failed to stage a reconciliation, this event stabilized the Abyssinian political situation.

GLASGOW, SCOTLAND
CLAN TARTAN GOODS and SCOTTISH JEWELLERY
TARTAN TIES in all the POPULAR TARTANS
James R. Anderson
13-14 and 44-45 Argyle Arcade
GLASGOW Phone Central 2132

BOTHWELL, SCOTLAND
IN STOCK NOW at
Winnings Limited BOTHWELL
EXCLUSIVE OUTFITS SUITABLE FOR ANY OCCASION
Come early to secure the models which cannot be repeated. The moderate prices will surprise you. Also 10 per cent Discount.
Included in the Collection are:—
BEAUTIFUL AFTERNOON GOWNS in French Prints and Plain Fabrics. 3 to 6 gns.
TWO and THREE PIECE ENSEMBLES, 6 to 12 gns.
LOVELY FUR FABRIC COATS, 4 to 8 gns.
SMART TWEED SUITS, perfectly tailored, 5 to 8 gns.
PLAIN TAILORED COATS and SMART SWAGGERS, 4 to 7 gns.
Some CHARMING DRESSY COATS, Edge to Edge, New Spring Colours, 5 to 7 gns.
EXCLUSIVE MILLINERY to tone with all the Outfits.
Please Note! WE SPECIALISE in Fittings for the Slim Young Lady, also for the Elderly or Young Matron.

HOLYROOD REGD. Knitwear
Styled by Scotland's Fashion Experts for all occasions!
TRADE ENQUIRIES INVITED FROM CANADA, AUSTRALIA, NEW ZEALAND.
MURDOCH & CO. 73 MITCHELL ST. GLASGOW, SCOTLAND
LONDON SHOWROOM: 1 BERNERS ST. LONDON W.1.
Miss Gladys Mauldon, Portency, 525 7th Avenue New York
R. J. Cole, 609 Stuttaford's Chambers, Rissik Street, Johannesburg

LIVERPOOL, ENGLAND
For A. 1. GROCERIES SHOP at IRWINS
75 Years' Experience and 180 Branches in Liverpool, Birkenhead, Wallasey, Oswestry, Chester, Colwyn Bay, Southport, Lytham-St. Annes, etc.

LIVERPOOL, ENGLAND
RUSHWORTH'S for Modern Inexpensive RADIO
Undoubtedly the finest selection of Radiograms and Receivers by the great makers ever assembled.
CHOOSE WITH CONFIDENCE
Catalogues Free
Rushworth & Dreaper
Piano and Radio Showrooms
11-17 ISLINGTON, LIVERPOOL 3

LIVERPOOL, ENGLAND
"Chef's Special Dishes"
Order one of these delightful individual dishes next time you lunch in
The Houghton Restaurant
Delicately cooked—beautifully served—and most deliciously appetizing—each one has the carefully-balanced food values of a perfect meal. Ready to your order in a few minutes.
There's always a choice of six dishes on the "Chef's Special" Menu at
GEORGE HENRY LEE'S
George Henry Lee & Co. Ltd., Liverpool, England

Defense Outspeeds World War Rate

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, April 15—Production of American war material and construction of army cantonments and similar facilities is proceeding not only at a far faster rate than during the World War, but is also picking up speed rapidly at the moment, Secretary of War Henry L. Stimson today told the Truman Senatorial Committee investigating national defense progress.

Secretary Stimson emphasized that the immense army program had been thrown at the War Department with great suddenness and that the progress made to date would have been impossible had it not been for the careful and extensive advance preparation made by department and army officials over the preceding few years.

Referring to the construction of army camps for the selectees, Secretary Stimson said:

"I think I am speaking in measured language when I say that in no country in the world, including our own, has its military forces ever before been provided for in so brief a time and upon so adequate a scale for administering their necessities and comfort."

The Secretary agreed that some mistakes may have been made in planning and during construction but he told the Committee that in view of the magnitude and the speed and the pressure under which the Army had to work, he was confident that such mistakes would appear insignificant beside the actual accomplishment.

The committee headed by Senator Harry F. Truman, (D) of Missouri, will make a careful and an exhaustive study into the cost and progress of national defense.

When We Awakened

Mr. Stimson said in part:

. . . The task of preparing our land forces for defense in the present emergency began in June, 1940, when the Battle of Flanders and the fall of France first aroused our people to their danger. Congress had made previous appropriations for airplanes and other equipment but the first immense emergency appropriations for raising and arming adequate defense forces was not made available until June, 1940. Between that date and Oct. 8, 1940, Congress appropriated nearly $7,000,000,000 further for the Army, over $4,000,000,000 of which was not appropriated until Sept. 9, 1940.

The time and size of these appropriations are strong evidence of the unexpectedness and seriousness of the danger which was suddenly revealed to the nation. The danger was not only unexpected but it was novel in its character. During the Great War the armies of Germany and the Allies were deadlocked on the western front for over four years. . . .

When therefore in May, 1940, a German army suddenly burst upon the world, able to penetrate field fortifications, and which had developed for that purpose a technique in the use of airplanes and tanks hitherto unexpected by any of its opponents, the United States found itself suddenly faced with a problem of defense and training which was fundamentally different from what it had faced in the first World War.

Different In 1918

In 1917 we armed in comparative leisure behind the protection of the stabilized front in France and the complete control over the sea possessed by the Allied fleets.

France and Britain being instant we bought from them most of the heavy weapons with which we fought. True, we ourselves built these weapons, but generally speaking they were not ready for our use until after the war was over.

We also were able to limit the training of troops which was done in America to the training of Divisions only and even to send those Divisions across the Atlantic in a very imperfect state of training to complete that training after they got to France. The warfare being in trenches, our troops could be put into the trenches side by side with the veteran troops of our Allies and receive the remainder of their training in the face of the enemy. . . .

Contrast with this the situation and the problems which have confronted us today.

We are obliged to create here in America large forces which are fully trained to operate in a war of movement. The teams necessary for warfare must be complete and the men must be trained to the minute in all of the problems of team movements. This means the complete creation in America not only of Divisions but fully trained Corps and Armies with all of their specialized troops and weapons.

New Methods of Defense

These forces must be armed and trained for a new kind of mechanized warfare involving huge numbers of new and specialized weapons which are extremely complicated in character and slow to build, such as the modern airplanes and tanks and the new forms of anti-tank and anti-aircraft artillery.

Every one of these weapons must be built in this country. No other nation has them for sale to us, but on the contrary many nations are trying to buy them from us.

Furthermore, our forces must be prepared for the possibilities of war in many and varied terrains, it being quite uncertain in what part of North or South or Central America, or even possibly other regions, it ultimately may be necessary to use them in the defense of this country and its possessions.

Domestic Obstacles

Uninformed critics often overlook the conditions which control the creation of a large Army in a democracy like ours. In time of peace we have never kept an Army in readiness for a great war. In this respect we have treated it quite differently from our Navy, which now is habitually kept in comparative readiness for the emergent defense of the nation.

Peacetime Shrinkage

In time of peace the Army is allowed to shrink to a minimum number of men and no attempt is made to keep in stock an adequate supply of the constantly changing and developing new weapons necessary to equip an adequate force. The most that can ge done by our officers is to try to keep abreast of the methods of war and to create plans for the future expansion of the Army, and to develop and procure types of weapons with which it can be armed.

This, so far as it was possible, had been done before June, 1940. The General Staff had worked out on paper the plans for the organization of a mobile force to be created within the continental United States ready for a war of movement. This force was to consist of four separate armies and nine army corps comprising both Regulars and National Guard, and aggregating over 1,000,000 men. But there actually were on the muster rolls on July 1, 1940, only about 250,000 Regulars and about 225,000 Guardsmen. In order to reach the size of the forces contemplated for June 30 of this year, it was necessary to multiply these small existing forces nearly threefold. . . .

Steps Had to Be Legalized

Not a further step could be taken without both substantive legislation and appropriations. . . . This final step only became accomplished in October, barely six months ago from the time I am now speaking. No contracts for munitions can be made until specifically authorized by the Congress. . . .

The only method by which we could make sure of sufficient manpower to create the large forces which would be needed was by a compulsory service statute. And never in our previous history had such a law been passed except in time of recognized war. . . .

One of our primary lines of defense is the National Guard, which is composed of civilian soldiery under the primary jurisdiction of the 48 States. In the light of the requirements of mechanized warfare as revealed in the Battle of Flanders, it became obvious that the National Guard must receive at once a large amount of training beyond what it had ever received before. . . .

Construction Was Delayed

5. Until the Selective Service Law and the Joint Resolution authorizing the ordering out of the Guard, were enacted by the Congress, and until the appropriation bills mentioned above became law, the War Department could not purchase a foot of ground or let a single contract for housing or arming the men who were to be called out under the authority of such legislation.

By the time the authority was finally given, the summer was over and our planned construction was at the mercy of the uncertain weather of the approaching winter. That winter proved to be exceptionally unfavorable. . . .

The Quartermaster Corps . . . in the beginning had charge of constructing all the proposed troop housing as well as all new munition plants which might become necessary. Tentative plans had been made for this construction and tentative sites for much of its location had been chosen. But these plans, as well as the congressional estimates based upon them, had to be made in unavoidable ignorance of many factors which afterwards were certain to arise.

More Differences From 1918

In the light of retrospect we can now visualize many causes which would necessarily make inadequate for the present emergency estimates based upon our former experience in the Great War or elsewhere.

For example, in 1917 training areas for team practice for a war of movement were not necessary; today we are obliged to provide for that purpose large maneuver grounds in the neighborhood of the cantonments.

In 1917 there was practically no training in artillery firing at any of the divisional cantonments. Today, it is necessary to provide long firing ranges for the various types of field guns and other long-range weapons. Today, the roads must be made much stronger in order to support the heavy tanks and truck equipment which is now used. . . .

But perhaps the chief difference is this: In 1917 the cantonments were intended to house troops for a shorter period than those now being constructed. We then knew that our troops were going to France and that much of our training would be overstas.

May Be Long Emergency

Today, not only are we facing a dangerous emergency but there is strong evidence that this emergency may be very prolonged and that we may have to continue our effort for a long time. To meet all these contingencies we are now planning a program of training which will cover many successive military units and many successive instalments of men, and which in the aggregate may last for five years. Therefore we are giving the men today more adequate and comfortable housing and better facilities for hospitalization, recreation, and education than existed in 1917. . . .

In addition to this there have been substantial increases in labor and material costs. . . .

This whole subject of the increase in the estimates has been recently treated by the report of the Committee on Appropriations of the House of Representatives and the conclusions of that Committee are worthy of the attention of this Committee as indicating a wise and temperate summary of this situation. . . .

Initial Delays Overcome

What I wish now to emphasize and make clear is that the initial delays have already been substantially conquered and overcome; that these new and improved plans are resulting in the successful accomplishment of housing for our troops which will give them better care, better training, and better means of recreation and improvement than any American troops have ever received in the history of this country."

When the Armistice was signed in 1918, more than 18 months after the United States had entered the war, construction work in the United States had not yet been finished. One hundred seventy-two unfinished projects of various sorts were discontinued with the Armistice. Today only a little more than six months after our appropriations were passed in September, 147 new housing projects are either entirely completed or are very closely nearing completion. . . .

Make Real Cities

Forty-two of these projects are veritable cities with populations running from a minimum of 10,000 to a maximum of over 60,000 inhabitants. Over 700,000 men are already in occupancy of their completed quarters. . . .

I think I am speaking in measured language when I say that in no country in the world, including our own, has its military forces ever before been provided for in so brief a time and upon so adequate a scale for ministering to their necessities and comforts.

With the magnitude of the task and the speed and pressure under which it was performed, it is inevitable that some mistakes have been made; but when the work of this Committee is completed, I am confident that it will be found that the total of those mistakes will appear quite insignificant when set against the value of the time saved and the size of the task performed.

University of Oregon Man Wins High Australian Honor

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

EUGENE, Ore.—A distinction which is the goal of writers in Australia, that of having a manuscript accepted for publication by Commonwealth Literary Committee, was gained this year by Dr. Ernest C. Moll, Associate Professor of English at the University of Oregon, it was announced here by Dr. C. Valentine Boyer, Dean of the College of Arts and Letters.

The official government agency, headed by the Prime Minister Robert Menzies, makes only one such selection a year. The entire field of letters in Australia is carefully combed before the decision is made The book, copies of which have just reached the United States, is entitled "Cut from Mulga," and is a selection of poems written by Dr Moll.

Although he obtained most of his education in the United States, Australia can still lay claim to Dr. Moll as a poet, for he was born "down under." Most of the poems in "Cut from Mulga" are vivid bits of Australian life, some of which were written during the past year while Dr. Moll was teaching at Sydney University as an exchange professor. Others are remembered impressions of his youth on the southern continent.

Other Australian writers, have expressed the warmest appreciation and praise for the volume.

Dr. Moll has written four previous volumes of poetry, "Sedge Fire," "Native Moments," "Campus Sonnets," and "Blue Interval," and a book, "The Appreciation of Poetry." He is at work on a novel at present.

After completing his undergraduate work in Concordia College South Australia, Dr. Moll came to the United States and obtained his Master of Arts Degree from Harvard. He then taught at Colorado College for five years and came to the university here as a member of the English faculty in 1928. He has traveled extensively in the South Seas, has become an expert on bird lore, and as a fisherman and lover of the out-of-doors, has explored much of the Oregon country.

Dr. Ernest C. Moll
Associate Professor of English at University of Oregon

Army Chiefs Report Speed And No Defense Profiteering

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, April 15—The War Department is making every possible effort to spread defense industries throughout all parts of the country, to foster a greater amount of subcontracting, and to make sure that there is no war-profiteering at the expense of the Government, Robert P. Patterson, Undersecretary of War, told the special Truman Senatorial Committee today.

The Undersecrtary also declared that the present rearmament effort is far more efficient and comparatively less costly than that undertaken by the United States during the World War and that any mistakes that may have occurred during the past seven months have been weeded out, with the Government recovering a portion of the cost in some instances.

The Undersecretary also declared before the Committee followed that of Henry L. Stimson, Secretary of War, who told the Senators that production of American war materiel and construction of Army cantonments are proceeding not only at a far faster rate than during the World War but also are picking up speed rapidly at the moment.

Rapid Progress

Secretary Stimson emphasized that the immense Army program had been thrown at the War Department with great suddenness last summer and that the progress made to date would have been impossible had it not been for the careful and extensive preparations made by the Department and Army officials over the preceding few years.

He told the Committee, headed by Senator Harry S. Truman (D) of Missouri that the war materiel is being supplied to the Army at a rate some eight to 12 months ahead of the 1917-18 rate and by this summer the initial phases of the War Department's production responsibility will have been completed. He said that summer will find the selectees "well on their way to being fully equipped."

He reminded the Committee that took Germany nearly seven years to prepare for war and that "to plan for war today a nation should commence its preparations at least three to five years in advance."

The Undersecretary explained that some contracts were let through open bidding, some were negotiated, while others were placed on what is known as the "cost-plus-fixed-fee" basis. He said that negotiated contracts are resorted to only when it is obvious that only a very small number of companies are able to make a certain product.

Avoid Overload

"In placing negotiated contracts, consideration is given to increasing productive capacity by developing more than one source of supply and to avoiding overload of plants or congestion of labor, power or communications in any locality," he said.

"Cost-plus-fixed-fee contracts are made only in cases where use of such contracts is deemed necessary to expedite the program."

"There has been criticism of the selection of contractors for camp construction. Criticism, I make it, is inevitable where competition is not present in the selection. With 4,200 contractors applying for jobs, only a small number can be successful. Careful scrunity has convinced me, however, that the system which has been followed provides safeguards against selection of incompetent contractors, that selections have been honestly and capably made, that personal favor or political influence has played no part in the choice of contractors. The concern which have done the building have shown themselves in most instances to be skillful and competent.

Disputes Charges

"There have been charges that the War Department has unduly favored large companies in placing defense orders. That charge is unfounded. There has not been a concentration of defense contracts with big companies out of proportion to their share of the productive facilities of the country.

"We have constantly tried to place defense contracts with small business firms. When it came to our attention that small concerns were having trouble in obtaining surety bonds on supply contracts, we asked for new legislation to permit the Secretary to dispense with bonds on supply contracts.

"We have been liberal in making cash advances up to 30 per cent of the amount of the contract. We have assisted small contractors in financing with the Reconstruction Finance Corporation and with banks. There is a section in my office charged with the duty of supervising cash advances to contractors and of helping them to obtain other financing. And we had a section planning the utilization of small concerns in the defense program, until that section was transferred to the Office of Production Management," the Undersecretary continued.

"The manufacturers are sharing a great amount of their work by subcontracting with other concerns. The Lockheed Aircraft Company, for instance, has 350 subcontractors: the Boeing Company has 325.

"We needed medium tanks in large numbers, of uniform design, and we needed them quickly. We made contracts for them with Chrysler, Baldwin Locomotive Works and American Locomotive Company. It would have been folly to have ignored the great productive facilities of these concerns and to have placed our business with companies that could not produce quickly. With machine guns, small arms ammunition and many other items, we would have been culpable if we had not placed contracts with concerns of proven productive capacity, having the skilled labor and the management essential to large-scale production in the shortest time.

No Geographical Favor

"We have all seen maps of the United States with piles of gold coin shown on each state, supposed to represent the value of defense contracts placed in the state. And because the piles are high in the Northeast and in southern California, one might draw the inference that those regions have been favored and other regions neglected. A brief review of the facts will show that there has been no geographical favor in any phase of the procurement program.

"It should be plain to anyone that contracts for ships and for airplanes must be placed where the facilities for producing them are located, and almost all of these facilities have been on the Atlantic and the Pacific seaboards.

"Ships and airplanes account, in dollars, for 51 per cent of the entire program for which contracts thus far have been placed. As to airplanes, it should be noted that the War Department is financing large new manufacturing facilities for production of airplanes and airplane parts in the interior, where there were very few before. New plants are being built in Indiana, Kansas, Michigan, Missouri, Nebraska, Ohio, Oklahoma, Tennessee, and Texas," Mr. Patterson said.

"The program is huge. In carrying it out, under the inexorable pressure of time, we undoubtedly made mistakes, we undoubtedly could have done some things better. Some errors have been discovered and corrected.

Ordnance Purchases

Discussing procurement of ordnance, the Undersecretary said that 95 per cent of the $6,623,000,000 made available for this purpose prior to passage of the fourth supplemental appropriation act had been obligated.

Testifying that 150,000 troops already were armed with the new and highly efficient Garand rifle, Mr. Patterson said that intelligent planning had brought war materials on the threshold of mass production.

President Speeds U. S. War Effort

Continued from Page 1

request of Mr. Morgenthau and was attended by the Secretary of the Treasury.

Despite the Allied reverses in Yugoslavia, Greece and Africa, despite the shipping crisis of the North Atlantic, despite the implications of the new Russo-Japanese Neutrality Pact, every action which President Roosevelt took today was premised upon the expectation of a British victory and the determination to help produce that victory.

Mr. Hopkins, whose knowledge of Allied needs stems from full and first-hand consultations with Winston Churchill in London, is being given wide latitude to coordinate and speed up the administration of the lend-lease program. He is not, however, being placed upon the Government pay roll and will, therefore, work directly under the President as his personal and authoritative agent.

Mr. Morgenthau himself urged the President in a letter released at the White House this morning to dissolve the old Liaison Committee and to put Mr. Hopkins in charge.

Already a group of Treasury experts has started to work under Mr. Hopkins' direction.

In responding to Mr. Morgenthau's letter, Mr. Roosevelt disclosed that, as at present, countries obtaining war supplies from the United States outside the terms of the lend-lease bill would continue to deal with the State Department.

Hopkins in Full Charge

Because of the apparent separation of responsibility between Mr. Hopkins and the State Department, correspondents asked Stephen T. Early, the President's Press Secretary, concerning the powers which were delegated to him and Mr. Early left no doubt that Mr. Hopkins is being made the effective supervisor of all the whole war aid effort.

President Roosevelt's conference with his chief technical Naval aide comes at a moment when there is increasing evidence that the American Navy is going to be used in some form to help insure the arrival of vital American aid on British shores. The most discussed immediate prospect is an informal convoy arrangement to protect American munitons as far across the Atlantic as the new American protectorate in Greenland. It is indicated that American surface and aircraft would function as a patrol to a point east of Greenland and almost touching the Atlantic combat zone delimited under the Neutrality Act.

Further aid to China is one of the Administration's present difficulties. One of the chief needs is more airplanes and yet the feeling has been that Britain's air requirements demanded priority. It will be a part of Mr. Hopkins' job to determine the allocation of American armaments as fast as they are produced in accordance with the best military advice.

When the Chinese Ambassador, and Dr. Soong left the White House they strongly indicated that President Roosevelt had agreed to a new move to extend material assistance to China and may announce his decision shortly.

British Demand Hard Facts In Reports of War Activity

Continued from Page 1

pears still to believe that the Axis attack in North Africa is in the nature of a diversion, which must be taking full toll of wear and tear on the attackers, and there is no sign yet of intent to shift the British forces back from Greece.

But the British commentaries have not been so outspoken.

The British, meanwhile, are gratified to read of a stiffening of resolve in the United States in the face of recent bad news, which is contrasted with the spread of disillusionment and defeatism among Americans following the collapse of France and evacuation of the British expeditionary force at Dunkirk last May. The United States is said to have been roused to a fresh sense of danger and to be nearer a more active policy to combat it.

A good illustration of the British public's desire to face up to actualities at this critical juncture was seen by this correspondent when a man sitting at the same table of a crowded restaurant drew attention to a featured front-page item in his evening edition. It quoted the Athens radio as saying: "The British showed superiority over German troops and it was apparent the Germans were afraid of the British."

Opposes Colored News

"That is the sort of stuff I hate to read," said the man. "I never believe the Germans are more scared or less optimistic than we are. In any case, it would be a bad thing to believe today, even if it were true."

His remarks were indorsed by two other patrons, one of whom remarked: "Things aren't going too well with us just now, and it is foolish to play up snippets of news that suggest they are. We don't need to be kidded along. We can take it. And the worse things are, the better we'll be."

In fairness to the British press, it must be said that the editorial columns, almost without exception, are taking a thoroughly realistic view of the present British setbacks and are making full use of the opportunity to spur factory workers and owners to greater efforts. For, on industrial effort, it is seen more clearly than ever, the final outcome of the clash between Allied and German arms depends.

Nevertheless, despite editorial perspicacity, overplayed news snippets often give undue significance to minor happenings. This is due mainly to a scarcity of official information from the British side of the battlefronts.

Balancing of Claims

While admitting that the services may, to a certain extent, be justified in maintaining silence for military reasons, the newspapers and the public once again are joining the chorus demanding a better balancing of the claims of military censorship and those of various agents of publicity.

The British Broadcasting Company also is felt to be guilty of misrepresentation because of its reliance, even more than newspapers, on stereotyped official communiqués.

An added danger in the handling of news on the British radio is that the British public, and many overseas listeners too, regard the BBC as a Government mouthpiece, whereas in reality it is a semi-public organization, but with its wartime powers solely controlled by the Government. Nevertheless, this still does not make it a Government mouthpiece.

Blow to Public

LONDON, April 15 (AP)—Though the War Office communiqué announcing the withdrawal in Greece told of "severe casualties" inflicted on the Germans, the British public still recognized it for what it was—another setback. The withdrawal was made April 12, with the Germans reported maintaining continuous pressure.

The lack of official information recalled the dark days of last spring.

The full impact of the Libyan and Balkan reverses has hit the British public slowly. A bright side, it seemed, could be found in every setback. But today two powerful London papers, the Daily Mail and Daily Herald, demanded fact-facing in strong language.

Colossal Task

Said the Mail: "It is common sense to realize that British forces in North Africa and Greece are facing a colossal task, and it is no service to them to pretend otherwise. A good deal of nonsense has been written and spoken about Germany's extended and vulnerable lines of communication. The same thing was heard when they thrust deeply into France."

The Herald charged that the people had been "constantly distracted by writers and speakers who seek quite superfluously to cheer them up."

"The present is dark and the immediate future not bright," admitted The Times.

Reaction to the current setbacks probably is keener because they came so soon after the British naval victory over the Italians in the Battle of Matapan, Yugoslavia's pro-British revolution, and the crushing of Italian East Africa.

The only criticism heard here so far of Gen. Sir Archibald P. Wavell, Commander-in-Chief of the Army of the Nile, is that he was too optimistic, and there have been indications that his London superiors have tried to tone him down.

He still commands unstinted respect and confidence among military men, however, and they say he will turn on the Germans in North Africa at the best possible time and place.

Confusion has been caused in recent days by an apparent misunderstanding between authorities in London and Cairo, Egypt, as to which was to release certain news. A sweeping order had said all British military information should be made public from London, but London sources were silent on the subject of Bardia at about the same time the Cairo spokesman was announcing that German troops had entered the Libyan City.

For more than a century
HAMMOND'S
have been
Noted for Wool
and in spite of the present difficult days every endeavour will be made to maintain supplies of the High Quality Wools for which they are famous.
HAMMOND'S Ltd.
Paragon Sq., Hull

The Aristocrat of the Breakfast Table

POPULAR
ALL OVER THE WORLD
The first choice of a discerning and world-wide public; pre-eminent for its delightful touch of tangy bitterness and ever increasing popularity! Over thirty years' supremacy entitles "Olde English" Marmalade to the place of honour on YOUR table.
Chivers & Sons, Ltd. Histon, Cambs, Eng.
Chivers' Olde English Marmalade
H/203

WARM FROCKS FROM
D. H. Evans
FIRST FLOOR

Soft, warm WOOL FROCK, with self stitched and finely padded embroidery on the sleeves and at the waist. In pastel shades of Cloud Rose, Green Shadow (Almond) and Pale Mist Blue, also in Black. Hip sizes: 36, 38 and 40 ins. 38/9
LONDON'S MOST MODERN SHOP
D. H. EVANS & CO. LTD., OXFORD ST., W. 1 MAYFAIR 8800

HARROGATE, ENGLAND
WALKERS OF HARROGATE
SPECIALISTS IN PERIOD and MODERN FURNITURE
INTERIOR DECORATORS
EXCLUSIVE DESIGNS IN CARPETS AND FABRICS
32, PARLIAMENT ST. TEL. 4229

Near the British Museum
Kingsley Hotel
Bloomsbury Way, London, W. C. 1
(formerly Hart Street)
Hot and cold water, telephones and free electric heating in all bedrooms. Numerous private bathrooms.
Bedroom, Bath and Breakfast from 9/6 per night
or with private bathrooms from 11/6
Inclusive Terms and Illustrated Booklet on Application
Telegrams: Bookcraft, London

Schofields
LEEDS
Department Store
HAIRDRESSING
RESTAURANT
LADIES & CHILDREN'S
COMPLETE OUTFITTERS
Schofields (Leeds) Ltd., The Headrow, Leeds 1.

DICKSON & ROBINSON Limited
SEEDSMEN TO THE LATE KING GEORGE V
Flower and Vegetable Seeds, Bulbs, Dahlias, Roses, etc. Catalogue to guide you—FREE
CATHEDRAL STREET MANCHESTER

When You
Purchase Goods
Advertised in
The Christian Science Monitor
or answer a
Monitor advertisement—
please mention
The Christian Science Monitor

The Christian Science Monitor
Women's Page—April 15, 1941

Today's Woman

Edited by VERA CONNOLLY

Tuesday, Friday—News, Homemaking
Wednesday—Fashions, Interior Decoration

'Norwegians Never Will Be Slaves'

This Is Stirring Promise of Crown Princess Martha of Norway, an Exile

In a world-wide broadcast on Easter Sunday, the exiled leaders of seven nations now under Nazi control voiced their peoples' determination to attain their eventual freedom. Among these were Crown Prince Olav and Crown Princess Martha of Norway.

By Clarissa Lorenz

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Just over a year ago a white steamer started from Petsamo, among the ice floes—in the weird "clair-obscur" of the Polar night. Ordinarily the S. S. American Legion accommodated 200 passengers, but now it carried 980 refugees from Estonia, Poland, Denmark, Sweden, and Norway. As the boat swung into the tide, the strains of the Norse national anthem rang out upon the water. And all eyes turned to Princess Martha who stood on deck with her three children, exiled like the rest. This act of homage filled her eyes with tears, and she could hardly utter her "Thank you very much!" Countess Östgaard, her lady-in-waiting and faithful friend, waved a handkerchief by way of acknowledgment, and the white steamer continued on its journey, transporting many an exile to strange lands.

However sad the thoughts accompanying her on this voyage, Princess Martha displayed a consistent courage that won the hearts of all. Not once did a word of complaint escape her lips. Neither to her children nor her people did she betray the anxiety she felt for her husband as well as for her country. But then—her entire life had trained her to be a good soldier, no less than a guardian of a democratic people.

A happy childhood is the best weapon against adversity. The Princess grew up in a harmonious atmosphere. At Fridhem, summer residence of the Swedish royal family, Prince Carl and Princess Ingeborg provided their daughters a summer-house. Here they played at housekeeping and cooking; but they also learned while they played. That loved summer-house Princess Martha never forgot. And when her own children spent their summer holidays at Fridhem with their Belgian cousins, Josephine, Baudouin and Albert—they, too, had a summer-house.

Had a Practical Education

Princess Martha's education was sensible and practical, like that of every other Swedish girl. The household schools she attended, later called Martha schools, were part of a highly organized system providing commercial, agricultural and technical courses. Domestic science was compulsory, and social work was stressed.

After her school years came her marriage to her first cousin, Prince Olav of Norway. The marriage has been a very happy one. It is said that at the wedding her "yes" was faint, while his rang out sturdily. But there was nothing timid about her yes regarding the duties and responsibilities her position imposed on her. With her affable manner and naturalness she fitted graciously into Norwegian customs, and fully shared her husband's popularity. She has been a devoted mother, indefatigable in service to her children. In the streets of Oslo, it was a common sight to see her pushing a pram. Every year she wrote and published a diary of her children's progress and her own experiences as a mother. And the proceeds of this handbook of child care and education have gone to the welfare organizations of her country.

Like her own father, Princess Martha has always interested herself deeply in humanity. And she has followed in a measure his pattern of devotion. (Prince Carl, as President of the Swedish Red Cross for 30 years, spent all day every day in his office.) She has always seemed to realize that a royal person must put not less but more than the average person into public welfare.

Before Norway had any intimation that it might be dragged into the World War, Princess Martha took courses in war nursing and first aid, giving her services to the Red Cross. When she was not making Red Cross materials, she could be found in the palace—where rooms had been thrown open for voluntary enrollment called Preparedness Service. Unfortunately this organization never had time to become deeply rooted. But Martha's interest in it aroused a great response. Though centralized in the royal palace, it represented the very essence of democracy.

Exiled Nine Months Later

Little did Princess Martha dream—when she broadcast an appeal to the women of Norway in January, 1940, to prepare to take over men's work in the event of mobilization or war—that nine months later she would be addressing from America her defeated, war-torn country. And yet on April 10 when her pleasant, peaceful life ended abruptly and she was forced to flee her beautiful home at Skaugum, outside Oslo, she met the blow calmly. She had been given only a few hours to pack, and could take only the utmost necessities. The train carrying her party out of Oslo was repeatedly bombed; and near Stockholm it was forced to stop so that the party could take shelter for half an hour under a concrete bridge. While her husband, and her father-in-law, King Haakon, fled to London, she and her children found temporary refuge in Drottningholm, with their great-uncle, King Gustav. He is tremendously fond of the two little princesses, Ragnhild and Astrid, aged 10 and 8, respectively, and of their brother, 3-year-old Harald.

The little Prince brought his mother great comfort throughout her sorrowful voyage. At the Battery in New York, the captain of the American customs vessel set him down on American soil with the remark: "Now that I've carried Norway's future in my arms, I have just one wish—to receive a rose from the bouquet that Madam Morgenstierne gave the Princess!" The captain got his rose.

Cape Codders, in Massachusetts, proclaimed little Harald a "darling," after Princess Martha arrived at Wianno to spend the rest of the summer in the charming white house which faced the sea. It was the home of her countryman, Frederic M. Schaefer, a Pittsburgh railroad brake magnate who had himself come penniless to America.

Surely, I thought, this charming Cape Cod retreat—with its scrub pines, cranberry bogs and bayberry patches—must be balm for such grief as the Crown Princess had suffered! As I drove up the unpretentious approach to the house, I caught a glimpse of three fair-haired children playing on the beach. Near them Princess Martha and her ladies-in-waiting sat watching some native clam-diggers at work along the dazzling white stretches. She looked very tired, but serene.

"My one hope is to return to a free and independent Norway," she said. "And I am convinced that some day I shall. In all respects today, in both spiritual and material things, my people are proving that in spite of everything that has happened they have not become a race of slaves—and that they never will become slaves. In their hearts, Norwegians will never surrender to Nazi Germany, or the Nazi ideology. True—the Nazis are our masters for the time being, but in quiet ways the resistance of my people to Nazi rule is growing ever stronger and more potent. Some day I am convinced that my beloved country will be free again."

Refutes Rumors

Refuting rumors about extensive treachery in Norway, she added, "Quisling is the only traitor I know." And when asked if she had met him personally, she replied, "Yes; but I can't say I know him. I maintain that I ought not to know such a man!" She laughingly brushed aside the report that King Gustav had exerted pressure upon her to become regent of Norway, and make her son, Harald, king. "Naturally not," she said. "Completely untrue!"

As I left the party of 12, which included a G-man, the husky young State Trooper who guarded the house stopped to chat with me. His natty light-blue uniform must have compared favorably with that of the royal houseguards in Norway.

"They were all tired out when they arrived," he said, "especially the Princess. But the bracing climate here seems to agree with them. They look better already. The kids are always bouncing over the place, riding their bikes, playing croquet, or going on picnics with their mother. They speak English very well, and have even picked up some American slang. Everything's 'hunky-dory' to them." And he concluded with pride, "Yes, sir, they've already adopted our American ways!"

Thanks to him and his 11 fellow troopers who co-operated with the local police in taking turns each day to guard the premises, the royal party was safe from curiosity-seekers. Princess Martha remained at Wianno until the end of last September, and then found a house in Maryland, Pook's Hill, just outside of Washington, which she leased. Here she settled down for the winter; having her children tutored at home by Helga Dahl, a young Norwegian. But though she spoke only once by telephone to her husband in London, she kept in close touch with the campaign work he and his father were doing.

"Together with my children I have taken up temporary residence in the United States," she told her beleaguered people in Norway in a shortwave broadcast delivered last fall. "But I need not tell you that my thoughts are constantly centered on what is now happening in Europe, and first and foremost on my beloved Norway. It is my heartfelt hope that Norway may soon be freed from the foreign usurpers who have now abolished all freedom in our country."

Princess Martha is today living quietly on her leased estate, looking forward to the day when her party may return to their native land.

At present she has been joined by her husband—who flew from London, arriving at Pook's Hill in time to celebrate the Christmas holidays with his family. Landing incognito in New York, he had been sent by King Haakon to inspect the Norwegian Naval Training Station at Halifax, N. S.; and latterly the Crown Princess has been accompanying him on a series of brief visits to Halifax and Canada. They have both found good friends in the Roosevelts, although their social life is confined to an occasional dinner party with compatriots, or to attending a performance of Sonja Henie at Madison Square Garden in New York.

"The Princess is a sort of envoyée extraordinaire," once said J. H. Wollebaek, Norwegian Minister to Sweden, "who can speak to the people's hearts only through her experience. Those who have the pleasure of knowing her personally have always described her as a model wife and mother, a truly 'good-hearted' daughter, and a woman who loves her home. She is clever, courageous, conscientious, patient, considerate, loyal and at the same time a good organizer, well fitted to be the first lady of Norway."

Etched by Andersen-Lamb, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Etched by Andersen-Lamb, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Wide World

1—Crown Princess Martha of Norway. 2—And here she is with her three children as they were photographed at the Waldorf-Astoria in New York soon after they arrived in the United States last summer. Left to right, Princess Astrid, Princess Ragnhild, who is two years older than her sister, and their small brother, Prince Harald. 3—Crown Prince Olav. 4—The royal couple are here shown passing through a guard of honor of the Seattle Police Force Drill Team during their visit to that city on their tour of the United States in 1939.

War Encourages Hand Weaving In America

By the Associated Press

New Orleans, La.

With the advent of a fireside industry brought into poor homes as a result of the European war, thousands of women will soon be boosting the family income by weaving on hand looms, predicted a Farm Security Administration official.

Miss Doris Porter, FSA's Assistant Chief of Home Management, reported the other day that the demand for looms far exceeds the supply. Already looms are scattered from West Virginia to Texas where women operators have been trained by an expert imported from Holland.

"The war has shut out the hand-woven textiles this country used to import from Czechoslovakia, Holland, Norway, and Denmark," Miss Porter explained. "Since March, 1940, we have placed 35 looms in operation in FSA communities and trained 125 women to handle them.

"Until all this happened weaving was almost a lost art in this country," she went on. Now these trained women are in turn instructing others. It takes two months to learn. We have 120 looms on order but not yet delivered.

"I believe," she added, "that within two years thousands of looms—not limited only to FSA projects — will be in homes throughout the country."

A trained weaver, according to Miss Porter, can make herself a suit in four hours out of the best woof for approximately $3.60, while material for the same suit bought in a store would cost about $16.

Miss Porter said that a search of the United States disclosed that only one man, a Swede living in Pontiac, Michigan, knew how to make the hand looms. They cost from $35 to $100. "Because he is an artist," she added, "he insists upon turning out the looms by hand. That accounts for the slow production. But he is constantly expanding his plant and adding to his staff, training new men to help him."

In Truant Mood

I could not stay inside my house today
For out of doors an April world was calling.
A fairy wind was playing in the trees,
And all the air was sweet with petals falling.

With curtains to be ironed and rooms to dust
And every corner much in need of sweeping,
I closed my door and left it all behind,
And only hoped that no one would be peeping.

I climbed the road that winds around the hill
And loved each precious moment I was stealing,
No pride of house spring cleaned could compensate
For all the secrets April was revealing.

GWEN CASTLE

Luncheon Menu Featuring Swedish Fish Soufflé

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

The following luncheon menu is not only a teaser to the appetite but a feast to the eye as well. It will serve six people.

Swedish Fish Soufflé
Baked Sweet Potatoes
Red Cabbage with Apples
Fruit Salad with Special Dressing
Hot Chocolate or Milk

Swedish Fish Soufflé

⅓ cup butter
½ cup flour
1 cup milk
1 cup fish liquid
2 cups cooked fish
3 or 4 eggs
Salt
Pepper
Dash of sugar

A three-pound haddock will provide the right amount of fish. Cook in a quart of water for about fifteen minutes. Remove from bones while still warm. Chop into very small pieces. Make a white sauce by melting butter, adding flour, and gradually pouring in milk and liquid from the fish under constant stirring to avoid lumps. Mix in fish and season. Let cook for 5 minutes before adding egg yolks, one at a time while stirring. Cool. Fold in very gently the beaten egg whites. Bake in buttered and breadcrumbed baking dish for 40-50 minutes, at 385 degrees F. Serve immediately with melted butter. Any leftovers can be sliced and fried in butter.

Red Cabbage with Apples

1 average head of red cabbage
6 apples
3 tablespoons water
3 tablespoons vinegar
1-2 tablespoons brown sugar
Pepper
Salt

Shred cabbage. Pare and slice apples. Put in alternating layers in iron pot or other heavy kettle to cook for 2-3 hours after seasoning and liquids have been added. It can finish cooking in the oven while the potatoes and soufflé bake. The soufflé should be put in last in order to keep the oven at an even heat.

Fruit Salad

Use your favorite fruits and dress the salad up with two or three small cream cheese balls on each plate. Combine two packages of cream cheese, ½ cup of heavy cream, salt, a few drops of lemon. Mix well and chill before rolling into balls.

Dressing for Salad

¼ cup pineapple juice
¼ cup orange juice
¼ cup lemon juice
3 tablespoons water
1 tablespoon cornstarch
½ cup sugar
2 eggs

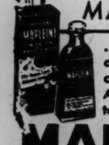
Sift cornstarch and sugar together. Heat liquids to boiling point and pour over dry ingredients, while stirring constantly. Cook 15 minutes in double boiler. Beat eggs slightly. Add a little of hot mixture at a time under constant beating until all is used up. Put back on stove for one minute. If too thick, it can always be thinned out with whipped cream. Will keep in icebox for a long time.

Anna Coombs

HANNAH DUTAUD'S COOK BOOK

A new approach to the subject of food. Original, appetizing recipes. Chapters on Home-Making, Invalid Cookery, Infant Feeding. $2.75; post, 5c. From "Double A" agents or: ASSOCIATED AUTHORS 53 W. Jackson Boulevard Chicago, Illinois

★ ★ ★ ★
SYRUP
for American Breakfasts
pour 2 cups BOILING WATER
over 4 cups SUGAR
add 1 teaspoon MAPLEINE



..stir.. and you have 2 pints delicious syrup. 2-ounce bottle of Mapleine flavors 24 pints. Also gives a tempting flavor to foods. At your grocer's.
MAPLEINE
IMITATION MAPLE FLAVOR

Unique 'Butterfly' Quilts

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Through the years that my daughters were growing up, I made many wash dresses for them. Out of the scraps of each, I cut butterfly-shaped pieces about three inches wide. Now that the daughters are grown and approaching hope-chest stage, I am making each of them a quilt by appliquéing the "butterflies" with black embroidery thread on nine-inch squares of sateen. The quilts will not only serve their own useful purpose; they will also be a means of recalling to each daughter occasions when the dresses represented by the "butterflies" were worn.

There is a "butterfly" of blue with tiny red apples on it. These same red apples a little daughter used to make believe she could pick off; then she would solemnly offer one to each of a group of guests. There is another "butterfly," made of blue organdy dotted with white, that recalls her first party. And this one with its feathery green design on a white background brings pleasant memories of a vacation in the pine woods when little doughter loved to "play dryad." And finally there is the one made from a scrap of the flowered dress that was the last thing we saw disappearing through the door of the college dormitory one hot September day when a mist in our eyes blurred its pinks and blues together.

In these quilts we hope that beauty and usefulness will go hand in hand with happy recollection.

E. A. H.

New Guide to Correct Use of Color in the Home

Huge, actual-color photographs vividly illustrate over 300 home and room color schemes.

World's Largest Collection of Home and Room Color Photographs May Now Be Borrowed Free of Cost From Local Sherwin-Williams Paint Dealers

No longer need homeowners, planning to redecorate, fear that difficult and worrisome period of color selection which usually precedes Spring painting-up. It is now possible to see *before* painting just how colors will actually look in any room—be it parlor, bedroom or bath . . . living room, dining room or kitchen!

This unique trick is not, as you would think, done with mirrors—but with a giant portfolio of actual-color photographs. In fact, there are over 300 of them in this amazing collection of photographic color schemes, called the Sherwin-Williams Paint and Color Style Guide.

Each over two square-feet in area, these full-color photographs show every detail of color in the homes and in the rooms which they so strikingly portray. Since the rooms are completely furnished, wall colors are seen in their true color relationship to furniture, rugs, drapes or slip covers. This alone prevents many a disappointment caused by selection of a color from a small sample or "chip." For, as many homeowners have learned to their sorrow, paint on a small surface does not look the same as on a large one. Nor does paint, alone on the wall, give the general overall color effect of a completely decorated room.

Homes of all types, rooms of all "periods" are shown in the Color Guide. Thus the homeowner can quickly choose the colors and color combinations most suitable for her own home and its rooms.

The method whereby homeowners may take advantage of this new way to correct home decoration is as unique as the Color Guide itself. Arrangements have been made with all authorized Sherwin-Williams dealers to lend the Color Guide, at no cost, to anyone planning painting or redecoration. For this purpose, dealers have been supplied with an ample stock of Color Guides to meet the additional demand caused by the annual Spring painting season. A telephone call to your nearest Sherwin-Williams Dealer will reserve a Guide fo. your use. He will be glad to deliver it to your home. There's no obligation involved. Or write the Sherwin-Williams Company, Cleveland, Ohio.

Advertisement

U. S. Virtually Sets Up Danish Regime 'In Exile'

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, April 15—By its initiative in quickly recognizing Henrik de Kauffmann as the legal representative of Denmark, despite his official recall by the German-controlled regime of Copenhagen, the United States has in effect established by itself a "refugee" Danish Government in Washington.

Mr. de Kauffmann's position is comparable to that of the refugee Czech, Polish, and Dutch Governments in London, which have been recognized by both Britain and the United States because of the occupancy of these countries by the Nazi Army.

Denmark's Washington Minister is now acting entirely independently of the Copenhagen Foreign Office and will continue to do so.

This is apparent from the exchange of letters between Mr. de Kauffmann and Cordell Hull Secretary of State.

The view in Washington is that while the "Danish Government" has formally repudiated its Minister, its sentiments support his action in placing Greenland under American protection. The story of this bold transaction is vividly told in Mr. de Kauffmann's letter to the State Department and the whole thing is quite all right with Mr. Hull.

Department's Statement

The State Department explained the circumstances surrounding the controversy in the following statement:

"On Aug. 26, 1939, the President received Mr. de Kauffmann's letters of credence as Danish Minister to the United States and he has since been recognized in that capacity as the official representative of the Kingdom of Denmark.

"On April 9, 1940, Denmark was invaded by the German Army. Since that date an army of occupation, understood to total 200,000 German troops, has remained in subjugation of that country, and no act of the Danish Government since that time has been taken or can be taken save with the consent of the occupying power or as a result of its dictation.

"In view of the foregoing, the Government of the United States has consistently held since April 9, 1940, and now holds, that the Government of Denmark can only be regarded as a Government which is patently acting under duress and which is in no sense a free agent.

"The agreement recently entered into by the Secretary of State and by the Danish Minister was entered into by this Government, as made clear at that time, because of the desire of the United States in this time of world emergency to insure the security and integrity of Greenland as a part of the Western Hemisphere, and at the same time to assist the local authorities of Greenland in preserving intact the territory of that Danish colony so that once the present world emergency has passed the Government of Denmark might once more be enabled to exercise fully its sovereign powers over that territory.

"The Government of the United States feels confident that the Danish Government and people will unquestionably recognize that the measures undertaken by this Government have been taken in their interest and with full recognition of the sovereignty of Denmark over Greenland as well as with the hope and belief that the time is not far distant when that sovereignty can once more be freely exercised by a free and independent Danish Government."

Text of Envoy's Note

The text of the note from the Danish Minister to the Secretary of State follows:

"April 13, 1941

"Sir:

"Point Four in the preamble to the agreement relating to the defense of Greenland signed by you and by me on the ninth instant reads:

"'Although the sovereignty of Denmark over Greenland is fully recognized, the present circumstances for the time being prevent the Government in Denmark from exercising its powers in respect of Greenland. . .'

"With this situation in mind and in accordance with our understanding I informed the Government in Denmark of the agreement only when it was made public at noon on April 10.

"I did this in a telegraphic message to the Foreign Office in Copenhagen that was delivered after some delay on April 11.

"I indicated that I had signed the agreement '. . . acting on behalf of His Majesty the King of Denmark in His capacity as Sovereign of Greenland, whose authorities in Greenland have concurred herein. . . .' and I explained the reasons for my action, adding:

"'Under the circumstances, there was, to me, no doubt but that I must, in the interests of Denmark and Greenland, take this unusual step. The Government in Denmark will not, as long as Denmark is occupied, be able to obtain full information as to the background and necessity for this action. I, therefore, request that judgment of my decision be withheld until Denmark again is free, and the Danish Government and public can come to know the situation that made the step necessary. I earnestly beg His Majesty and King and the Danish Government to be assured that I have acted in the way which I felt to be right, after careful consideration and according to my best belief and the dictates of my conscience, fulfilling my allegiance to His Majesty the King.'

Disapproval Expressed

"I thereupon received from the Foreign Office in Copenhagen at 4:30 p. m. Saturday, April 12, 1941, a telegram, the English translation of which reads as follows:

"'The Government strongly disapproves the fact that you, without authorization from here, and contrary to the Constitution, have concluded an agreement with the Government of the United States regarding the defense of Greenland. You are, therefore, by royal decree of April 12, 1941, recalled from your post as Denmark's Minister to Washington. The legation will temporarily be in charge of Mr. Blechingberg, Counselor of Legation, as Chargé d'Affaires. You are requested immediately to notify the President of the above, and to add that letters of recall will be forwarded later. You are requested to return at once to Copenhagen. Acknowledge receipt by telegram.'

"From press reports I have furthermore learned that the Government in Denmark yesterday also declared the agreement of April 9, 1941, relating to the defense of Greenland to be considered as void, but this Legation has hitherto received no official communication from Copenhagen to that effect.

"On April 10, 1940, the day after the occupation of Denmark by German military forces, I issued a public statement declaring, that I would work for one thing, the re-establishment of a free and independent Denmark. Since that time as before my conduct has been dictated solely by what I have believed to be to the true interest of my King and my country. My work would have been impossible without the sympathetic understanding and co-operative attitude of the American Government for which I am deeply grateful.

Holds Recall Invalid

"My conduct in the situation that has arisen now will be dictated by the same conviction. I believe the action taken in Copenhagen with regard to my recall and in respect to the agreement of the 9th instant to have been taken under duress. Consequently I consider it to be invalid both from the point of view of Danish and of generally recognized common law.

"I believe it to be my duty toward my King and my country to carry on the work that was entrusted to me when I was appointed Danish Minister to Washington by a free Danish Government and to let myself be guided by the same principles as hitherto. This attitude of mine has the full support of all the other members of the Danish Foreign Service stationed in the United States.

"I have the honor. Mr. Secretary, to ask you please to bring this to the knowledge of the President.

"The earnest hope for a speedy liberation of Denmark, expressed by President Roosevelt when the agreement relating to the defense of Greenland was made public three days ago, will have brought encouragement to all Danes. I beg leave to ask you, sir, to convey to the President the gratitude of my countrymen.

"I avail myself of this opportunity, Mr. Secretary of State, to renew to you the assurances of my highest consideration.

"Hinrik Kauffmann."

Secretary Hull's Reply

Secretary Hull replied to Mr. de Kauffman as follows:

"April 14, 1941

"Sir:

"Acknowledgement is made of your note of April 13, 1941, advising that the Government of Denmark purports to have recalled you from your post as Minister of Denmark. Cognizance has likewise been taken of your statement that you consider this action to have been taken under duress and to be invalid both from the point of view of Danish and of generally recognized common law, in view of the existing occupation of Denmark by German military forces.

"My Government considers it to be the fact that the Government in Denmark in this respect is acting under duress, and in consequence I have the honor to advise that it continues to recognize you as the duly authorized Minister of Denmark in Washington. It renews its hope for the speedy liberation of Denmark.

"Accept, Sir, the renewed assurances of my kindest consideration.

"Cordell Hull."

Device Aids Distance Bombing

Wide World

Maurice Poirier

Inventor of the conversion of arc and time clock, which device he holds in his hands. Inventor and watchmaker, Mr. Poirier is employed by an airplane factory, where he works on precision instruments. His conversion of time and arc and time clock is calculated to eliminate errors in time in navigation, thus enabling navigators and avigators to determine their position more speedily. The instrument is a chronometer with movable dials that can be adjusted without interfering with the clock's running, with a vernier at the top of the clock to record minutes and seconds of time with the corresponding conversion of arc during elapsed time of observation.

Giving the Garden a Spring "Soil Do"

It is not expensive nor particularly hard work to change the character of the soil in the average size flower or vegetable garden. If, however, the garden is fair-sized, and the pocket-book has limitations, it is wise to make a Three, Four, or Five Year Plan for the process. Unless one has the financial resources to dig out the whole area to a depth of 10 or 12 inches and put in the rich, full-of-humus loam, giving a garden a "Soil-Do" is a process of adding the necessary ingredients year by year.

Soil is a wonderful substance that allows men to live on this planet. It has decayed organic materials usually called humus; it has inorganic materials, sometimes pulverized, sometimes not. It has in both these substances chemicals of many kinds. The three most important are nitrogen, phosphorous, and potash. When these (and others) are in soluble form they can be taken up as food by the innumerable feeding rootlets of the plants. The main purpose of a soil improvement program is to make the soil of right texture and tilth so that these foods will be available.

There are two types of poor soils, the heavy, clayey type, and the light, sandy sort. Neither one approaches the ideal of a rich, full-of-humus loam that is easily worked and will hold moisture through a long, dry spell. First, let's consider the clay soil.

Clay Soil's Advantage

The clay soil has one advantage. It is a soil that will hold moisture. The disadvantages, though, outweigh this. It bakes hard in the sun; it is difficult to handle; the soil particles are so fine that it is difficult to work fertilizer into it. A year-to-year program will remedy these defects. The main objective is to get a good bit of humus material into it, and in general to "lighten" the character of the soil. A neighbor had a clayey garden, and spread a layer of two inches of fine sand over it, and then spaded it into the the soil. This is excellent treatment. It opens up the soil and lets air and moisture in. Sometimes we forget that soil needs air as well as water.

Clay type soils need animal manures. The dried manures: cow, sheep and poultry, are easy to handle and not objectionable at all. During the summer, one can use a mulch of 50 per cent dried manure and 50 per cent peat moss. Use this as a mulch during July, August, and September and then spade it into the soil in the fall. Put on all the compost you have. If you can secure strawy, bulky horse manure this is excellent to lighten the soil. Three or four times a season, just before a rain, spread hydrated lime. If the garden spot is small, you can give it a complete treatment in one season. Otherwise, spread the cost over several.

Test Soil for Acidity

Light, porous, sandy soil needs one thing more than all others. This is humus content to hold food and water. Unless there is this foundation of humus, the food "leaches" through. And just as soon as the food and moisture are below the root area, they are of no benefit to the plants.

One can spread a layer of heavy clay soil, an inch or two a year, and cultivate it into the surface. Then when you spade or plow next time, it will be at the bottom of the bed. Use plenty of manure on light soil, either as it comes from a farm or poultry yard or in the dried form. Light soil gardens need a heavy mulching in the hot weather. Americans have just begun to learn about mulching, although Old-World gardeners have used it for centuries. A heavy mulching keeps down weeds and conserves moisture. It greatly reduces work. If compost is available, it is excellent mulching material.

One ought to test the soil for acidity. Hydrated lime can be used to counteract it. If you want acid soil for azaleas, rhododendron or other acid-soil plants, use ammonium sulphate and oak leaf mold. If you're planting individual shrubs, trees, or perennial clumps in poor soil, dig a big, generous-size hole and fill with the best loam you can get. We need to remember that our plants can only do as well as we give them the opportunity to do. A year-to-year program should constantly work toward the goal of better soil. **H. S. P.**

A Tuesday feature

Use of Soybean Rises in Germany

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON—German factory kitchens throughout the country have received for the first time a special allotment of Vollsoja—a soybean flour formerly reserved almost exclusively for the army—according to reports reaching the Department of Commerce.

The flour is said to have more than 85 per cent pure food substance and is so concentrated that it is used only as a supplement to other foods.

German authorities claim that the addition of only a few grams of the soybean flour is sufficient to perceptibly increase the satiating power of other foods. Germany values the soybean highly as a source of fat and protein, ordinarily lacking in Germany's food economy.

Army Corps 'Airline' Is Sixth Largest

News in Aviation

By the Aviation Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

The sixth largest "airline" on the basis of miles flown and traffic moved—and one of which the general public is hardly aware—is the air service being operated by the United States Army Air Corps for its own purpose.

A steady stream of engines, new and overhauled, propellers and assemblies and aircraft parts, flows over this line from manufacturers to various depots in the four main divisions of the Air Corps or from depots to various local military air fields scattered throughout the country. This service of the Air Corps not only takes in the United States but weekly trips to the Panama Canal Zone are also scheduled.

The Air Corps now has 44 of these cargo ships in service—twin-engined Douglases resembling the DC2, 14-passenger, jobs which the airlines discarded when they adopted the 21-passenger Douglas DC-3. These Army cargo transports are specially designed with reinforced flooring and wide freight hatches on the sides. The floor structure and entrances of the ordinary passenger plane were not suited for this work, being unable either to sustain such heavy loads or admit them.

The main cargo on most of the flights is engines. Another item is propellers, of which two complete assemblies may be secured to the bottom of the plane. Though the propellers are in the air stream they only cut down the speed about 10 miles an hour. Sometimes manufacturers are helped out with special shipments. A two-ton load of bullet-sealing fuel tanks was recently flown from Akron, Ohio, to a Pacific Coast plant.

Due to the concentration of aircraft manufacturers on the Pacific Coast that region is the hub of the Army's freight-flying system. A teletype system operating from main Air Corps headquarters at Wright Field, Dayton, Ohio, keeps all the depots and fields informed about loads and schedules. The planes each carry 3,200 pounds. Sometimes the system carries "ferry" pilots and inspection personnel as passengers.

The extent of the service, however, is regulated by the number of planes that the Army can secure and the number of pilots that may be spared from their regular duties. Air Corps officers are silent on whatever plans they may have for expanding the service. From the number of things brewing, however, that one learns from unofficial sources one may double his imagination on this project—and will not be far wrong.

Republic Completes Job

Completed deliveries for the United States Army Air Corps of an unstated number of high-altitude interceptor pursuit planes, for which the manufacturer claims a speed of 375 miles an hour on export models, has been announced by the Republic Aviation Corporation of Framingdale, N. Y.

W. Wallace Kellett, President, said that relays of Army test pilots at Patterson Field, Ohio, were putting the new plane, the "Lancer," through service tests in order to give them hundreds of hours of flight in a minimum time.

The Lancer, or YP-43 is powered with a 1,200-horsepower Pratt and Whitney engine, supercharged for high altitudes. The plane weighs 6,900 pounds fully loaded, has a wing span of 36 feet and is 27 feet, 10 inches long. It carries both 30 and 50-caliber machine guns and fragmentation bombs.

Republic now has on its line an Army order for P-43 interceptors, similar to the Lancer, which will be turned out in a stepped-up schedule that will be further accelerated when Republic's new 500,000 square foot assembly building is completed this spring.

Light Beacons

Owners and operators of tall structures such as high-tension towers, antenna masts, stacks, buildings, gasometers, who erect aviation marking lights, have the grateful thanks of the Civil Aeronautics Administration for co-operating with the civil aviation program. The CAA had authorized 114 such beacons, which are known as "true lights" up to the end of February, 1941.

After July, 1941, however, it will be unlawful to operate a "true light" without the authority of the CAA, it is announced. Owners and operators of such lights are urged by the CAA to apply for certification of their facilities before this time. For standards on these lights the Publications and Statistics Division of the CAA has a Manual on True Lights which is available on application.

Hurried Defense Plans Boom The 'Assembly-Line' House

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, April 15—Manufacturers of "assembly line" houses that sell for $3,000 to $4,000 and which can be shipped on order to any part of the United States are feeling the first sharp jolts of a promised building boom expected to lift prefabricated homes to mass production levels comparable to the automobile.

During the brief periods that prefabrication workers are allowed away from their whirling assembly line production, they speak in hushed tones of opportunities thrust upon "unit built" homemakers by the hurried national defense program. One of these companies, the Pavey Housing Corporation of this city, had poured thousands of dollars into research in anticipation of the day when prefabrication would take its place in the Nation as a major industry.

But not even Ernest W. Pavey, President of the corporation, had foreseen the national defense emergency as the needed stimulus for forcing prefabrication into dividend reaping fields.

Nevertheless, that is what is happening to this delayed industry all over the United States. The Pavey concern reports one factory already in operation at Jackson, Miss., capable of turning out several houses every day. It is now producing 22 hospital units, each 156 feet long, for the Red Cross-Harvard project in England. Four buildings are now en route to England in sectional form for assembling on the site.

Arrangements are now under way, company spokesmen emphasized, to build two large factories in the Middle West, each to have a capacity for turning out 100 houses a day within six months. It is pointed out, however, that the product is designed to make it possible for well-equipped woodworking plants already in operation to help promote the possibilities of prefabrication.

Prefabrication is chiefly interesting to the home buyer for its capacity to deliver a house in one complete package, including structure, heating, plumbing, and electric connections. Walls, floors and ceiling units are all said to be scientifically insulated. Framings are rigid, structural members, being made of wood braced with steel trusses, all engineered to insure maximum strength with a minimum of weight.

According to Mr. Pavey, his corporation is only one of many already set up to meet Government demands requiring the establishment of a new basic industry. The building of streamlined $3,000 to $4,000 homes, he said, should not only meet national defense needs, but should also help to alleviate post-war conditions resulting from the release of millions of persons employed in defense industries.

"PHC houses are particularly suitable for the millions of families whose incomes do not permit them to purchase homes at present prices. The cost of PHC houses will start around $1,000 for a one-room house complete with insulation, hardwood floors, choice of several wall and ceiling treatments, weatherstripped windows, electric lights and heat supplied by a circulating heater fireplace.

"A PHC four-room model, designed within slight limitations to the owner's plan, complete with kitchen cabinets and streamlined bath, can be sold for less than $3,000, depending upon distance from shippinfg point, and compares favorably with a $4,000 conventional type home."

Hotels and Resorts

San Francisco

San Francisco
The City by the Golden Gate
HOTEL SIR FRANCIS Drake
HILTON MANAGEMENT · DON B. BURGER, Mgr.

DOWN TOWN IN SAN FRANCISCO
HOTEL CALIFORNIAN
17 Stories of Hospitality
All Rooms Outside · All with Tub & Shower · All with Radio · No Liquor Service
ONE RATE ONLY
$2.50 Single
$3.50 Double
$4.00 Twins
Low Family Rates
Excellent Food at Popular Prices
Garage 50c
P. TREMAIN LOUD, Mgr.
COR. TAYLOR & O'FARRELL

San Francisco's
largest and best located hotel
1000 ROOMS • 1000 BATHS
$4 one person, $6 two persons
HOTEL ST. FRANCIS
UNION SQUARE
MANAGEMENT DAN E. LONDON

HOTEL SAN FRANCISCO
Stewart
Downtown on Geary St., above Union Square. Rates with bath $2.50, $3.00 and $3.50, one person; $3.50 $4.00 and $4.50, two persons; without bath $2.00 one person, $3.00 two persons. CHAS. A. and MARGARET STEWART, Proprietors

The MAURICE
POST AT JONES SAN FRANCISCO
Quiet and exclusive, with luxury and service to make your visit enjoyable.
Superior cuisine. Drive-in garage
RATES from $2.50 SINGLE

California

HULL HOTELS
in Southern California
EACH THE FINEST IN THEIR RESPECTIVE CITIES
In Hollywood — THE ROOSEVELT
In Los Angeles — THE MAYFAIR
In Santa Monica—THE MIRAMAR
★ All comparatively close to a Christian Science church
★ Information—Executive Offices, 7000 Hollywood Blvd., Hollywood, Calif.

The HOTEL STOCKTON
Excellent Dining Room
Air-Conditioned Throughout
Rates Reasonable
STOCKTON, CALIFORNIA

Los Angeles

REX ARMS
APARTMENT-HOTEL
4 Blocks from 3rd Church
Excellent Service
945 Wilshire Blvd.
DOWNTOWN LOS ANGELES

Northern Hotel
$1.00-$1.50
Attractive Weekly Rates
MUtual 1135
2ND ST. at HILL ST.
LOS ANGELES

Colorado

SHIRLEY-SAVOY
DENVER
Two persons for the Price of One
400 Rooms from $1.50
COFFEE SHOP AND CAFE
Broadway at 17th

St. Louis, Mo.

VISIT THE ROOSEVELT IN ST. LOUIS
A FINE HOTEL with MODERATE RATES
$2.00 with Bath and Free Garage
Delmar at Euclid
HARRY COOPLAND, Manager

hotel Lennox
St. Louis
Ed—I'm off to St. Louis to reach me. Weakness—good food and service were

Kansas City, Mo.

Netherlands Hotel
Hotel of Refinement for Readers of The Christian Science Monitor who wish a permanent home, or visitors who desire quiet comfort while here.
Near a Christian Science church; fifteen minutes on bus or street car to downtown. Rates: $1.50 Single; $2.00 Double. With Private Bath.
3835 MAIN STREET, KANSAS CITY, MO.

Illinois

LELAND HOTEL
250 Rooms
Rates $1.50 to $4.00
Cafe and Coffee Shop
Garage in Connection
SPRINGFIELD, ILLINOIS

Minnesota

HOTEL LOWRY
SAINT PAUL, MINNESOTA
$2.00 up Room with Bath
Special Rates for Tourist Parties as low as $1.00 per person
4 ATTRACTIVE RESTAURANTS
LOWRY GARAGE HAS DIRECT ENTRANCE INTO HOTEL

Louisiana

NEW ORLEANS
FINEST AND LARGEST HOTEL
750 OUTSIDE ROOMS with BATH
A completely equipped hotel where the traveler finds refinements and luxuries that add much to his comfort and pleasure.
Famed Southern Food. Unsurpassed Service.
GEORGE V. RILEY, Mgr.
The Roosevelt HOTEL
The Pride of the South
$3.50 up

Meeting the Needs of All

Hotels advertising in The Christian Science Monitor are of many kinds. Some offer de luxe service and meet the requirements of those who desire luxurious surroundings.

Other hotels, equally reliable, provide more modest facilities and service, and their rates are in line with what they have to offer.

New York City

New York's Newest HOTEL EDISON
46TH to 47TH and BROADWAY
Ideal location, Perfect Service and Comfort.
MARIA KRAMER, PRESIDENT
HUGH J. CONNOR, Manager
HOTEL LINCOLN, SAME OWNERSHIP
IN THE HEART OF TIMES SQUARE

Your Hotel is WHERE You Live
The BARCLAY is HOW
A short walk from Grand Central
Single Rooms from $5; Double Rooms from $7
2 Room Suites from $12
THE BARCLAY
George W. Lindholm, Manager
111 East 48th Street, New York

A good hotel makes frequent calls for service unnecessary by anticipating the traveler's requirements. Rooms, $4.50 up.
HOTEL ROOSEVELT
Barnum G. Hines, Managing Director
MADISON AVE. AT 45th ST., N. Y.

Always anticipating every desire of its guests, the Savoy-Plaza, overlooking Central Park, has attained the enviable reputation of satisfying the most exacting. Rates are reasonable.
Henry A. Rost, Managing Director
George Suter, Resident Manager
SAVOY-PLAZA
Fifth Ave., 58th to 59th Sts.
NEW YORK

COMING TO NEW YORK?
Stop at the centrally located King Edward Hotel, 120 W. 44th St. 300 rooms, 300 baths. Write for free guide, "SEE NEW YORK."
H. H. Cummings, Mgr.
King Edward Hotel

New York State

At the HUB OF THE EMPIRE STATE
Convenient to everything Upstate . . . 600 Rooms
Rates Single from $3.00 Double from $4.50
HOTEL SYRACUSE
SYRACUSE, N. Y.

Atlantic City, N. J.

The Traymore
ATLANTIC CITY
A magnificent hotel at the very edge of the sea. Gracious, restful atmosphere. Palatial outside rooms. Near Christian Science church. Choicest of French and American foods. Rates invitingly reasonable—from $5 European, with meals $8.
Bennett B. Tousley, General Mgr.

Enjoy THE Biggest Week-End Value At The Seashore
Sea water baths, excellent food, sun decks. (Slightly higher rates on major holidays). Write for information.
ROOM / BATH / MEALS Fri. to Sun. $10
$12, $14 Per Person
F. Ernest Todd, Res. Mgr.
the SENATOR • Atlantic City

VACATION HERE NOW!
You'll enjoy the invigorating air by the edge of the sea. Delicious food. Children's playroom. Decks overlooking the ocean. Moderate rates. Write for information.
The SEASIDE
on the Boardwalk ATLANTIC CITY
Harrison Cook, Res. Mgr.

Greater Boston

Hotel Braemore
BOSTON
466 COMMONWEALTH AVE.
Smart RESIDENTIAL and TRANSIENT HOTEL
Not Licensed
Henry A. Burnham, Mgr.
15 Minute Walk to the Christian Science Mother Church

Oklahoma

SKIRVIN Hotel
500 Rooms
Every modern facility
Rates $2.50 up — single $3.50 up — double
Eight banquet halls
Excellent Coffee Shop.
OKLAHOMA CITY

COLORADO BLUE SPRUCE TREES
2 year old—EXTRA STRONG
From the BLUEST of the BLUE TREES
25 Prepaid for $1.00
ROCKY MOUNTAIN EVERGREEN CO.
Dept. A-3
Evergreen, Colorado

50 GLAD BULBS 50c
Fifty guaranteed-to-bloom Gladiolus bulbs, diameter ¾ to 1½ inch, postpaid anywhere in U. S. for 50c. Five bulbs each, all labeled separately, of the following 10 varieties:—Picardy pink; Maid of Orleans white, Canberra yellow; Opalescent; Purple Glory; Orange Wonder; Pride of Wanakah rose pink; Giant Nymph cream; Groffs Majestic crimson and Sword of Mahomet mahogany maroon. Satisfaction guaranteed. Postage stamps accepted.
Elphinstone Flower Gardens
GOUVERNEUR, N. Y.

GARDEN JEWEL BOX
of Precious CALIFORNIA FLOWER SEEDS
Six varieties including —Aster, Giant Comet—Calliopsis, Gold Crest—Cosmos, Double Crested—Dahlia Seed—Mixed Colors—Petunia, Ruffled Giants—Scabiosa, Blue Moon—Send 25c in coin for one Box or $1.00 bill for Five. Send names and addresses—We mail them—postpaid.
LOS ANGELES SEED CO.
735 S. Central Ave., Los Angeles, Cal.
25¢ POSTPAID

Let Us Plan Your Garden
We will supply first-class plants and our competent men will do the planting.
Ask for our interesting new catalogue.
WESTON NURSERIES, INC.
Tel. Wellesley 3431
Winter St., Weston, Massachusetts

WRITE FOR
Max Schling's
MONTHLY BULLETIN
FREE This chatty, informative Monthly Bulletin is a new Schling service to American garden lovers. Features garden news of the month, practical hints by a professional, timely offers of seeds, bulbs and garden accessories. Yours for the asking and well worth it. Reading time 12 minutes each month.
MAX SCHLING SEEDSMEN, Inc.
620 Madison Ave., New York, N. Y.

Cyclone Fence
IRON-WIRE
RUSTIC WOOD
PRICES GLADLY QUOTED
SOMerset 3900
SECURITY FENCE CO.
440 SOMERVILLE AVE.
SOMERVILLE, MASS.

SEEDS
FOR THE HOME GARDEN
Implements • Fertilizers
Trees • Shrubs • Plants
Landscape Service
Formerly Burbree Nurseries
Same management, same personnel!
THE BAY STATE GARDEN SHOP
1265 MASSACHUSETTS AVE.
LEXINGTON, MASS.
Telephone: LEX. 1700

The Home Forum

The River Was All My Childhood

OUR HOUSE did not stand quite beside the river, but we had a right-of-way that led to the water's edge and the little wooden landing-stage where we kept the punt. You turned left as you came out of our white-painted gate, skirted a small meadow, then dived down a narrow path between thick laurels. The path ended abruptly to disclose our reach of the Thames, a half-mile of shining water, edged with meadows and poplars straight as candle-flames. In the middle of the river, just opposite to our right-of-way, was the eyot, a tiny islet, all reeds and willow roots, filled in season with the tousled nests of coots and moorhens, and the dabchicks' nurseries.

The prospect was comely enough, yet in no wise unusual. It was quite an ordinary stretch of the sluggish Thames — willow, poplar, meadow, the square church tower just around the bend, a ferry, a boathouse to serve the needs of the few residents in our neighborhood. Not unusual, yet somehow, for me, encompassing the whole of childhood. When I think of being a small boy again, the sensation is a strong, simple nostalgia for the river, for the smell of it, and the cries of the waterfowl, and the rats slipping from their bankside burrows with a roundish kind of plop, and Sunday evenings when the village folk walked in their best clothes along the towpath, and the church bells called across the warm meadows, and people shouted: "Ferry ahoy."

* * *

The river was the life, the object of the neighborhood. It was always there to be fished in, swum in, punted upon, or merely contemplated. There was always something to watch—the swans proud as sailing ships, the lazy, cushioned pleasure boats, the fat brown excursion steamers that swished by all canvas, buns, straw hats, and banjo players—the best of them all was a chubby shiny ship, with a glittering glass saloon and golden figurehead, named the *Empress of India*. I never realized my boyhood ambition to sail upon her, round the bend, through the lock and on down the unknown stream to Windsor.

Mr. Jobson's boathouse was a pleasant place, with its smell of varnish and metal polish and hot dusty cushions. Most excursions started from Jobson's in a hilarious confusion of sunshades, picnic baskets, cushions, and, of course, mackintoshes. Those were the week-end excursions, undertaken when the house was full of summer guests, and a whole day on the river was the thing. A "day" meant going through the lock, floating into its dank deeps, being closed in, and rising on great boiling shoulders of incoming water to the sunshine, the flower-beds of the lockside, the opening of the far gates, and the sailing forth upon a new, a higher stretch of Thames.

What a sweet place the lock was, the very peak of comely leisure. Slowly Mr. Worsfold, the lock-keeper, pushed at his vast gates, twirled his scarlet sluice wheels. Swallows dipped and chittered there. Mr. Worsfold's cottage was smothered with white roses. Of a summer evening, village folk would gather at the lock, watching the last boats steal through, chatting in low voices of this, that, or the other—the whole thing was an enchantment of mayflies and the smell of the cornfields and the roses, and the river paling to ash-gray under the twilight, and the slow fish rising, and, as background to it all, the ceaseless roar of the weir.

* * *

Then came a sudden change. What a place that was, where the main stream shot down twelve feet in a smother of spray and jelly-green cascades. No Niagara, it was true, but an alarming contrast to the rest of the river, so softly smooth that the very reeds scarcely trembled at its going by. And a greater contrast still to the backwater which lay alongside. This was the place for idle afternoons, when it was too hot in the garden, when the main stream was bare and burnished under the sun, and the paint blistered on the seats by Mr. Worsfold's cottage. The backwater was a quarter of a mile of willows, islets, and reeds. Scarcely any stream flowed here—it was a place of silent shadow where small birds stirred in the thickets, and sometimes a kingfisher, a brazen barb of color, would flash like light down the sultry stream. Dead leaves and rushes piled up against the willow roots; slimy snags jutted in the narrow waterways; sunshine was cool and speckled, and in the thickest part of all this drowsy hinterland the swans nested. The backwater reeked of river-smell—it was a place to let the afternoon ebb by in drowsy dreams.

The river was all my childhood, my childhood the river. I have been little to rivers since, never since lived hard by one. Yet that river, swollen, sand-colored, and sullen in winter, in summer sleek and idle under its quiet skies, is somehow more real than anything that has happened since. It is a great backcloth to that yesterday of small boyhood, tapestried with the brown sand-martins diving into their bank-side homes, and with the swans, and the reeds, and the swish of my father's fishing-rod, and the snowy thunder of its weir, and the church bells of summer evenings, and the ferry, and the boathouse, and the roses against Mr. Worsfold's cottage. There it always was—that was all.

C. GORDON GLOVER

Truro, Cape Cod

See how the hills are rounded by the wind!
The houses crouch low in their ancient place,
Or stand foursquare and bleak upon a hill.
The pines are gnarled and stunted everywhere;
They hug the earth, but never dare the sky.
Small birds fly low, or run along the shore.
Even the soaring gulls
Are sent and summoned
by the restless wind.

FRANCES CROSBY HAMLET

The
Christian Science Periodicals
Established by
Mary Baker Eddy
Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science

The Christian Science periodicals are the organs of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts.

Christian Science Sentinel
"Intended to hold guard over Truth, Life, and Love" ("The First Church of Christ, Scientist, and Miscellany" by Mary Baker Eddy). Contains articles, editorials, testimonies of healing and special information regarding the Christian Science movement. Published weekly. Price for one year, $3.50; six months, $1.75; three months, 88c; single copy, 10c.

The Christian Science Journal
"Designed to put on record the divine Science of Truth" (Ibid.). Contains articles, editorials, testimonies of healing, and a directory of Christian Science Churches, Societies, Reading Rooms, Practitioners, and Nurses. Published monthly. Price for one year, $3.50; six months, $1.75; single copy, 35c.

Christian Science Quarterly
Contains the Lesson-Sermons read at the Sunday services in all Christian Science churches throughout the world. Printed in eight languages—in English; and in Danish, Dutch, French, German, Norwegian, Spanish, or Swedish, with English on alternate pages. Price for one year, $1.00; single copy, 25c. In Braille, grade one and a half, published monthly. Price, one year, $2.50; single copy, 25c.

The Herald of Christian Science
"To proclaim the universal activity and availability of Truth" (Ibid.). Contains articles, editorials, testimonies of healing. German or French editions issued monthly. Price for each edition, single copy, 20c; one year, $2.00. Scandinavian, Dutch, or Braille editions issued quarterly. Price for each edition, single copy, 25c; one year, $1.00.

The Christian Science Monitor
"To spread undivided the Science that operates unspent" (Miscellany, 353). A daily newspaper for all the family. Price, one year, $12.00; three months, $3.00; single copy, 5c.

These periodicals may be purchased at any Christian Science Reading Room, or ordered direct. Use coupon for the Special Introductory Offer, $1.

The Christian Science Publishing Society
One, Norway Street, Boston, Mass., U. S. A.

Please send me your Special Introductory Offer of 6 issues of the Christian Science Sentinel and 2 issues of The Christian Science Journal, for which I enclose $1.

Name.....
Street.....
City.....
State.....
CSP-4

By Courtesy of the City Art Museum, St. Louis, Mo., to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"THE KNITTING LESSON": *A Painting by Jean-François Millet*

"THE KNITTING LESSON" was painted by the Barbizon artist, Jean-François Millet (1814-1875), in 1869. It was exhibited in the Salon of that year and sold to the painter, Alfred Stevens.

Millet has for many years been greatly loved in America. His kindly sentiment, his simplicity and poetry were particularly favored by Americans who lived close to the soil and harbored a democratic ideal. His pictures were happily free of sophistication and polish, of grandeur and showiness; they related to the life of peasants and provincials. Since Millet's day, artists have often depicted simple folk in their typical costumes and daily life. Millet was a source of inspiration to many of them, and we know how devoted Van Gog was to him. The humanitarian sentiment corresponded to efforts consolidated elsewhere in the world for helping the poor. In this spirit, artists have emphasized a personal quality, heightened a poetic mood, and proved that beauty is to be found in sources hitherto unsuspected.

The Barbizon School consisted of a number of French painters who loved nature and made a specialty of landscape painting. Millet differed from the Barbizon group for his special interest in people who live close to nature. He was a good draftsman and had a penetrating way of characterizing the weather-roughened faces of the peasants. On the other hand, he saw in them heroic qualities, shown, for example, in "The Sower."

"The Knitting Lesson" is a charming portrayal in which the artist reveals the patient teacher prompting her eager pupil with tenderness and pride.

DOROTHY ADLOW

Looking Down On Lake Paradise

IT WAS THE afternoon of April 12, 1924, when once more we looked down on Lake Paradise. The sun broke through an overcast sky just as we trudged up the last hundred feet of the incline to the rim, and there it lay, two hundred feet below us in the hollow of the extinct crater, quiet as a pond and with the blue water lilies on its breast. Brilliant butterflies fluttered above the lilies. Heron and egrets, ducks and coots, storks and cranes strutted, and animals stood in the clear water up to their bellies, sleepily content with their lot. A dip of pale green marsh-reed edged the lake. Wild olives festooned with Spanish moss grew up the sloping banks. Dark-leaved mahogany trees swept in thick ranks to the crater's rim and beyond, magnificent in its vastness, ominous in its reddish-gray nudity, lay the great Kaisoot desert stretching clear to the Abyssinian border. . . .

Apparently for our benefit, a note was struck that, half comic, nevertheless emphasized the lavish beauty of this animal sanctuary. A big elephant, knee-deep in the water with the other members of his family, seemed to decide that his bath was complete and that he had had enough to drink, so he turned to lead the way up into the forest. Wound firmly around his switching, rope-like tail at a most decorative angle, was one of the blue water lilies.—From "I Married Adventure," by OSA JOHNSON. (Philadelphia: Lippincott.)

This Was Millet

FEW PLACES in the world are more closely associated with the names of genius than is Barbizon with the name of Jean-François Millet. To think of him and his work is at once to recall this little peasant village near Paris, on the borders of the Forest of Fontainebleau. . . . Barbizon was chosen as a refuge because it was not too far away and because it already was to some degree a resort of painters, notable among whom was Theodore Rousseau. . . .

To the Millet lover every phase of village life and every glimpse of the peasants about their homes, or at their field work, is full of interest; for Millet not only painted this life, but was himself a part of it. No village dweller was more humble. He wore a peasant's dress, even to the wooden shoes, and for a part of his day he labored in the garden and fields like other peasants. He lived in a low, dark cottage, no better than the cottages of his peasant neighbors. There were no luxuries in his home, and sometimes he was hard pressed to supply the necessaries. . . .

Millet was very fond of children, and was happy in having a generous number in his own household—his own children at first, and later his grandchildren. After the evening meal he often entertained them with songs and stories, or, what they liked best of all, drew pictures for them. The rudest materials sufficed for these sketches, and an old newspaper and a match dipped in the inkwell did as well as anything. A few magic strokes on the margin of the newspaper would complete a picture and illustrate an incident. Usually the picture was of some farm scene, a peasant driving a loaded cart, a woman feeding a calf, a dog barking at a cow, a girl leading a goat. Sometimes instead of going to his imagination for a subject, he drew objects in the room—the children themselves, or perhaps the baby in the cradle being rocked by its mother. . . .

In putting his impressions on canvas he chose to work in low tones, making no appeal to the eye through brilliance of color or the attractiveness of the figures he introduced. Often his types were rude to the verge of ugliness, for he abhorred anything in the least tainted with prettiness or sentimentality. . . .

If there is present an undertone of sadness in his work, there is also a vein of sweetness, of courage, of absolute honesty; and this, taken altogether, was Millet.—From "Along French Byways," by CLIFTON JOHNSON. (New York: Macmillan.)

"Those things which cannot be shaken"

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

IN THE twelfth chapter of Hebrews we find reference to "those things which cannot be shaken," to "a kingdom which cannot be moved." How intensely do we long for these treasures of steadfastness and stability! What are they and where are they to be found? When our everyday familiar world seems to be shaking and toppling, when long-accepted standards and traditions are seen to be flimsy banners carried away by the winds of assault, when dynasties and governments supposed to be well-nigh impregnable are found capable of crumbling, where indeed shall we find "those things which cannot be shaken," that "kingdom which cannot be moved"?

Those who accept the teachings of Christian Science acquire for themselves a set of standards and securities radically different from those endorsed by humanity in general. First to undergo transformation is their concept of Deity. God ceases to be a far-away, inscrutable being, or an autocratic ruler dealing arbitrarily with man and nature. He becomes instead a vital, potent reality, even the source and content of all being. Theological and academic definitions are outgrown in the individual mental experience which reveals God as the starting point and goal of all endeavor, the one and only object of devotion. As infinite Love, He is seen to be "altogether lovely" and inclusive of all the good that exists. As infinite Mind, Spirit, He is cognized as a loving presence, pervading and enveloping His spiritual creation, including man. Apart from God as Life, no individual or thing has meaning or identity. Christian Science has made these truths plain, so that God Himself is found to be the fundamental verity, or divine Principle of being, "which cannot be shaken."

Through this revelation of God as inseparable from His creation, students of Christian Science cross the threshold "of a new world of light and Life, a fresh universe," which Mary Baker Eddy describes (Retrospection and Introspection, pp. 27, 28) as "old to God, but new to His 'little ones.'" It is a holy and beautiful universe, orderly and consistent, expressing the unity and harmony of its creator, a realm quite apart from the contradictory human world with its unanswered questions, its unrelieved heartache. One may approach this spiritual domain only by the road of purged and prayerful individual thinking. Only he who becomes as "a little child" may enter therein, as Christ Jesus has said, for this is in truth the kingdom of heaven. Christians pray, sometimes perfunctorily, for the coming of this kingdom, not realizing that it is already "at hand" as Jesus so confidently affirmed. The kingdom does not have to come from somewhere; it has only to be discerned as present, here and now, waiting to be received into individual consciousness, therein to be cherished and cultivated. By this process the kingdom of heaven comes to earth. Christian Science reveals that God's universe, His perfect spiritual creation, has an undreamed-of nearness, perceptible to those who are spiritually prepared. This is indeed the "kingdom which cannot be moved."

One day the writer was earnestly pondering the situation of some friends who were crossing the ocean at a time when submarines, airplanes, and a formidable raider were menacing the passage of ships. She was reaching out for some statement of truth which would give her a sense of security and also contribute to the safety of the travelers. Quietly there came to her thought two lines from a well-loved hymn (Christian Science Hymnal, No. 53):

"Everlasting arms of Love
Are beneath, around, above."

For a moment the singular aptness of the words was not discerned; but presently came the exclamation, "How perfect!" "Everlasting arms of Love" are "beneath," shielding from submarine attack; "around," defending from the guns of a raider; "above," protecting from the bombs of airplanes—a complete armor and defense. Not a smoke screen, artificially induced and impermanent, but the all-embracing presence of divine Love! This divine safeguard is everywhere available to all who perceive and utilize it. Here again is to be found one of the "things which cannot be shaken," God's unfailing and tender protection for His entire spiritual creation, including man, even that Love which, as Mrs. Eddy says in "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (p. 13), "is impartial and universal in its adaptation and bestowals."

When the Father's love for man is apprehended, the naturalness of man's affection for his brother man may be discerned. Since man, in his real identity, cannot be separated from God, he cannot be severed from his brother man who expresses God. Hence, sonship with God and the brotherhood of man are the scientific facts of relationship in the kingdom of God. No mortal malice or assault can affect in the slightest degree the reality, beauty, and permanence of this relationship. It is only by reversal of these fundamental and eternal facts of sonship and brotherhood that enmity and hatred seem to prevail. As Mrs. Eddy says (*ibid.*, p. 368), "The greatest wrong is but a suppositious opposite of the highest right."

Confronted by a world which seems to be shaken to its foundations, the Christian Scientist seeks to build his house of thought and action upon a rock invulnerable to storms of mortal thought. He accepts his share in building a new world, a world based upon the indestructible qualities of Spirit, a "kingdom which cannot be moved."

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into French]

Les choses "qui sont immuables"

Traduction de l'article anglais de Science Chrétienne paraissant sur cette même page

DANS SON chapitre douze, l'épître aux Hébreux mentionne les choses "qui sont immuables" et "le royaume qui ne peut être ébranlé." Comme nous soupirons après ces trésors de persistance, de stabilité! Quels sont-ils et où les trouve-t-on? Lorsque le monde dont nous avons l'habitude semble trembler et s'écrouler; quand les normes et les traditions admises depuis longtemps se trouvent être de fragiles bannières qui ne résistent pas aux tempêtes; quand les dynasties et les gouvernements qu'on croyait les plus solides viennent à s'effondrer — où trouverons-nous les choses "qui sont immuables" et "le royaume qui ne peut être ébranlé"?

Si l'on accepte les enseignements de la Science Chrétienne, on acquiert un ensemble de normes et de valeurs bien différentes de celles qu'admet la généralité des hommes. La première chose qui se transforme, c'est le concept de la Divinité. Dieu n'est plus un être inscrutable, fort éloigné, ou encore un souverain exerçant sur l'homme et la nature un pouvoir arbitraire. Il devient une réalité vitale et puissante, la source et la somme de tout être. Les définitions purement académiques ou théologiques sont dépassées lorsqu'on a dans sa propre carrière la preuve de cette révélation: Dieu est à la fois le point de départ et le but de tous les efforts, Celui qui seul a droit aux hommages. Étant l'Amour infini, Il est absolument bon, Il renferme tout le bien qui existe. Comme Entendement infini, Esprit sans bornes, nous savons qu'Il est la présence pleine d'amour, pénétrant et enveloppant Sa création spirituelle, où l'homme est inclus. En dehors de Dieu, qui est Vie, aucune personne, aucune chose n'a de caractère ou d'identité. La Science Chrétienne a mis ces faits en lumière, de sorte que Dieu Lui-même se trouve être la réalité fondamentale, le divin Principe de l'être que rien ne peut ébranler.

Grâce à cette révélation qui montre que Dieu et Sa création sont inséparables, les Scientistes Chrétiens franchissent le seuil d'un "nouveau monde de lumière et de Vie, un nouvel univers," dont Mrs. Eddy déclare (*Rétrospection et Introspection*, pp. 27, 28) qu'il est "ancien pour Dieu, mais nouveau pour Son petit enfant." C'est un bel univers où règnent la sainteté, l'ordre, l'équilibre; exprimant l'unité et l'harmonie de son créateur, il est tout autre que le monde humain contradictoire où les questions restent souvent sans réponse et les peines sans soulagement. Pour parvenir à ce domaine spirituel, il faut suivre la route de la prière et du penser individuel purifié. Celui qui devient semblable à "un petit enfant" peut seul entrer dans ces régions, comme l'a dit le Christ Jésus; car il s'agit en vérité du royaume des cieux. Dans leurs prières — d'une manière parfois superficielle — les chrétiens demandent que le règne de Dieu s'établisse, sans comprendre que le royaume est déjà "proche," comme Jésus en donnait l'assurance formelle. Ce n'est pas d'un certain lieu que doit venir ce royaume; il nous faut au contraire reconnaître qu'il est présent, ici même et dès maintenant — que la conscience individuelle doit le recevoir, le chérir, le cultiver. C'est ainsi que le royaume des cieux vient sur la terre. La Science Chrétienne révèle que l'univers de Dieu, Sa parfaite création spirituelle, est d'une proximité surpassant toute attente, mais que peuvent reconnaître ceux qui y sont spirituellement préparés. Voilà certes "le royaume qui ne peut être ébranlé."

Un jour l'auteur de ces lignes pensait à des amis qui traversaient l'Océan à l'époque où des sous-marins, des avions et un croiseur formidable menaçaient les transatlantiques. Méditant la situation, elle cherchait une vérité qui lui donnerait le sentiment de la sécurité tout en contribuant à la protection des voyageurs. Ce qui lui vint à la pensée, ce furent deux lignes empruntées à un cantique très apprécié (*Hymnaire de la Science Chrétienne*, No 53):

"Les bras éternels de l'Amour
Sont sous toi, au-dessus, autour."

Au premier abord, elle ne remarqua pas le singulier à-propos de ces paroles; mais bientôt elle s'écria: "C'est parfaitement admirable!" "Les bras éternels de l'Amour" sont au-dessous, ils protègent contre les attaques des sous-marins; au-dessus, préservant des bombes que lâchent les aéroplanes; autour, ce qui défend contre les canons du croiseur — armure et sauvegarde complètes. Non pas un rideau de fumée, artificiellement produit et sujet à se dissiper, mais la présence universelle du divin Amour! Cette protection divine est partout accessible à ceux qui la reconnaissent et qui veulent la mettre en pratique. Voilà donc encore une chose immuable — l'infaillible et tendre protection que Dieu accorde à toute Sa création spirituelle, où l'homme est inclus; c'est l'Amour "impartial et universel dans son adaptation et dans ses dispensations," comme le déclare Mrs. Eddy à la page 13 de *Science et Santé avec la Clef des Écritures (Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures)*.

Lorsqu'on saisit l'amour que le Père a pour l'homme, on peut voir qu'il est naturel d'aimer son prochain. Puisque dans son identité véritable l'homme ne peut être séparé de Dieu, il ne saurait y avoir de division entre lui et son frère, qui exprime Dieu. Par conséquent, dans le royaume de Dieu, les faits scientifiques de la parenté sont la filialité à l'égard de Dieu, et la fraternité des hommes. Ni la malveillance ni les assauts mortels ne peuvent affecter en quoi que ce soit la réalité, la beauté, la permanence de ces rapports. Si l'inimitié et la haine semblent prévaloir, c'est seulement parce qu'on a cru renverser ces faits éternels, fondamentaux — la filialite et la fraternité véritables. Comme l'écrit Mrs. Eddy (*ibid.*, p. 368): "Le plus grand mal n'est que l'opposé hypothétique du plus haut bien."

En face d'un monde dont les fondements mêmes paraissent ébranlés, le Scientiste Chrétien cherche à bâtir sa maison — ses pensées et ses actes — sur un rocher que n'atteindront pas les orages de la pensée mortelle. Il prend sa part du travail qu'implique la construction d'un monde nouveau, fondé sur les qualités indestructibles de l'Esprit et représentant un "royaume qui ne peut être ébranlé."

Pour tous renseignements sur les publications Scientistes Chrétiennes en français, écrire à La Société d'Édition de la Science Chrétienne. (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.)

A Precious Fruit Of Our Reading

CREATIVE READING means reading with active questions in mind, ever on the alert to project new applications from what is read. . . .

Reading like this is more than taking in facts. . . . It is not as if we had read it, but once lived it. And in very truth we live many lives in the novels to which we give ourselves.

The enrichment of personality would be lost without social interchange. We carry our enrichment with us. And how evident it becomes! It would probably be somewhat mechanical to point our reading directly towards social intercourse. Yet the fruits are there and will bring us rewarding contacts inevitably. . . .

Finally, there is something much more important than personal enrichment, or even contact with our immediate circle. We shall not touch many human beings personally. . . . Moreover, most of us are absurdly class-bound, race-bound, haunted by a motley crew of prejudices, old clichés, sentimental, stereotyped concepts, and unwarranted, shuddering distastes. With the best novels of all nations in our hands we can feel a vast sweep of interested sympathy that will include the coolie stevedore, the untouchable on his mat, the miner, the farm-hand, the hobo, and the engineer. We shall know how it feels to work in the damp, hot jungle, and the dark, wind-swept snows of the Nordland in Scandinavia. We shall not stop short of identification with humanity itself. This will be the last, prized, autumnal fruit of our reading.—From "Reading the Novel," by ELIZABETH CHRISTINE COOK. (Boston: Little, Brown.)

Reserve

Her words were frugal,
Her phrases taut,
Neatly patterned
She always sought

The deeper meaning—
Her verbal grace
Never accepted
The commonplace.

She sought in quiet
What she could find
In the strict storehouse
Of her mind.

MARGUERITE GEORGE

Science and Health
With Key to the Scriptures
By MARY BAKER EDDY
PUBLISHED BY THE TRUSTEES UNDER THE WILL OF MARY BAKER EDDY

The original, standard, and only textbook on Christian Science Mind-healing is published in the following editions:—

Sunday School Edition, blue or brown cloth	$2.00	Thumb Indexed Pocket Edition, black limp morocco only	$7.50
Library Edition, black cloth only, marbled edges	3.00	Readers' Edition, large type, black levant, special Bible paper	11.50
Vest Pocket Edition, black, blue, or brown semiflexible morocco	3.00	Braille Edition, Grade One and a Half, interpointed, 5 vols.	12.50
Stiff Leather Edition, black only, gilt edges	4.00	FRENCH TRANSLATION	
Pocket Edition, black, blue, or brown limp morocco, Oxford India Bible paper	5.00	Cloth Edition	$2.50
De Luxe Edition, black, blue, or brown levant, special Bible paper, wide margins	6.00	Pocket Edition, black semiflexible morocco, Oxford India Bible paper	5.50
Cleartype Edition, large type, black cloth only, gilt edges	7.00	GERMAN TRANSLATION	
		Cloth Edition	$2.50
		Pocket Edition, black semiflexible morocco, Oxford India Bible paper	5.50

This textbook, as well as other writings by Mrs. Eddy, may be purchased at Christian Science Reading Rooms throughout the world, or will be sent postpaid to any address on receipt of remittances payable to:
HUDSON C. BURR, *Publishers' Agent*
One, Norway St., Boston, U. S. A.
Catalogue will be sent upon request

New England and Boston News

Second Section

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Page Eleven

Closing Stocks Pages 18-19 Bonds — Curb

BOSTON, TUESDAY, APRIL 15, 1941

Wages Raised For 6,700 On Building Work

Announcement made of general advance in pay for the workers in the greater Boston area.

Wage advances for 6,700 building workers in the 23 cities and towns of Greater Boston were reported today by E. A. Johnson, secretary-treasurer of the Building and Construction Trades Council of Boston and Vicinity.

Unions figuring in these raises comprise the iron workers with 700 members, carpenters 3,000, brick layers 600, engineers 800, and painters 1,600.

"These are the first increases since 1932," said Mr. Johnson.

The new wage rates are these:

Iron workers, who have been getting $1.50 an hour, go to $1.57½ on Wednesday, and on June 5 to $1.65.

Bricklayers, who also have been getting $1.50, up to $1.62½, effective April 1.

Carpenters, who had $1.37½, up to $1.44, effective April 1, and on Jan. 1, 1942, to $1.50.

Painters, who had $1.25, up to $1.37½, effective April 1.

Engineers, hoisting and portable, who handle steam shovels and all other power driven equipment on construction jobs, have these increases:

Heavy equipment, new rate $75 a week, was $65. Small equipment on miscellanecus machinery, $60 a week, was $55. Broken time rate, $1.70 an hour, was $1.57½. Rental equipment $18 a day, previously was figured on a different basis.

The new wage rates were negotiated by the unions with the various associations of employers.

Mr. Johnson said the increases were based on advancing living costs and general conditions, while the carpenters and painters were trying to level their wages up to those of other trades, and were still behind.

He estimated that under the new schedules the iron workers would average $35 a week through the year and the carpenters about $30.

"The construction industry is a broken time business," he commented. "That is why its trades get a high rate in comparison with the shop rate. The business is seasonal, subject to the weather and other conditions."

Private commercial building, to which the new rates apply, continues backward in Greater Boston. At present it is exceeded in volume by residential construction.

There are no major defense plants in Boston and hence no plant expansion here comparable to that taking place in Worcester and Springfield.

The 10 cents an hour raise announced by the Bethlehem Steel Co. yesterday applies to its steel plants and does not extend to the company's ship building division, hence the Fore River shipyards at Quincy and the Atlantic and Simpson ship repair yards in East Boston are not covered, it was stated today.

Weather Predictions

By U. S. Weather Bureau

FAIR CLOUDY RAIN WARMER
TONIGHT
TOMORROW
COOLER WARM SHOWERS FAIR

Boston and vicinity: Cloudy followed by light showers late tonight ending Wednesday forenoon; clearing in the afternoon; continued mild tonight; colder Wednesday; increasing southwest winds becoming fresh tonight and shifting to northwest on Wednesday; lowest temperature tonight about 56 degrees.

Maine: Showers tonight and Wednesday, clearing in southwest portion Wednesday afternoon; warmer in north portion tonight, colder in central and south portions Wednesday.

Vermont and New Hampshire: Showers tonight and Wednesday forenoon, clearing in the afternoon; colder Wednesday and in extreme north portions tonight.

Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut: Cloudy followed by light showers late tonight and Wednesday forenoon, clearing in the afternoon; continued mild tonight, colder Wednesday.

Atlantic Coast—Eastport to Block Island — Increasing southwest winds becoming fresh to strong tonight and Wednesday, shifting to fresh northwest over south portion Wednesday afternoon; weather overcast with intermittent showers tonight and Wednesday, ending over south portion Wednesday afternoon.

Block Island to Cape Hatteras: Moderate southwest and west winds becoming north or northeast over north and central portions Wednesday; scattered to broken clouds tonight becoming overcast Wednesday.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	59	77	New Orleans	62	80
Chicago	53	83	New York	67	84
Denver	34	58	Norfolk	67	89
Kansas City	50	66	Philadelphia	62	91
Los Angeles	54	67	St. Louis	59	82
Miami	72	76	San Francisco	54	62
Minneapolis	45	74	Washington	59	90

A—7:30 a. m., E. S. T., April 15.
B—Maximum for previous 24 hours.

High Tides at Boston

Tuesday, 2 p. m.; height, 10.4 feet.
Wednesday, 3:16 a. m.; height, 10.5 feet.
Light all vehicles by 6:57 p. m.

Awarded Medal

Col. Thomas F. Sullivan

Chairman of Boston Traffic Commission who has been awarded Boston City Club's civic medal for outstanding service to citizens of Greater Boston.

Col. Sullivan Gets Boston Civic Award

Boston's second annual Civic Award medal was presented to Col. Thomas F. Sullivan, Chairman of the Boston Transit Commission for the past 20 years, at the Boston City Club last night.

Colonel Sullivan, who has been confined to his home for the past three months, was able to attend.

The award, presented annually by the City Club, was made by LaRue Brown, Chairman of the club's Civic Affairs Committee, and William W. Drummey, President of the club.

The gold medal, enscribed "For Distinguished Service to Greater Boston," was described by Mr. Drummey as symbolic of the most outstanding achievement affecting the life of the most people in the metropolitan area last year. The 1940 award went to Reuben L. Lurie, present Chairman of the State Parole Board, for his work in the Dowd case.

Colonel Sullivan was born in South Boston and has lived there throughout his long career. It has been almost 23 years to the day since the Colonel entered the service of the City as Commissioner of Public Works under Mayor Andrew A. Peters. For 20 years prior to this, Colonel Sullivan was an employee of the Boston Elevated Railway, rising in the ranks to position of roadmaster.

With his appointment as Chairman of the Transit Commission in 1922 under former Mayor James M. Curley, Colonel Sullivan has directed construction of large and varied subway and tunnel projects.

These include the $19,000,000 East Boston traffic tunnel, the Governor Square extension of the Commonwealth Avenue and Beacon Street subway, the underpass on Commonwealth at Massachusetts Avenue, the new $7,000,000 Huntington Avenue subway and underpass, alterations at the Park Square Station, and the $12,000,000 extension of the Dorchester rapid transit system from Andrew Square to Fields Corner.

Prior to his appointment as chairman in 1922, Colonel Sullivan for nearly four years was an unpaid member of the Board. During this time the Arlington Street station under Boylston Street was built and alterations completed on the Maverick Square station in East Boston, together with extension of the third rail system to East Boston.

Colonel Sullivan has held his post under five different mayors. For many years he was a political associate of former Mayor Curley but this association the Colonel terminated to everyone's surprise including, he says, his own.

Stop Light Rights Sought for Army

United States Army convoys would be allowed to pass through stop lights on Massachusetts highways under supervision of soldiers stationed at crossings under a bill urged today before the Legislative Committee on Military Affairs and Public Safety.

The bill provides that convoys of more than 10 vehicles would be allowed the right of way at crossings. It was supported by Frank A. Goodwin, State Registrar of Motor Vehicles, and other State officials.

Gas Price Cut When Used For Heat in Homes

Not for cooking—applies in Greater Boston area and some suburbs—Cuts average 6-13 P. C.

A reduction of gas rates for house heating and kitchen heating but not for cooking was announced today by the Boston Consolidated Gas Company, effective May 1.

It was estimated the reductions will average 6 to 13 per cent.

The reductions affect residence heating rates in Boston, Brookline, Chelsea, Milton, Newton, Quincy, Somerville, Waltham, Watertown, Wellesley and Weston.

Where Available

The rate reductions in these communities will be available, the company said, to all families using gas for house or kitchen heating; it will also be available in homes where at least half the annual amount of gas consumed is used for heating purposes.

New reduced heating rates, the company said, also will be effected in Bedford, Concord, Lincoln, Sudbury, Wayland and in Acton, Ayer, Groton and Littleton.

The Department of Public Utilities has approved the new schedule, Carroll L. Meins, chairman, announced.

Is Fifth Reduction

E. M. Farnsworth, President of th company, noting this reduction in heating rates is the fifth by the company, said in a statement:

The smaller customers will receive the greater percentage of reduction. In many small homes the cost comes down to 5 cents net per 100 cubic feet after 3,000 cubic feet per month have been used. We have made studies which show that the homes of most kitchen heating customers are in this classification. Consequently, such customers will now be able to buy gas at substantial savings.

All gas used in excess of 10,000 cubic feet per month will be priced 10 per cent below the lowest step in the previous heating rate.

Harvard Pranks Initiate the New Staff of Editors

There may be a war going on in Europe, but the Harvard Crimson can still kick up its heels in college-boy pranks on the first balmy spring mornings in the Yard.

Burlesquing Hitler, Mussolini, and Stalin, chasing butterflies, brandishing plumbers' instruments instead of sabers and muskets, a dozen or more "candidates"—newly-elected future editors of the student newspaper—were initiated en masse today.

Three boys were assigned the most difficult stunt of the day, and from all reports, they performed it to the appropriate discomfiture of college authorities.

At 9 o'clock the three, with rubber masks made to resemble the dictators, marched into a class conducted by William Y. Elliott, Professor of Government. When the lecture was about half finished, they stood up in the auditorium, goose-stepped down to the rostrum, gave the Hitler salute—and dashed out just ahead of the good-natured teacher's "menacing" fist and swinging toe.

The other stunts were all in mood. Half a dozen initiates were lined up in the Yard for a sack race, dressed in white tie, tails, and bright red wrestlers' tights. Cow bells dangled from their necks just for atmosphere.

A boy in an Indian's get-up stood at attention before a store on Massachusetts Avenue looking impassive until young women of the town started to enter the store. Then he suddenly would drop the pose, bow, and greet them profusely in his best Harvard Indianese. The effect was said to be rather startling.

Older editors of the Crimson received the usual obsequious attention of the candidates, starting early in the morning, when they had their breakfasts served in bed, and continuing through the day. At any meeting between "servant" and "master," the former was required to kowtow with a sweeping gesture and offer various candies and other treats.

Events Around Greater Boston

Tonight

District forum conducted by the WPA Community Recreation Project. "America Should Convoy Food to the Conquered Peoples of Europe" will be the topic of a debate between Boston College, taking the negative, and Loyola College, the affirmative. At the John J. Williams Municipal Building, West Brookline Street and Shawmut Avenue, South End, at 7:45 p. m. The forum is free to the public.

Round-table discussion of strikes and defense industries. Prof. Charles Ramsey of Boston University will be leader. At the Town Hall Conference Room, 264 Huntington Avenue, Boston, at 8 p. m.

Third evening forum meeting of the Men's Club of the Winchester Unitarian Church. Dr. Samuel Hazzard Cross, Professor of Slavic Languages and Literature at Harvard University, will be the main speaker. A general discussion by members of the audience will follow. In Metcalf Hall, Winchester, at 8 p. m.

Concert by Margaret Fisher, pianist, for the benefit of the Greek War Relief Association. Prof. Raphael Demos of Harvard University will introduce the poet, David McCord, who will speak on Greece's part in the war and of the need for aid. At the home of Prof. and Mrs. Paul J. Sachs, of Harvard, Shady Hill, Cambridge, at 8 p. m.

Final competition for the Goddard Rhetorical Prizes of Tufts College. The six finalists will compete for the prizes, and will be introduced by Dean Nils Y. Wessell. In Goddard Chapel, Tufts College, at 8 p. m.

Lectures on "The Spirit of Resistance" by Mlle. Eve Curie, Maj. Gen. Roger W. Eckfeldt of the United States Army will introduce the speaker. At Jordan Hall, Boston, at 8:30 p. m.

Sculpture demonstrations by George Demetrios. Mr. Demetrios will model a head from life. At the Galleries of "The Arts," Large Gallery, Boston Art Club, 270 Dartmouth Street, Boston. Admission 50 cents.

Wednesday

At the Museum of Fine Arts, gallery talks on "Design in Paintings" by Mrs. Sayward, at 11 a. m., and "Tapestries II" also by Mrs. Sayward, at 2 p. m. Vacation movies for children on "The River" by Père Lorenz, telling the story of the Mississippi River basin, at 3 p. m.

Special clubwomen's program and lecture. "European Diplomacy from the Woman's Viewpoint" will be discussed by Dr. Fannie Fern Andrews, author and publicist. At the Massachusetts College of Pharmacy, Longwood Avenue, Boston, at 2:30 p. m. The lecture is free to the public.

Program of poems by Stephen Vincent Benét, read by the author himself. In Room D, Emerson Hall, Harvard Yard, at 4:30 p. m. The public is invited to attend free of charge.

Entertainment Timetable: Page 13.
Radio Timetable: Page 14.

Bangor Air Base Nears Completion

Before and After the Start of Work

The rapid development of the new United States Army Air Base at Bangor, Maine—nearest continental base to Europe—is shown in the two photographs above. The top picture shows the site of the new $3,500,000 base as it was Jan. 24 before work was initiated. The lower photo shows the same scene two months later, as of April 1, with the cantonment for 2,500 soldiers and airmen nearly completed. The base is built on a two mile square of land, includes about 130 buildings and has three 5,000-foot runways. Col. Carl W. Connell, new commander of the base, has arrived in Bangor to take up his work; he has been in the Army Air Corps for 20 years.

Even Lonely Pacific Isle Upset by War

The first ship to call at Pitcairn Island in the Pacific Ocean in four months found that even that lonely colony has not escaped the consequences of the war, it was reported today in Boston Harbor.

The story was told by members of the crew of the Sea Witch, an American vessel, which put in at Pitcairn Island late in March.

The island, seamen said, was running very low on stores of food and clothing, so much so that the natives—descendants of the crew of the Bounty who settled there 150 years ago—were willing to trade choice articles for a mere shirt.

The Sea Witch discharged three tons of cargo for the island, the bulk of which was flour. Members of the crew were told that ordinarily vessels stop at Pitcairn frequently, the longest lapse between visits being not more than two months.

Clothing, with the exception of shoes, was running low on the island. While the natives had no use for shoes—going barefoot regularly—shirts and trousers drew fabulous prices in the form of barter. Members of the Sea Witch's crew displayed beautifully carved articles of wood, baskets, and other interesting objects that had been traded for a single garment. A small model of the Bounty was purchased for $2 which, it was said, must have taken months to make.

Fred M. Christian, great great grandson of Fletcher Christian, founder of the colony and first mate of the unfortunate Bounty, came aboard the Sea Witch. A total of 198 persons now comprise the colony at Pitcairn. Use of alcoholic liquors there is prohibited.

Curley Review Denied by Judge

James M. Curley, thrice Mayor of Boston and former Governor, lost another step in his legal feud with the City as his petition for review was denied by Judge Frederick W. Fosdick of Suffolk Superior Court yesterday.

Wendell P. Murray, attorney for the former Chief Executive of the Commonwealth, announced he would appeal the decision, handed down on the eve of what was apparently Mr. Curley's political re-emergence. Judge Fosdick gave his ruling a few hours before the Curleys attended a Tammany Club reception in Roxbury at which the former Governor was acclaimed the "next Mayor."

Meanwhile, Robert H. Hopkins, Assistant Corporation Counsel for the City, sought Clerk of Court Thomas Dorgan for executions against Mr. Curley and Dr. Joseph Santosuosso, his co-defendant. The City is expected to have the executions served on the two men today.

Sir Norman Angell in Hub Sees Americas on Nazi List

If Britain is defeated, Germany will attempt to continue its conquests, using the assets of the British Empire for this purpose, Sir Norman Angell, Nobel Peace Prize winner in 1933, told the Boston City Club last night.

Germany would not attack the United States immediately, Sir Norman said, but would first assault the moral and political foundations of the country and the countries of Latin America, as France was dealt with.

The defeat of Britain, Sir Norman continued, would mean the rise of strong fascist parties in Latin American countries—parties richly subsidized and possessing vast funds for propaganda.

South America Economic Attack

Such a rapid German economic conquest of South America would follow, Sir Norman maintained, that the United States would eventually deem it "wise to abandon the Monroe Doctrine."

Referring to Britain's mistakes of yesterday, Sir Norman said that if Britain had applied, 10 years ago, the policy of aiding the victim of aggression, "we should not be at war at all."

"It is a simple truth to say that because we in Britain were deaf to the cries rising from the homes of China smashed by the invader, we now have to witness the ruthless destruction by invaders of ancient English shrines.

"Because we would not listen to the cries of Chinese children massacred by the invader we have now, over night, to listen to the cries of English children, victims of that same invader's ally. . . .

"Because we were indifferent when Italian submarines sank the ships of Republican Spain we must now listen to the cries of children from the torpedoed refugee ship going down in the tempest 600 miles from land."

Britain as Stepping-Stone

At another point in his address, Sir Norman said that although the French people "loathe Hitler," yet "more and more are the resources of France—her factories, her armament works, her aeroplane plants as well as her ports and tomorrow the ships within them—being used for the defeat of Britain."

"If Britain is defeated," he continued, "he (Hitler) will apply the same kind of pressure to Britain so that the resources of Britain and much of the British Empire will be used by Germany for further German conquests.

". . . Hitler's very first task would be to see that the command of the sea, heretofore held by Britain, did not pass to the United States. For Hitler knows by this time that if that happened—if the United States acquired a command of the sea comparable to that which Britain held during the nineteenth century—then everything which Hitler had won by his conquests would be placed in jeopardy."

Conant Back; Has 'No Story'

NEW YORK, April 15 (AP)—Dr. James Bryant Conant, Harvard University President who went to England two months ago as the head of a three-man group "to exchange scientific information vital to the United States and Great Britain," returned today aboard the Dixis Clipper, which carried 40 other passengers.

"Too bad—but I haven't got a story," Dr. Conant said.

He declined to say what form his report would take or to comment on the war, explaining:

"I can't talk about politics."

"The mission received a very cordial welcome," he added. "In many ways we hated to leave, but nevertheless we are glad to be home."

Navy Gets Patrol Base in Portland

By the Associated Press

Portland, Maine, April 15

The Port of Portland Authority said today that the U. S. Navy had selected a Portland Harbor site for establishment of a patrol base.

Henry F. Merrill, Authority President, said he was not at liberty to identify the chosen wharf but declared that in addition to it the Navy would use Maine State Pier facilities in "co-operation" with commercial interests.

The Port Authority has opposed leasing of the State Pier to the Navy on the ground that its facilities were needed to maintain freight service.

Summer Warmth Backs Into April

Mid-summer temperatures prevailed in most of New England today as the thermometer hit new highs for 1941 in several sections.

In Boston the mercury climbed to 77 at 12:30 to tie yesterday's figure but gave promise of making new highs before the day ended. The record for this date in Boston is 82 set in 1896.

Hartford, Conn., reported the highest reading of 84. Burlington recorded an even 80 and Westfield, Mass., 83. At Caribou, Maine, winter still held sway with the thermometer standing at 40 degrees.

The forecast for Boston and vicinity was cloudy followed by light showers tonight ending Wednesday forenoon clearing in the afternoon. Cooler weather is forecast for tomorrow.

Bay State Wage 'Floor' And Hours 'Ceiling' Urged

Establishment of minimum wages and maximum hours for intra-state Massachusetts workers was urged today by organized labor at a public hearing conducted by the legislative committee on Labor and Industries.

Approximately 75 persons attended the hearing which was limited to presentation of proponent arguments. On Thursday the same committee will hear the opposition, which will include representatives of the Associated Industries of Massachusetts.

"Baby" Wages and Hours Law

Representatives of the Massachusetts State Federation of Labor and the Massachusetts Congress of Industrial Organizations both strongly demanded a wages and hour act modeled after the Federal Wages and Hour Law which covers interstate workers. Similarly the two labor organizations opposed the recommendation of a special commission, established to study the minimum wage problem, that the minimum wage law for women and minors be extended in effect to include men workers

The minimum wage law for women provides for establishment of minimum wages and maximum hours in various industries after wage board negotiations. The organized labor wages and hours measures establish a floor under all wages and a ceiling over hours in intrastate industry.

The bill filed by Massachusetts State Federation of Labor establishes a 40-hour maximum week and a 30-cent-an-hour minimum wage during the first year. In the second wear the minimum wage increases to 35 cents, and in the third year and thereafter the scale is 40 cents an hour. The C. I. O. measure starts at 35 cents an hour, increases to 40 cents for the next four years and 45 cents thereafter.

Kenneth I. Taylor, Secretary-Treasurer of the State Federation of Labor, said a wages and hours act modeled after the Federal law would overnight "clean out the dirty corners not now cleaned out by the Federal law." He contended that the commission's recommendation would never completely wipe out existing abuses and would leave as forgotten many occupations.

Champions Parking Lot Workers

Mr. Taylor pointed out that one of these forgotten occupations is that of parking lot attendants. He said these workers work 68 hours a week for $12 and that they are not sufficiently organized to bring about establishment of a wage board to consider minimum wages and maximum hours.

Clive Knowles, Legislative Agent of Labor's Non Partisan League (C. I. O.), declared that cab drivers work for $9 to $13 a week at long hours.

The commission's recommendations were not actually scheduled for hearing today, a separate hearing being planned on that measure later.

Representative Harry Kalus (D) of Boston, supporting a State wages and hours act, insisted "no business has a right to call itself a business if it cannot pay a living wage."

Kenneth J. Kelley, Business Agent of the meat cutters union, Local 294, of Quincy (A. F. of L.), told the committee that employees in the retail food field work from 52 hours to 78 hours a week. He insisted some step is necessary "to correct extreme abuses."

Representative George T. Lanigan (D) of Boston, who filed a bill to extend the minimum wage law to men, said 451,000 Massachusetts workers are not covered by the Federal Wages and Hours Act A State law, he said, is necessary "to wipe out the last vestiges of sweat shop labor."

Helen Symanski of the laundry workers union (A. F. of L.) said men workers in the industry often work 65 to 71 hours a week for 27½ cents an hour while under the minimum wage law for women female workers get at least 30 cents an hour for a 48-hour week.

36 or 37½-Cent Pay Minimum In Textile Industry Likely

WASHINGTON, April 15 (AP)—Spokesmen for both manufacturers and employees in the cotton garment industry recommended to the Wage-Hour Administration today the establishment of a 40-cents-an-hour minimum wage for workers in the industry.

Meanwhile, a 21-man industry committee began consideration of an increase in the 32½-cents-an-hour minimum wage for 440,000 cotton textile workers.

The Amalgamated Clothing Workers Union (C. I. O.) prepared a brief contending that a 40-cent minimum would not curtail employment opportunities or affect consumer demand, and Wage-Hour officials said most of the garment manufacturers' spokesmen testified at a hearing of a 40-cent rate.

The hearing was conducted by a special committee for the single pants, shirts, and allied garments industry. A formal wage order will be issued on the basis of whatever the committee recommends as economically feasible for the industry.

Both the C. I. O. and A. F. of L. demanded a recommendation by the industry committee for the cotton textile business for a 40-cent minimum, and manufacturers requested a wage "floor" not in excess of 35 cents. It was forecast the committee would recommend a 36-cent minimum, or higher.

In some quarters belief was expressed that a compromise might be reached on 37½ cents an hour.

Federal officials expressed hope that the committe would conclude its executive sessions late today and be ready to report a recommendation to the Wage-Hour Administrator tomorrow. If Brig. Gen. Philip B. Fleming, the Administrator, approves the committee's recommendation, it was believed that the new minimum might become effective by July.

Before beginning its closed session the committee heard Boris Shishkin, A. F. of L. ecoonmist, declare that the 40-cent minimum should be approved. He contended that the industry was capable of paying such a minimum because "more drastic wage increases took place in the World War period which was comparable to the emergency of today."

He asserted that the Government's defense and training program would last for at least two or three years and aid in carrying the industry along. Adoption of the 40-cent level, the highest permitted under the provision of the Wage-Hour Law, he declared, would establish more purchasing power at the lower income levels and "sustain expansion of the industry even without a defense program."

Mr. Shishkin said that the cost of living was rising steadily, with rent and food costs rapidly increasing, so that workers needed higher wages to maintain themselves.

Emil Rieve, General President of C. I. O.'s textile workers union of America, and Frank P. Fenton, Director of Organization for the A. F. of L., said the new 21-man Industry Committee considering an increase in the present 32½-cent an hour minimum should approve the 40-cent wage floor permitted under the wage-hour law.

Their demands conflicted with those of industry's spokesman, Dr. Claudius T. Murchison, President of the Cotton Textile Institute, who appealed for a minimum not in excess of 35 cents.

Buckley Letter to the 'El'

State Auditor Thomas J. Buckley continued to challenge the Trustees of the Boston Elevated Railway today on his demand to be given the company's books and records for an official audit.

Mr. Buckley, who yesterday was told personally the Trustees felt he had no legal grounds for his probe and was denied access to the books, this morning sent a registered letter to the Trustees renewing his demand.

The use of a registered letter intimated that Mr. Buckley is contemplating court action to force the trustees to act.

This was further borne out as Mr. Buckley in the letter named sections of the general laws to support his view that as State Auditor it is his duty to make such an examination of the "El's" books and records.

Mr. Buckley mentioned section 12 of chapter 11 of the general laws in which the State Auditor is authorized "to make a careful audit of the accounts of all departments, offices, institutions and activities of the Commonwealth."

Mr. Buckley contended that the Elevated comes under the category of an "activity" since the Commonwealth reimburses the company annually for its deficit.

The Trustees rejected Mr. Buckley's request on the ground that the Auditor has no authority to examine their books. They quoted an opinion of former Attorney General Paul A. Dever to this effect.

The present Attorney General, Robert T. Bushnell, is making a study of the situation to determine what the rights of the Commonwealth are in regard to the traction company's books. Both he and Governor Saltonstall have been asked to demand an accounting from the Trustees for all funds spent since the Elevated was placed under public control in 1918.

Aid of Children Exemptions Urged

Support for legislation providing a graduated scale of exemptions from compulsory contributions of sons and daughters of needy aged parents seeking old-age assistance was voiced today by Arthur G. Rotch, State Commissioner of Public Welfare.

Mr. Rotch spoke at a public hearing conducted by the Legislative Committee on Pensions. The committee had before it recommendations of a special recess commission for a graduated scale of financial responsibility for children of needy aged parents, liberalization of the insurance and real estate requirements under the old-age assistance law and a provision permitting payment of benefits to persons living outside Massachusetts.

Commissioner Rotch supported all the commission's proposals, but opposed bills to increase from $30 to $40 the monthly old age assistance benefits which were accorded a public hearing recently.

High School System Attacked; State Loan Fund Proposed

Massachusetts educators charged today that the high school system in this State has failed to prepare youth for employment. They urged adoption of legislation to establish a State loan fund to aid needy students seeking higher education and establishment of a State youth commission to co-ordinate activities on youth problems.

Led by Walter F. Downey, State Commissioner of Education, a group of educators supported various recommendations of a special commission which studied youth problems for a two-year period. The commission's recommendations were given a public hearing today by the Legislative Committee on Education.

The commission also recommended revision of high school curricula to provide more practical training for youth to prepare them for future employment and establishment of a State placement director to advise local directors in obtaining employment for graduates.

Commissioner Downey warned the committe that the youth problem has not been permanently settled through the current increase in employment. He insisted that "now is the time to organize and Massachusetts should take the lead."

Mr. Downey urged that small schools be consolidated and school districts be established so that proper training may be given students.

Dean Francis T. Spaulding of the Harvard School of Education said the results of the survey show that young people are not given a fair chance. He said that the Commission reached the conclusion that 50 per cent of those leaving high school had no specialized training and that there is no systematic training for the period between high school and college for semi-professional and technical jobs.

Parade Requests Menace The Week-End Leaves at Camps

Defense and military news briefs from New England:

Too Many Parades—Members of the 26th Division face cancellation of their week-end leaves if the requests for parade participation continue. Maj. Gen Roger W. Eckfeldt, Commanding General of the Yankee Division, announced that such drastic action might become necessary in order to keep up with the training schedule of the War Department. He said that filling the requests from "well meaning but ill-advised groups and individuals" not only interfered with training but interfered with the soldiers' relaxation and athletics and that it lessened the chances of families seeing their men.

Skippy Gets Reward—Army food may be good enough for Private Henry Garbecki and several thousand other soldiers at Camp Wheeler, Ga., but not for Skippy his dog. Skippy, who couldn't stand separation from his master, accompanied Private Garbecki when he left Providence to go to camp. Touched by his faithfulness, the Olneyville Boys' Club of Providence took up a collection and bought 25 pounds of first class dog food for Skippy.

Mistaken Identity Again—For the second time within a week a local Massachusetts draft board has called a woman to register for possible military service. Beverly Wilman of Needham received a notice yesterday to report to the local board. She did, but officials said there must have been some mistake. Melrose officials made the same mistake earlier when they summoned Walton M. Miller for service only to find that Walton was Mrs. John B. Miller.

Destroyer Sponsor Named—Secretary of the Navy Frank Knox has designated Mrs. Marguerite Jackson Chevalier of Baltimore as sponsor for the new destroyer U. S. S. Chevalier, named in honor of her husband, the late Lieut. Com. Godfrey Decourcelles Chevalier. The destroyer is scheduled for launching at the Bath Iron Works, Bath, Maine, next December.

Sub on Duty—Placed in commission at the New London, Conn., submarine base yesterday, the new 1,475 ton submersible Gar became an active unit of Uncle Sam's expanding Navy three months ahead of contract delivery date. The 300-foot submarine was launched at the Groton yard of the Electric Boat Co., Nov. 7, 1940, and was to have been delivered to the Navy July 15. The Gar will be under the command of Lieut. Donald McGregor, former instructor at the base submarine school.

Spreading the Deluge—Fort Devens pay days which formerly fell on the last day of the month will now be spread between the 30th and the 15th, Army officials have announced, thus ending the monthly spending spree which taxed local shop keepers in nearby towns sometimes forcing them to turn away business because of the rush, and greatly easing the job of the Army finance officers who have previously had to pay the 21,000 men stationed at Devens on a single day. Under the new arrangement fewer than 3,000 men will be paid on any one day.

New CAPE-SUIT $65 and up

Semi-Fitted Sleeveless Jacket with Wing Capes, 4 Gore Skirt

MADE TO ORDER IN SCOTCH TWEEDS AND CLAN TARTANS

Choice of 500 Materials

Romanes & Paterson

581 Boylston Street . . . Boston

PEACE- it's wonderful

Defend your own comfort - stay out of traffic wars!

Sit back and relax on comfortable, convenient B and M trains - let the other fellow fight it out in the highway spring and summer traffic jams.

If it's a business trip - you'll get there *fresh, alert,* when you go by train. Pleasure trip? Pleasure begins at the station when you take the B and M.

Sign a treaty with the Boston and Maine for your transportation and stay at peace with the world.

TYPICAL ONE WAY COACH FARES FROM BOSTON TO:

Concord, N. H.	$1.50
Ayer (Fort Devens)	.75
Rockland, Me.	3.90
Keene, N. H.	1.85

BOSTON and MAINE

Veto of Bill On Bar Tests Is Sustained

The Massachusetts Senate today sustained by a narrow margin Gov. Leverett Saltonstall's veto of legislation removing the limit on the number of examinations for admission to the bar an applicant may take.

Requiring a two-thirds majority to override the veto, the proponents of the veto mustered 24 roll call votes to 13, just short of the two-thirds majority. At present an applicant is limited to four bar examinations unless special permission is granted by the board of bar examiners.

Last week the Senate sustained the veto which was overridden in the House. Then the upper branch reconsidered its action ond postponed its final vote until today.

Capital Punishment—Opponents of capital punishment made a futile attempt yesterday in the House of Representatives to revive legislation allowing juries to recommend life imprisonment as an alternate penalty for first degree murder. The Lower Branch, by a 99 to 119 roll call vote, refused to reconsider its previous adverse action.

Public Safety—Legislation granting the Massachusetts Committee on Public Safety $10,000 additional funds was ordered to a third reading by the House after an unsuccessful Democratic attempt to reduce the appropriation to $5,000. Earlier in the year the Legislature granted the Committee $7,500 to carry on its work in co-ordinating home defense activities. The latest appropriation proposal is to provide for Committee work until passage of the regular budget.

Poll Tax—Men drafted into the United States armed forces will be exempt from poll tax payments during their training period under a measure passed to be engrossed by the Senate on a 33 to 0 roll call.

Legislative Salaries — Shortly after the economy-demanding Massachusetts Federation of Taxpayers Associations publicly agreed to support measures granting legislators a $500 increase in their biennial salary and $500 for off-session year expense, the Legislative Committee on Public Service reported favorably on the $500 expense proposal.

The $500 expense measure now goes to the House Committee on Ways and Means which also has before it a bill, filed by the Massachusetts State Federation of Labor, for a $1,000 legislative salary increase. It is understood the Ways and Means Committee will later favor the $500 salary boost and $500 expense plan.

Legalized Gambling — The 1941 attempt to repeal legalized gambling on horse and dog racing, a feeble drive as compared with previous campaigns, came to an end when the Senate concurred with the House in accepting an adverse report on the repeal legislation.

Manning Firm Strike Is Ended

A ten-week strike at the Joseph P. Manning Company ended today when 32 men returned to work. This erases one of the longest pending walkouts in Boston. The company, which handles mainly tobacco, signed its first agreement with the teamsters' union and gave wage increases. The union, however, did not get all it wanted in its closed shop demand.

The State Board of Conciliation and Arbitration and a Federal conciliator helped to wipe out the stubborn dispute. The strike began Feb. 11.

Difficulty at the Cornell-Dubilier plant at New Bedford, Mass., has been cleared up and the picket line of the electrical workers' union withdrawn, it was said today at the Department of Labor and Industries. Commissioner James T. Moriarty worked hard on the settlement.

The Ford assembly plant in Somerville expects to be rolling again about April 28 or possibly the latter part of next week, it was said there today. None of the 1,000 workers have been called back. Reopening will come as soon as the local plant can get materials. It was shut down by the cutting off of stock from the parent Ford Motor Company plant near Detroit, which began to resume operations yesterday on ending of the strike there.

LAMSON & HUBBARD

Cold Dry Air

Fur Storage

PHONE KENMORE 5350

Lowest prevailing rates:

3% of valuation—$3.00 minimum.

Lamson & Hubbard

Boylston at Arlington St., Boston

Choice Items at Hartford

Baker Studio, Bellows Falls, Vt.; Burton D. Moore, Jr., Windsor, Conn.

At Southern New England Show

Things shown here are typical of the high quality and varied character of exhibits for sale at the Southern New England Antiques Exposition, which opened last night at Foot Guard Hall, Hartford, Conn., to continue through Saturday, the 19th. Bottom—The curly maple highboy, owned by Harold G. Lamb, Bellows Falls, Vt., is dated on the back May 11, 1780. Directly above it appears a group of choice luster ware from the large collection of fine glass and china brought by G. L. Tilden of Northboro, Mass. At top—An arrangement of Bennington ware, America's finest early pottery, made in Vermont in the 1850's. This is also in Mr. Lamb's display.

'Hurry Up' Is Knudsen's Cry in Boston

Continued from Page 1

duction Director of the Office of Production Management, of which Mr. Knudsen is Director General, and by Robert L. Mehornay, chief of the defense contract service.

Speaking of Ordnance, which, of course, is a prime New England consideration since so large a portion of the Nation's arms and ammunition come from this area, Mr. Biggers who in peace times is the dynamic chief of Libbey, Owens, Ford Glass Co., said that in the last 20 years the United States had spent but $28,000,000 on this class of war goods. Today, he emphasized, appropriations demanding the earliest possible fulfillment, call for $4,000,000,000 worth of ordnance.

"The motor car industry," Mr. Biggers pointed out, "expanded 1,200 per cent over a period of 30 years. Today, the aircraft industry is being asked to expand 1,200 per cent and do it within three years!

"We are engaged," Mr. Biggers continued, "in the greatest job on earth. Just look at your newspapers and you will see how important it is.

"We are within 100 days of mass production of defense goods. By the greatest effort you men can muster you might cut 10 days off that and that 10 days may save the whole situation."

Mr. Biggers said that the future of the Country will be served if industry will absorb as many of the unemployed as possible.

As in other parts of the Nation, the OPM, it was learned, is concerned in New England with spreading more and more work through subcontracts. The procedure thus far followed has been largely to concentrate Army and Navy orders in the hands of large concerns, leaving it up to the large firms to farm out as much of their orders as they can.

Setting Up Machinery

To speed up this farming out, or sub-contracting, the Government is setting up rather elaborate machinery, represented in Boston by Mr. Creighton's Office for Co-ordination.

New England presents a remarkable opportunity for such work, because it is a community largely of job shops. In the machine tool and product lines, where the pressure is greatest just now, New England has always done much of its work on what the British call "bits and pieces."

That is why one Worcester firm forges and another machines the crankcases that are shipped ready for assembly to the Pratt & Whitney aircraft engine plant in East Hartford.

Mr. Knudsen gave no specific reasons for interest in the Fore River plant, aside from the importance of that yard in the present acute maritime picture.

It was recently announced that the plant was ahead of schedule on most of its work.

More than 700 businessmen attended today's luncheon at the Chamber of Commerce. Possibly another 200 overflowed into reserve dining rooms, and Chamber officials said that 1,000 applications for tickets had been refused because of lack of room. On arrival here this morning, Mr. Knudsen canceled plans to radiocast his address, which was extemporaneous.

The group registered a high degree of enthusiasm when Sir Gerald Campbell, British Minister to the United States, was introduced. He was given a standing ovation in token of pro-British sympathies among those at the luncheon.

Henry J. Nichols, Chamber President, introduced the speakers.

Mr. Knudsen and his party are scheduled to leave Boston after a dinner with manufacturing leaders tonight. He is speaking in New York tomorrow night.

Cambridge to Pay Workers' Fares

The Cambridge City Council has voted an appropriation of $750 to pay transportation for two weeks of 100 WPA workers from Cambridge to a road building project at Fort Devens.

Acting Mayor Francis L. Sennott said that the appropriation would mean a net saving of almost $1,000 as the men would be dropped from relief rolls, which would result in a saving of $1,300 as compared with an expenditure of $325 per week for transportation costs.

The men assigned to the project will receive $22 a week and will be transported from Cambridge to Fort Devens at the expense of the city.

Vermont Budget Its Largest But Its Income Is Increasing

The Week in Vermont

MONTPELIER, Vt., April 15—The Vermont General Assembly, just adjourned, voted the largest biennial appropriation in State history and still had money to give away, for it voluntarily repealed the so-called "pinball licensing act" with its estimated $92,000 tax income, revised the income tax law downward cutting off another estimated $15,000 revenue, revised the cigarette tax law for a loss of $5,000 and slashed the tax rate on bank deposits to cut off another estimated $100,000 in receipts. The State Treasury surplus of more than $1,000,000 and an estimated increase of $220,000, during the next two years in State income from various sources was largely instrumental in permitting the balancing of the enlarged budget.

In Governor Wills' tentative budget $600,000 of the Treasury surplus was allocated for a new State office building, $35,000 for the new State Home Guards and $300,000 for the $10 per man per month soldiers' bonus. This latter law was revised, however, to permit payment to the National Guard only in the event of war, so there remained a large slice of the surplus left to meet new appropriations, such as those for new buildings and improvements at State institutions.

A survey of legislative acts indicates that the lawmakers were sensitive to the problems of national defense. Seventeen new laws reflected the military crisis.

Aside from the $10 per month State bonus for war-time service, five laws were passed to protect rights of men called or to be called into military service. Arrangement was made for leaves of absence for State officials and for filling of vacancies by deputies; for restoration of employment of State employees up to absences of two years; for continuation in the State teachers' retirement association of members drafted for military training; for exemption of poll taxes and for preservation of unemployment benefit rights.

The Legislature also set up authority for organization of a State Home Guard for which $35,000 was appropriated. This does not cover costs of uniforms and weapons, which are to be supplied by the Federal Government. Provision was also made for an Assistant adjutant General and a law was passed to curb and punish subversive activities. Directly connected with national defense were three laws relating to aeronautics. One appropriated $65,000 for State aid to towns in acquiring land for airports, another provided for technical assistance by an aeronautics board and a third simplified methods of taking land by right of eminent domain for airports.

Only one measure relating to national defense was killed by the Legislature. It authorized housing authorities to undertake the development of projects to assure housing for persons engaged in defense industries.

Exports to Canada

Exports to Canada through the Customs District of Vermont have been increasing at the rate of approximately a million dollars a month, according to Collector of Customs Frank H. Duffy, Jr.

Requirements of the defense program and the aid-to-the democracies campaign have greatly increased the work of the district personnel, Mr. Duffy says. Under ordinary circumstances, he pointed out experts do not have to be inspected but since July of last year the Department of State has required that licenses be secured for the export of strategic materials and munitions. This means that customs inspectors must examine all exports to ascertain that they are as reported. In spite of the increased work no new men have been added to the force of 104 permanent inspectors and 33 additional on summer duty. This is attributed to the fact that the decrease in automobile traffic across the Canadian border has made it possible to shift some of the auto inspectors to the inspection of freight shipments.

Figures compiled at the customs headquarters at St. Albans shows the value of exports shipped through the Vermont district to be approximately $5,000,000 monthly. Other figures show also, that exports during the past two years have increased by more than 33 per cent while imports have showed a gain of 25 per cent.

It has also been revealed at customs headquarters that no more silver fox pelts and garments can be imported from Canada until December 1. For the past two years quota regulations on furs have been in force to aid the domestic fur business.

First-Nighters at Hartford Make 'Finds' Among Antiques

By Carl Greenleaf Beede

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

HARTFORD, Conn.—The first night at an antiques show may not be as prominently reported in society columns as that of Grand Opera, or a museum exhibition. Still, the people of Hartford and its suburbs seem to consider the opening night of the annual antiques exhibition in Foot Guard Hall to be the most desirable time to look over the displays because often that is when most-sought articles are picked up by discerning customers. With about 40 exhibiting, the exposition continues through this week.

Last night, folks at the show were well rewarded for their promptness by finding an usually high quality of wares displayed in many booths. Sometimes a single small, rare object would be found among many things of familiar form. An example of this was seen in the collection of Marjorie C. Millen of Westfield, N. J. She featured lamp shades in which Bartlett's steel engravings of American scenes were used in excellent taste for lamp shades. Oiled for translucence, these make very attractive shades in which much individuality may be introduced.

Unusual "Wedgwood" Piece

These were not the surprise of the display, but a single piece of china was — a teacup impressed "Wedgwood," with flaring sides, decorated with pink and copper luster, having a pouring lip opposite the handle so that it might be used for cream. I had never seen this shape before.

Contrasts abound in these affairs, since dealers' specialties cover nearly all conceivable objects. The next booth to Miss Millen was that of C. G. Fogle of Williamsport, Pa., whose interest runs to cast iron penny banks in animal figures with trick mechanisms, and other old toys. Also wrought iron fireplace utensils for fire tending and cooking — shovels, tongs, trammels, leaders, skimmers, forks, and the like.

Some of the adaptations of old objects for purposes for which they were not intended show much Yankee ingenuity and have doubtless been found pleasing to the taste of many buyers. A mortar of richly grained lignum-vitae wood had its pestle stood rigid in the center and mounted with an electric light and shade. A similar use was made of a great pulley block which probably came from some old merchant ship, A similar block of large size had openings so wide that it was used for a book rack. Another table lamp was made from a cast iron coffee grinder of the 1880's, a type with a 10 inch wheel on each side of the grinding mechanism.

Interesting Glass and China

One may always be sure of rare pleasure in noticing the selections of glass and china which George S. McKearin brings from his shop in Hoosick Falls, N. Y. Long known as a leading connoisseur of blown glass, he now includes also the finer sorts of pressed glass as well. For example, a large group of bell flower pattern, including bowls, butter dishes and compotes, all with covers; also tumblers, goblets, and smaller stemmed glasses, ranging to two tablespoons capacity.

The display of W. H. Applegate of Gilbertsville, Pa., was given distinctive local character by many framed examples of fractur work, subjects being portraits of post-card size, single flowers, and designs including a bird or two, in sizes up to 8x10.

The chief treasure shown by Grace T. Spencer of Hartford was a southern Jersey water pitcher 12 inches or more in height, made from alternating wide loops of clear and white glass. Its importance was recognized by placing it under glass in a deep boxed frame lined with black velvet. Hung above a curly maple William and Mary six-legged highboy and banked by other desirable items, this made a striking picture.

Wherever G. L. Tilden of Northboro, Mass., takes his excellent collection of old glass, he is sure to attract some of the most discriminating visitors. Displayed under glass, his paper weights of American, French, and English form a fascinating group, which he readily shows, generously explaining their special characteristics to the interested.

Table Leaves of Choice Cherry

Tables in the displays of L. H. Webber of Rocky Hill and W. B. Lockwood of Hartford have drop leaves of wild cherry wood which are 24 inches to 28 inches in width. These must have come from great forest trees such as have long ago disappeared from New England. The beauty of this wood cannot be matched by that of any other native sort, and some of the best early cabinet makers preferred it to mahogany for its easier working and attractive appearance; also because it has not the tendency to warp which makes maple, and particularly birch, less desirable.

It should not be assumed that these random notes cover all objects of interest, for that would be far from the truth. Rather, their purpose is to intimate the varied interests of this exhibition and to give some outline of its scope. Another visitor might come away with very different impressions, but certainly not without pleasure and profit from a two-hour sauntering about this spacious hall.

One feature of the management's arrangement here is worthy of special attention. A double line of sections for dealers' displays runs through the center of the hall, while other sections are set against the walls. All these booths face on a broad aisle which extends around the sides and ends of the interior, this aisle being so generous that a double row of chairs runs the whole length of it. This offers opportunities for visitors to stop anywhere to sit, rest, look, or to chat. This element of hospitality and consideration for visitors' comfort has not been noticed at any other events of this sort.

Knox Insists Negroes Play In Any Naval Academy Game

Secretary of the Navy Frank Knox today joined Senator David I. Walsh (D) of Massachusetts in insisting that Negroes be allowed to play against the United States Naval Academy, 600 Harvard students who are protesting the Academy's alleged "jim-crow" practices learned today.

In a letter to the Harvard Council for Democracy in Education, organization backing the protest, Secretary Knox placed the sanction of the United States Government behind the stated policy of the Naval Academy—that the middies would compete against any team on its schedule "regardless of the composition of the team."

Secretary Knox said he was in "thorough accord" with this attitude.

According to the sworn statement of the Harvard lacrosse coach and manager, Navy refused to put a team on the field April 5 as long as Harvard, the scheduled opponent, refused to bench a negro player.

Lucian V. Alexis, Jr., of New Orleans, the boy in question, was withdrawn before the game by the Harvard authorities.

A statement on this action was expected today from the Harvard "Committee on Regulation of Athletic Sports," but was not forthcoming.

Rear Admiral Russell Willson, Superintendent of the Naval Academy, later denied that he had refused to play his team against Mr. Alexis, making the explanation which Mr. Knox today indorsed.

William J. Bingham, Harvard Athletic Director, in his only statement on the issue, implied agreement with his coach. He has refused to comment on Admiral Willson's denial.

Whatever the facts of the disputed case, the 600 Harvard students who signed a petition protesting Harvard's action in withdrawing Mr. Alexis appeared to have won their point.

From the Naval Academy they have elicited a public disavowal of what appeared to be the previous policy. From Senator Walsh, Chairman of the Senate Naval Affairs Committee, they have a promise of a "thorough personal investigation." From Secretary Knox they have a statement which certainly will make it embarrassing—probably will make it impossible—for the Academy ever again to hesitate before playing a team including a Negro.

Malden Light Cut Plea Is Dismissed

The State Public Utilities Commission today dismissed the petition of customers of the Malden Electric Company for a reduction in electric rates.

The petition is one of a series of rate reduction requests which designated Samuel H. Buck, of Springfield, as agent for the consumers. On April 9, the commission held a public hearing at which neither Mr. Buck nor other representatives of the Malden petitioners appeared.

ALBIANI CAFETERIA

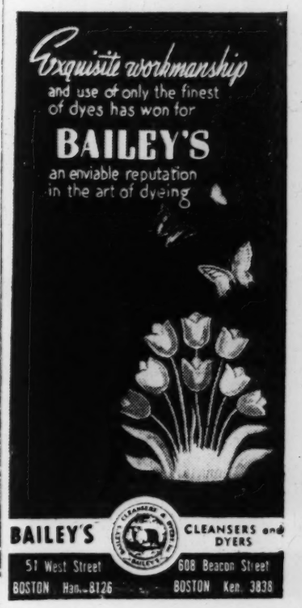
Fine Foods at Lowest Prices

151 Huntington Avenue

Mechanics Building

7 Other Cafeterias Located in Boston

1553 Washington Street
1136 Washington Street
704 Washington Street
632 Washington Street
7 School Street
10 Scollay Square



BAILEY'S CLEANSERS and DYERS

57 West Street BOSTON Han. 8126

608 Beacon Street BOSTON Ken. 3838

'Rose Marie' and 'Tobacco Road' Return—Final Monday Symphony

Musical Revival at Shubert; Kirkland Play at Plymouth

"Indian Love Call" and the title song of "Rose Marie" were heard again from the stage of the Shubert last evening in a new revival of the musical comedy of the 1920's by Rudolf Friml, Herbert Stothart, Otto Harbach, and Oscar Hammerstein 2nd. Although the piece has been done here several times before, the present engagement, according to the nearest available records, is the first presentation in Boston since 1928.

The music wears better than the comedy. With Nancy McCord, Alexander Gray, and Robert Chisholm to carry the songs, Friml's full-bodied melodies won the favor of an audience which filled the house. The soloists were supported by a singing chorus that made the most of its opportunities, particularly in the rousing measures of "Here Come the Mounties."

The humor, for the most part, is in the vein of low comedy. In some of the allusions, alterations apparently have been made, for some of the references to currently popular movie players could hardly have been possible in 1924 when the first production reached Broadway. Though the efforts of Hope Emerson and Don Gautier as Lady Jane and Hard Boiled Herman, the two chief comic roles, were received with substantial laughter, the humor in general seems the less fortunate part of the entertainment.

Grace Poggi plays the role of Wanda, the half-breed damsel, who it may be recalled, had a good deal to do with interrupting the romance of Rose Marie and her stalwart Jim Kenyon. She is also a dancer and with Igor as her partner she participated in an unusual specialty dance.

The company is a large one that includes among its more conspicious members Sergie De Karlo as Rose Marie's brother, who tried to prevent her marriage to Jim, Richard Robor as the unworthy suitor who almost won her hand, Philip Tully as the villainous Black Eagle, and Anne Francine as the sophisticated city girl who tried to persuade Rose Marie of the advisibility of accepting her urban admirer.

The production has been recostumed, particularly in the later scenes, with feminine designs in the modern mode. The settings, by Watson Barrett, vary from the backgrounds of Saskatchewan, in which the opening scenes are laid, to those of the Totem Pole Lodge near Kootenay Pass in the Canadian Pass, and interiors in Quebec to which the story turns in the second half of the entertainment.

E. F. M.

'Rose Marie'

At the Shubert Theater—Musical comedy with music by Rudolf Friml and Herbert Stothart and book and lyrics by Otto Harbach and Oscar Hammerstein, 2nd, presented by the Shubert Theater. Scenery by Watson Barrett. Staged by Edward J. Scanlon. Dances directed by Edward Sinclair. The cast includes:

Emile La Flamme ..... Sergio DeKarlo
Sergeant Malone, N. W. M. P. ..... Robert Chisholm
Lady Jane ..... Hope Emerson
Black Eagle ..... Phillip Tully
Half-breed ..... Alan Stewart
Edward Hawley ..... Richard Rober
Wanda ..... Grace Poggi
Francois ..... Igor
Hard Boiled Herman ..... Don Gautier
Jim Kenyon ..... Alexander Gray
Rose Marie La Flamme ..... Nancy McCord
Ethel Brander ..... Anne Francine
Arlette ..... Mary Roche

'Tobacco Road'

"Tobacco Road" came back to the Plymouth Theater again last night in the course of what is advertised as a "farewell tour." it was in December, 1933, that this study of poverty-stricken, degraded Georgia share-croppers made its appearance in New York. As everybody knows, it has been going on ever since.

John Barton, who heads this particular company, has been playing the role of Jeeter Lester for four seasons now. Some other members of the company have been at it just as long. They are doing as good a job as ever.

One result of the players' extreme familiarity with their parts, perhaps, is a slightly greater emphasis on the relieving element of comedy.

"Tobacco Road" — with all its emphasis on profanity and casual morals—still serves to stress the need of improvement of economic conditions which have made such share-cropper families despair of lifting themselves out of the slough into which they have sunk. And in these present days of emphasis on individual liberty and love of homeland, Jeeter's attachment to the physical soil and his independence — which actually anchored him to his misfortunes and poverty—point to the necessity of higher and firmer foundations for the concepts of freedom and love of the land.

D. M.

Maurice Seymour

Vonn Hamilton and Evelyn Barrille
Dancing at the Jan Veen Studio of Dance, Friday evening.

Leopold Stokowski
To conduct his All-American Youth Orchestra at the Boston Garden, Tuesday evening, May 20, for the benefit of the Burroughs Newsboys Foundation.

Square Dance Program

An exhibition program of cowboy, folk, and square dances will be given by Dr. Lloyd Shaw and his Cheyenne Mountain Dancers Tuesday evening, April 22, in Lee Auditorium, Boston Y. W. C. A., 140 Clarendon Street.

Dr. Shaw, an authority on the dances of the Southwest, will bring with him 16 boys and girls of the Cheyenne Mountain High School in Colorado Springs, who will demonstrate the dances in typical costumes. These boys and girls, chosen from the junior and senior high school classes, have been brought up on folk dancing by Dr. Shaw, principal of the school.

Following the program of early American dances, with the girls in hoops and the boys in tails, and dances of Mexico and the Southwest, the audience will be invited to learn some of the dances under Dr. Shaw's direction.

Henry Fonda and Joan Bennett will be co-starred in "Wild Geese Calling," based on the novel by Stewart Edward White.

Radcliffe Program

The program for the annual spring concert of the Radcliffe College Orchestra, Malcolm H. Holmes, conductor, to be given Sunday at 4 p. m. at Harvard Memorial Chapel, follows:

Sinfonia to Church Cantata No. 75 ..... J. S. Bach
"Die Eilenden sollen essen"
Organ Concerto No. 5 ..... G. F. Handel
Mary Crowley '43, soloist
Fugue in G Minor ..... Frescobaldi-Holmes
Concerto Grosso in D ..... A. Corelli
Soloists: First violin: Marabelle Stebbins '42; second violin: Ruth Knowlton '42; cello: Ellinor Benedict '44; cembalo: Susan Godoy '42.
Sonata No. 15 for Organ with Orchestra ..... W. A. Mozart
Sinfonia to Church Cantata No. 29 ..... J. S. Bach
"Wir danken dir Gott, wir danken dir."

Post-Season Opera on Air

Behind the Microphone

By the Radio Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

Post-season opera from St. Louis and an American work from Chicago are among the interesting musical items scheduled for mid-week radio entertainment.

Premiere of a discussion series by American authors, editors, and journalists is scheduled, as well as several forums dealing with war problems.

Tonight

Saville R. Davis, assistant to the managing editor of The Christian Science Monitor and former Rome correspondent; Colby M. Chester, food executive; Mrs. Charles Miller, author-explorer, to be among guests of Gabriel Heatter on "We the People"; CBS-WEEI, 9.

Mr. and Mrs. Jim Jordan, otherwise "Fibber McGee and Molly," to celebrate sixth anniversary on the air; NBC-Red-WNAC, 9:30.

Hedda Hopper, newspaper and radio columnist of the movies, to be guest of Bob Hope's variety show; NBC-Red-WNAC, 10.

Molière's "The Misanthrope" to be discussed by the "Invitation to Learning" panel; CBS-WEEI, 9:30.

Representative J. William Ditter, Penna., chairman of the National Republican Congressional Committee, on "One If by Land, Two If by Sea"; NBC-Blue-WBZ, 10.

Robert Weede, Metropolitan baritone, to sing Balfe's "Then You'll Remember Me" and De Leva's "Canta Il Mare," in Antonini Musicale; MBS-WAAB, 8:30.

Wednesday

Ilka Chase and Arthur Murray to be guests of Eddie Cantor's program; NBC-Red-WNAC, 9.

Richard D. Kroener, keeper of Gargantua, the giant Barnum & Bailey gorilla, to be guest of Fred Allen; CBS-WEEI, 9.

Portion of Mozart's opera, "Don Giovanni," with Ezio Pinza, Nicola Moscona, Tito Schipa, and Anne Roselle in leads, to be heard in first of four radiocasts from St. Louis Grand Opera Association; CBS-WEEI, 11:05.

"War's Threat to American Family Life," to be discussed by panel of speakers including Judge Jennie Loitman Barron and Malcolm S. Nichols, at the New England Town Hall Meeting; Colonial-WAAB, 8.

Thursday

"Speaking of Liberty," a discussion series to be participated in by American authors, editors and journalists; Carl Van Doren to be first speaker; Rex Stout, author of "Nero Wolfe" stories, to be master of ceremonies; NBC-Red-WNAC, 6:30.

"Why Strikes in Defense Industries?" to be topic of America's Town Meeting of the Air; NBC-Blue-WBZ, 9:35.

Discussion from annual convention of the American Society of Newspaper Editors; MBS-WAAB, 11:20.

Weber's "Abu Hassan" Overture and Haydn's "London" Symphony, No. 102, scheduled by Alfred Wallenstein for his "Sinfonietta" program; MBS-WAAB, 9:30.

Final Thursday radiocast consert of season by Chicago Symphony Orchestra, Dr. Frederick Stock, conducting, to offer "Variations on an American Folk Song," written by 12 Chicago composers, and Stock's "Festival Fanfare"; MBS-WAAB, 10:30.

Postponed Monday program of First Piano Quartet, eight-hand arrangements, rescheduled with Beethoven's little known "Rose Waltz"; Lecuona's Malaguena; Scherzo, from Mendelssohn's Octet; and Liadow's "Music Box"; NBC-Blue-WBZ, 10:45.

Rosemary Lane and Brian Aherne of the screen, and Jack Teagarden, tromboming band leader, to be guests of Bing Crosby; NBC-Red-WNAC, 9.

Chamber Concert at Shell

The Malkin Trio will give a concert Thursday evening in the small auditorium within the Hatch Memorial Shell on the Esplanade. The concert, sponsored by the Division of University Extension, Massachusetts Department of Education, will be the first in this auditorium. The program includes the Trios by Brahms in B major and by Tchaikovsky in A minor. Free tickets may be obtained for the concert, up to the seating limit of 125, by applying to University Extension, Room 12, 200 Newbury Street.

Dance Notebook

Vonn Hamilton, head of the ballet department at the Jan Veen Studio of Dance (formerly the Hans Weiner School) will make his Boston debut at the studio on Friday evening. Evelyn Barrille, his partner, will also make her first Boston appearance at that time.

Mr. Hamilton has danced with the Metropolitan Opera Ballet, the Pavley-Oukrainsky Ballet, the Fokine Company, the Ballet Moderne, and with Harriet Hoctor.

Jan Veen is the new stage name adopted by Hans Weiner.

* * *

Winslow-Fitz-Simons

Miriam Winslow and Foster Fitz-Simons will make their South American début at the Odeon Theater, Buenos Aires, on April 15, the beginning of the winter season there. A second dance concert has been arranged for April 18.

* * *

Draper Plans Tap Ballet

Variety says that Paul Draper is planning to present a hundred per cent tap ballet, "to be played at legit theater prices along the lines of the Ballet Russe." It is expected that Eunice Healey and Betty Bruce, both stage tap-and-ballet dancers, will be in the production. Mr. Draper uses ballet techniques in his tap dancing to the classics, and has long been interested in composing for group performance.

* * *

Markova-Dolin Partnership

Alicia Markova, English ballerina, who left the Ballet Russe de Monte Carlo at the close of the season's tour, and Anton Dolin, first classic dancer of the Ballet Theater, have together leased Ted Shawn's farm, Jacob's Pillow, near Lee, Mass., and plan to conduct there a summer school from the end of June through Labor Day. Members of the Ballet Theater will hold classes and rehearsals there and take part in some of the dance performances which will be given three times a week, including new productions by Mr. Dolin, Antony Tudor and Agnes de Mille, official choreographers of the Ballet Theater. Ruth St. Denis and Ted Shawn will be guest artists in the recital series, as will also several modern dancers, according to present plans.

Miss Markova and Mr. Dolin, both pupils of Astafieva and members of the Diaghilef Ballet in its latter years, founded and headed the Markova-Dolin Ballet in London in 1935, and toured the British Isles until the end of 1937, when Miss Markova joined Massine's then new Ballet Russe de Monte Carlo. Mr. Dolin came to the United States in 1939 to prepare for the initial season of the newly organized Ballet Theater in January, 1940.

Reginald Wright, one of the sponsors of the Markova-Dolin Ballet in England, who also financed the Ballet Theater production of Dolin's "Pas de Quatre," is the chief sponsor of the summer school and recital series.

* * *

Letter to the World

Martha Graham's latest work, "Letter to the World," based on the life and poetry of Emily Dickinson, though not generally well received by the press at its first performance in the Bennington Festival last summer, has in its two New York performances won critical esteem. The piece has been revised and polished by production, it is said, but the substance was there in the first place. Miss Graham can usually be relied upon to make her ideas count, in time.

* * *

April in New York

The Polish Ballet, newly organized in Chicago, with Felix Sadowski artistic director, will make its New York début at the Washington Irving High School on April 20.

Also on April 20, Fanya Chochem, Susanne Remos, Daniel Negrin and Jean Gold, now banded together as the American Dance Group, will present "Dances in the Contemporary Mood" at the Master Institute Theater, 310 Riverside Drive, with Laura Duncan singing negro spirituals as guest artist.

The Country Dance Society, May Gadd, director, will hold its annual spring festival in the Royal Windsor Ballroom, 69 West Sixty-Sixth Street, on the afternoon of April 26.

* * *

Significant Item

Dancing is banned in Nazi Germany.

M. L.

Sibelius Second Offered For Rousing Conclusion

A coda is desirable for a music season no less than for an individual piece of music, and for a series of concerts no less than for a work performed at a given concert. A better choice for a finale to the Monday evening and Tuesday afternoon meetings of Boston Symphony Orchestra patrons could hardly have been made than the Symphony No. 2, in D major, of Sibelius, with which Dr. Serge Koussevitzky wound up proceedings at Symphony Hall last night.

The Second Symphony of Sibelius consists wholly of coda; that explains the matter. From the first note, it is preparing for a big close It never settles down to the four-movement plan with any sort of classic compulsion. It never quite accepts the allegro idea, never confidently becomes andante, never betakes itself to giocose, but constantly maintains a majestic mood, always approaching a grand triumphal outburst, which it reaches, at last, in a fashion gradiose to the last degree. The composition stands, truly, a great, perhaps unsurpassed, study in orchestral rhetoric. Without being in the least rude, or bombastic, it exults and leaps from ecstasy to ecstasy until nothing remains to be done. The top rung of climax is attained, the brasses have sounded their loudest, and the drums have beaten their heaviest.

Farewell, then, to 1940-41 for the Monday nights. But something at this time transpired besides the jubilant sonorities of Sibelius. Some sentiment of a warm sort came to notice in a presentation of Mozart's Symphony in G minor, and plenty of humor sparkled in a reading of the "Lieutenant Kijé" Orchestral Suite of Prokofieff. Could not Dr. Koussevitzky have let the occasion pass with a routine handling of Mozart? Not at all. Nor could his men. The interpretation was one of the sort in which the man of the baton and the instrumentalists contribute about 50-50; he does half and they half. Old classics ought to be treated that way—not over-conducted. Let string quartet methods, as far as may be, prevail.

Regarding Prokofieff, we may lightly pass him off as an advanced member of the Rimsky-Korsakoff school and so in a measure discount his originality. But set his rating where we will, he gets Russian humor into music after a surpassing fashion. He brings orchestral writing back into the literary realm, where the symphonic poem composers had it, ignoring, happily, the abstract affectations of many of his fellow-moderns.

W. P. T.

Screen News

As soon as James Cagney has finished portraying George M. Cohan in Warners' forthcoming film biography the studio plans to star Mr. Cagney with George Brent, Ronald Regan and Alan Hale in "Iron Cavalry," a film about the Army Tank Corps. Norman Reilly Rain is doing the screenplay and William Keighley will direct.

* * *

Gene Tierney, Shepperd Strudwick, and Chill Wills are recent cast announcements for the new Twentieth Century-Fox Technicolor production, "Belle Starr." Irving Cummings will direct.

* * *

Thomas Mitchell will have the title role in "The Unexpected Uncle." Mr. Mitchell is currently engaged with Walter Huston, James Craig, and Anne Shirley in "The Devil and Daniel Webster," which William Dieterle is producing and directing for RKO release.

Peabody 'Milestones'

The Peabody Players will present "Milestones" at the Peabody Playhouse Thursday and Friday evenings in celebration of the forty-fifth anniversary of the Elizabeth Peabody House.

Josephine Rossi

Rose Dirman

Soprano soloist in the Boston Symphony Orchestra's Pension Fund Concert performance of "Missa Solemnis" at Symphony Hall Sunday afternoon, April 27.

Fogg Museum

Through April 30, there will be on exhibition at the Fogg Art Museum paintings by Winslow Homer. There are some early oils and a number of water colors. Among the latter are examples of the best workmanship of that eminent American painter.

Today Winslow Homer is regarded as one of the most distinguished native artists. While he did travel abroad, he did not borrow much from European sources. He seemed to come to his own wholesome naturalism through concentrated observation. He had always been an observer, even in his younger days, as an illustrator of American daily life and episodes of the Civil War. But as years passed the illustrator grew less descriptive and an interest in drawing gave way to painting. The painting style became broad, summary and clear. The artist developed a style—for which there was no match—which seemed suited to his personal responsiveness to rugged beauty.

At the Fogg Museum are some of the seacoast scenes. There is the water color of a canoe negotiating some rapids; with what amazing force the artist depicted this vivid scene.

Shown also through the month at Fogg are some Chinese colored wood-block illustrations selected from a seventeenth century artist's copy book. In these sketches we may see how carefully the Chinese artist cultivated a "handwriting" of flower and plant design. He calculated his strokes which were ingeniously shaped to indicate color, thickness, and suppleness.

D. A.

Entertainment Timetable

Theaters

Colonial—
"Hope for a Harvest," featuring Fredric March, Florence Eldridge. Presented by the Theater Guild. 8:30. Matinees Thursdays and Saturdays at 2:30. (Last week.)

Shubert—
"Rose Marie," musical comedy, with Alexander Gray and Nancy McCord. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays, 2:30.

Plymouth—
"Tobacco Road," with John Barton. 8:30. Matinees Thursdays and Saturdays. 2:30.

Music

Germanic Museum—
Open House Concert of the Longy School of Music, by the School's choral group and string orchestra. Erwin Bodky, conductor. 8:15.

Films in Boston

Exeter—
Short films, 2, 5, 8. "The Philadelphia Story," Katharine Hepburn, 3, 6, 9.

Fenway—
"Adam Had Four Sons," Ingrid Bergman, Warner Baxter, Susan Hayward and Fay Wray. 1:10, 4:05, 7, 9:55. "Blonde Inspiration," John Shelton and Virginia Grey. 11:40 a. m., 2:35, 5:30, 8:30.

Fine Arts—
"Madam Butterfly," 1:20, 3:20, 5:20, 7:20, 9:20. "Information Please," with Elmer Davis as guest star. 1:10, 3:10, 5:10, 7:10, 9:10.

Keith Memorial—
"Vivacious Lady," Ginger Rogers and James Stewart. 9:45 a. m., 1:15, 4:40, 8:10. "Mr. and Mrs. Smith," Carole Lombard and Robert Montgomery. 11:25 a. m., 2:55, 6:20, 9:50.

Kenmore—
"Kitty Foyle," Ginger Rogers. 2:45, 6:15, 9:45. "Gallant Sons," Jackie Cooper. 1:20, 4:50, 8:20.

Majestic—
Walt Disney's "Fantasia" in Technicolor, with Leopold Stokowski conductor. Matinee 2:30; evening performance 8:30.

Metropolitan—
"Road to Zanzibar," Bing Crosby, Bob Hope, and Dorothy Lamour. 10 a. m., 12:45, 3:40, 6:35, 9:20. "Dead Men Tell," Sidney Toler. 11:40 a. m., 2:35, 5:25, 8:15.

Modern—
"The Sea Wolf," Edward G. Robinson and Ida Lupino. 10 a. m., 12:50, 3:40, 6:30, 9:20. "Here Comes Happiness." 9, 11:50 a. m., 2:40, 5:30, 8:20.

Orpheum—
"Andy Hardy's Private Secretary," Mickey Rooney. 9:30 a. m., 12:36, 3:45, 6:55, 10:05. "Ellery Queen, Master Detective," Ralph Bellamy. 11:25 a. m., 2:35, 5:45, 8:50.

Paramount—
"Adam Had Four Sons," Ingrid Bergman, Warner Baxter, Susan Hayward and Fay Wray. 10:30 a. m., 1:15, 4:05, 8:50, 9:40. "Blonde Inspiration," John Shelton and Virginia Grey. 9:10, 11:55 a. m., 2:45, 5:35, 8:20.

RKO Boston—
"Mr. Dynamite," Lloyd Nolan and Irene Hervey. 10:40 a. m., 1:40, 4:40, 7:30, 10:20. Stage show: 12:20, 3:20, 6:20, 9:10.

Scollay—
"The Sea Wolf," Edward G. Robinson and Ida Lupino. 10 a. m., 12:50, 3:40, 6:35, 9:25. "Here Comes Happiness." 11:45 a. m., 2:40, 5:30, 8:20.

South Station Theater—
"This Is England." "The Story of Our Declaration of Independence." "Acrobatic Aces." "So You Know Your Music?" Latest newsreels and other shorts.

State—
"Andy Hardy's Private Secretary," Mickey Rooney. 12:35, 3:45, 6:55, 10:05. Ellery Queen, Master Detective," Ralph Bellamy and Margaret Lindsay. 11:25 a. m., 2:35, 5:45, 8:50.

Strand, Huntington Avenue—
"Smiling Along," with Gracie Fields. "The Saint Takes Over," George Sanders. Continuous 1-11.

Telepix—
"New York Parade," "Alien Smuggling." "Florida Everglades." "Cliff Edwards and Buckaroos." "Popular Science." "Alaska." "Movie Tricks," 30 minute News Digest. Continuous 10 a. m., to midnight.

Trans-Lux—
"Horror Island," Leo Carrillo. 9:38, 11:55 a. m., 2:12, 4:29, 6:46, 9:03. "Man Made Monster," Lon Chaney, Jr., 10:48 a. m., 1:05, 3:22, 5:39, 7:56, 10:13.

Tremont—
"Little Nellie Kelly," Judy Garland. 1, 3:15, 6:30, 10. "High Sierra," 1:30, 4:55, 8:20.

Uptown—
"Play Girl," Kay Francis and James Ellison. 1:25, 4:55, 8:25. "Son of Monte Cristo," Louis Hayward, Joan Bennett and George Sanders. 2:55, 6:25, 9:55.

Films in Suburbs

ALLSTON—Capitol: "Philadelphia Story," Katharine Hepburn. "Wild Man of Borneo," Frank Morgan. 1:45 and 8.

ARLINGTON — Capitol: "Buck Privates," Abbott and Costello. "Hudson's Bay," Paul Muni. 2 and 8.

Regent: "Love Thy Neighbor," Jack Benny and Fred Allen. "Mummy's Hand." 2. Continuous 6:45-11.

BRAINTREE—Braintree: "Life with Henry," Jackie Cooper. "Remedy for Riches." 1:45. Continuous from 6:45.

BRIGHTON — Egyptian: "Philadelphia Story," Katharine Hepburn. "Wild Man of Borneo." 1:50 and 8.

BROOKLINE — Coolidge Corner: "Road Show," Adolphe Menjou. 1:45, 5, 8:15. "Son of Monte Cristo," Louis Hayward. Joan Bennett and George Sanders. 3:15, 6:30, 9:45.

Brookline Village: "Wild Man of Borneo," Frank Morgan. 1:50, 2:05, 8:12. "Philadelphia Story," Katharine Hepburn. 3:10, 6:20, 9:37.

Cleveland Circle: "Footsteps in the Dark," Errol Flynn and Brenda Marshall. "Maisie Was a Lady," Ann Sothern and Lew Ayres. 1:45 and 8.

CAMBRIDGE—Central Square: "Maisie Was a Lady," Ann Sothern and Lew Ayres. "Case of the Black Parrot," William Lundigan. 2. Continuous 7-11.

Harvard: "Chad Hanna," Henry Fonda. "Ridin' on a Rainbow," Gene Autry. 2 and 7:45.

University: "Virginia," Madeleine Carroll, Fred MacMurray and Stirling Hayden. 2:45, 6:05, 9:30. "Life With Henry," with the Aldrich Family. 1:30, 4:45, 8:10.

CHARLESTOWN—Thompson Square: "Virginia," Madeleine Carroll, Fred MacMurray and Stirling Hayden. "Lone Wolf Keeps a Date." 2 and 8.

DORCHESTER—Codman Square: "Philadelphia Story," Katharine Hepburn. 3:15, 9:15. "Flight From Destiny." 1:45 and 7:45.

Dorchester: "Buck Privates," Abbott and Costello. "Devil Bat." 2. Continuous from 7-11.

Franklin Park: "Philadelphia Story," Katharine Hepburn. 3:10, 9:25. "Flight From Destiny," 1:55, 8:10.

Strand: "Strawberry Blonde," James Cagney. 3:42, 6:20, 10:20. "So Ends Our Night." 1:35, 8:19.

EGLESTON SQUARE—Egleston: "Back in the Saddle." "Six Lessons From Madam Lazonga." 1:45 and 7:45.

EVERETT—Capitol: "Flight Command," Ruth Hussey and Robert Taylor. 2:48, 9:07. "Meet the Wildcat." 1:38, 7:57.

Park: "Western Union," Randolph Scott and Robert Young. "Nobody's Children," Edith Fellows.

HYDE PARK — Fairmount: "Western Union," Randolph Scott and Robert Young. 3:18, 8:15. "You're the One," Bonnie Baker. 1:53, 6:41, 9:59.

Hyde Park: "Six Lessons From Madam Lazonga," Lupe Velez. "Father's Son," John Litel. 2 and 8.

JAMAICA PLAIN—Jamaica: "Hudson's Bay," Paul Muni. "Jennie," Virginia Gilmore. 1:45 and 7:45.

LEXINGTON—Lexington: "High Sierra," Humphrey Bogart and Ida Lupino. 2:30, 8:15. "A Night at Earl Carroll's." 4:10, 9:55.

MALDEN—Granada: "Great Mr. Nobody," 1:30, 4:47, 8:04. "The Philadelphia Story," Katharine Hepburn, James Stewart and Cary Grant. 2:41, 5:53, 9:15.

Mystic: "Flight from Destiny," Thomas Mitchell. 1:55, 5, 8:05. "Footsteps in the Dark," Errol Flynn and Brenda Marshall. 3:15, 6:20, 9:25.

Maplewood: "Thief of Bagdad," Sabu and Conrad Veidt. "Life with Henry." 1:45. Continuous from 7-11.

Orpheum: "Thief of Bagdad," Sabu and Conrad Veidt. "Argentine Nights," with the Ritz Bros. 1:45 and 7.

Strand: "Golden Hoofs," Jane Withers and Charles Buddy Rogers. 1:55, 5, 8:05. "Son of Monte Cristo," Louis Hayward and Joan Bennett. 3:10, 6:15, 9:20.

MATTAPAN—Oriental: "So Ends Our Night." 1:30, 7:45. "Strawberry Blonde," James Cagney and Olivia de Havilland. 3:41, 9:56.

MEDFORD—Fellsway: "Chad Hanna," Henry Fonda. "Life with Henry." 1:30 and 7:30.

Medford: "Buck Privates," Abbott and Costello. "San Francisco Docks," Burgess Meredith. 2 and 8.

MELROSE—Melrose: "This Thing Called Love," Rosalind Russell and Melvyn Douglas. "The Mad Doctor," Basil Rathbone. 1:30 and 7:30.

NATICK—Colonial: "Strawberry Blonde," James Cagney and Olivia de Havilland. "Maisie Was a Lady." 2 and 7:45.

NEEDHAM—Paramount: "Buck Privates," Abbott and Costello. "Mad Doctor," Basil Rathbone. 2 and 8.

NEWTON — Paramount: Strawberry Blonde," James Cagney and Olivia de Havilland "Play Girl." 2 and 8.

NORWOOD—Norwood: "The Lady Eve," Henry Fonda and Barbara Stanwyck. "Murder Among Friends," John Hubbard and Marjorie Weaver.

QUINCY—Quincy: "Flight from Destiny," Thomas Mitchell and Jeffrey Lynn. "The Great Mr. Nobody," Eddie Albert and Joan Leslie.

Strand: "So Ends Our Night," Fredric March and Margaret Sullavan. "Footsteps in the Dark," Erroll Flynn and Brenda Marshall.

REVERE — Boulevard: "Philadelphia Story," Katharine Hepburn. "Face Behind the Mask." 2 and 8.

Revere: "Philadelphia Story," Katharine Hepburn. "Face Behind the Mask." 2 and 8.

SAUGUS—Drive-In: "Hit Parade of 1941," Kenny Baker, Francis Langford and Hugh Herbert. "Girl from Havana." Continuous from 7:30.

SOMERVILLE—Capitol and Ball Square: "Strawberry Blonde," James Cagney and Olivia de Havilland. "Case of the Black Parrot," William Lundigan. 2 and 6:15.

Central: "Flight Command," Ruth Hussey and Robert Taylor. "Always a Bride." 2 and 8.

Davis Square: "The Letter." Bette Davis. "Youth Will Be Served." 2 and 8.

SOUTH WEYMOUTH—Cameo: "Fire Over England," Laurence Olivier and Vivien Leigh. "Mexican Spitfire," Lupe Velez and Leon Errol. 1:45. Continuous from 6:45.

WAKEFIELD — Wakefield: "Invisible Woman," Virginia Bruce and John Barrymore. 2:09, 7:54. "Buck Privates," Andrews Sisters, and Lee Bowman. 3:33, 9:18.

WALTHAM — Embassy: "Strawberry Blonde," James Cagney and Olivia de Havilland. "Son of Monte Cristo." 2 and 8.

WATERTOWN — Coolidge: "This Thing Called Love," Rosalind Russell and Melvyn Douglas. "Lone Wolf Keeps a Date." 1:45 and 7:45.

Watertown Square: "Arizona," Jean Arthur and William Holden. "A Night at Earl Carroll's 1:45, 7:45.

WAVERLEY—Strand: "You're the One," Bonnie Baker. "The Mad Doctor," Basil Rathbone. 2 and 7:45.

WELLESLEY HILLS — Community Playhouse: "Pastor Hall." Nova Pilbeam. "Honeymoon for Three," George Brent and Ann Sheridan. 2:30 and 7:45 daily, except Sundays.

WEST NEWTON—West Newton: "Scarface," Paul Muni and George Raft. "Sky Devils." 2 and 7:45.

WEYMOUTH—Drive-In: "Hit Parade of 1941," Kenney Baker, Francis Langford and Hugh Herbert. "Girl from Havana." Continuous from 7:30.

WINCHESTER—Winchester: "Chad Hanna," Henry Fonda. 3:27, 8:02. "A Night at Earl Carroll's," Ken Murray. 3:18, 6:53, 9:47.

AMUSEMENTS

BOSTON (MOVIES)

SEATS NOW FOR ALL PERFORMANCES
Mon.-Fri. Mats. & Sat. A. M. 50¢ 75c, $1.10
Eves., Sat. & Sun. Matinees 75¢ $1.10, $1.65
All prices include tax
CHILDREN UNDER 16 HALF-PRICE ALWAYS

"Moving, unprecedented" —Helen Eager, Traveler
WALT DISNEY'S
FANTASIA
in thrilling Fantasound with STOKOWSKI
Tel. Liberty 7725 MAJESTIC 219 Tremont St.
TWICE DAILY 2:30 P.M. and 8:30 P.M.
Extra Shows Sat. Mornings at 10:30 A.M.

NEW YORK (STAGE)

6th SIDE-SPLITTING MONTH
"CRAZY FUN."—Lockridge, Sun
CHARLEY'S AUNT by Brandon Thomas
JOSE FERRER NICHOLAS JOY
Nedda Harrigan Reynolds Denniston
CORT Thea., 48 St. E. of B'way. BR. 9-0046. Evs. 8:40 MATINEES WED. & SAT. at 2:40

"A Perfect Commedy" —BROOKS ATKINSON, N. Y. Times
LIFE WITH FATHER
with HOWARD LINDSAY DOROTHY STICKNEY
EMPIRE Thea., B'way & 40 Street. PE. 6-9540 Evenings 8:40. Matinees WED. and SAT. 2:40

"The Comedy Murder-Mystery Hit!" ALFRED de LIAGRE, Jr. presents
MR. AND MRS. NORTH
A New Comedy by Owen Davis
from the stories by Frances & Richard Lockridge
with PEGGY CONKLIN & ALBERT HACKETT
BELASCO Thea., 44th St., E. of B'way. BR. 9-2067 Evs. 8:40, $3.30 to 55c. Mats. Wed. & Sat. $2.20 to 55c

Cheers and bravos . . . at the final curtain. —J. B., The Christian Science Monitor
OUT OF THE FRYING PAN
WINDSOR Thea., 157 West 48th Street PE. 6-4891 Evs. incl. Sun. 55c-$3.30. Mats. Wed., Sat. & Sun.

"A highly prized playgoing experience." J. B., The Christian Science Monitor
ETHEL BARRYMORE in
THE CORN IS GREEN
NATIONAL Theatre, 41st W. of Broadway, PE. 6-9220 Evgs. 8:40, $1.10 to $3.30. Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2:40 Extra Holiday Matinee Thurs., April 17th MAIL ORDERS PROMPTLY FILLED

KATHARINE CORNELL presents BERNARD SHAW'S
THE DOCTOR'S DILEMMA with RAYMOND MASSEY
SHUBERT Thea., 44th St. W. of B'way. Ci. 6-5990 Evenings 8:30. Matinees WED. and SAT. at 2:30

"DRAMA AT ITS BEST."—Winchell, Mirror
HERMAN SHUMLIN presents A New Play by LILLIAN HELLMAN
WATCH ON THE RHINE
LUCILE WATSON · PAUL LUKAS · MADY CHRISTIANS
MARTIN BECK Thea., 45 St. W. of 8 Ave. Evgs. 8:40. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:40. Clr. 6-6363 MAIL ORDERS PROMPTLY FILLED

NEW YORK (MOVIES)

James STEWART · Paulette GODDARD · Horace HEIDT
"POT O' GOLD"
PLUS A BIG STAGE SHOW · ROXY 7th Ave. & 50th St.

KEITH MEMORIAL
CAROLE Lombard ROBERT Montgomery MR. & MRS. SMITH
1940 ACADEMY WINNER GINGER ROGERS JAMES STEWART Vivacious Lady

STATE Loew's ORPHEUM
25c Til 1:00 P. M. plus Tax
"ANDY HARDY'S PRIVATE SECRETARY"
Lewis STONE · Mickey ROONEY
Plus: Ellery Queen, Master Detective
Ralph Bellamy · Margaret Lindsay

NOW! METROPOLITAN
Bing Crosby, Bob Hope, Dorothy Lamour
"ROAD TO ZANZIBAR"
Also: "Dead Men Tell"

BOSTON (STAGE)

COLONIAL LAST WEEK MATS. THUR. AND SAT.
The Theatre Guild Presents
HOPE FOR A HARVEST
An American Comedy by Sophie Treadwell
FREDRIC MARCH · FLORENCE ELDRIDGE
Evs.: $3.30 to $1.10: Mats.: $2.75 to $1.10

SHUBERT · TONIGHT, 8:30
POP. MAT. TOM'W 55c-$1.65
THE SHUBERT THEATRE PRESENTS
Rudolf Friml's Immortal
ROSE MARIE
WORLD'S GREATEST MUSICAL COMEDY
EVES. 55c-$2.75: WED.-SAT. MATS. 55c-$1.65

Managers of theaters advertised in The Christian Science Monitor appreciate your identifying yourself as a Monitor reader.

Veteran of Yawkey Team Proving Valuable in Other Post Than Active Duty

Grove Coaching Younger Members of Red Sox Staff

By Ed Rumill
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Lefty Grove, who pitched a sensational two-hit shutout in last spring's opener at Griffith Stadium, was not on the Fenway Park rubber this afternoon as the Red Sox inaugurated their 1941 American League season against the Washington Senators. He is still handicapped somewhat by a training camp injury. However, the towering southpaw from the mountains of Maryland is earning his fat pay checks by coaching the younger members of the Boston mound cast—ask Earl Johnson.

"He talked with me for almost an hour this morning," said the good-looking young left-hander from the northwest. "He gave me tips on how to cover up my pitches, how to move to first base and how to get a little more on my curve ball. Why, he even told me something about holding the ball I didn't know. He said he always grips it the same way and suggested that I get that habit."

Grips Blue Stamp

You may have noticed Grove from the grandstand or bleachers. Just before he looks toward the plate for the catcher's sign, he juggles the ball around in his glove until the blue "American League Official" stamp is up. Then, after taking the sign, he slaps his first two fingers on the blue stamp and starts his rocking chair wind-up.

Hub fans can expect an early starting assignment for Johnson. He has worked hard this spring and deserves a chance to show his nine-inning stamina.

"Yes, you're right about that," said Earl. "I think I worked harder this spring than I did last, when I was just a green rookie trying to make the grade. Heinie Manush sat me right on that account. He told me that there's no reason why a ball player shouldn't be just as good—and better—his second year, than he was his first. Heinie says that players often lose their stuff the second time around because they let up, or loaf, unconsciously or otherwise. So I remembered his words when I started work at Sarasota a few weeks ago. You won't catch me loafing."

Changed Delivery

We pointed out that Johnson had been hit rather hard on a couple of occasions in the Grapefruit League.

"I know why now," he said, taking a tug at his belt. "At Sarasota I was pitching too much overhand. I looked fast and felt good, but they were hitting me, and I couldn't figure out why. Then, one night on the trip North, Joe (Cronin) told me I was throwing different. I told him I hadn't known it. He pointed out that by coming too far overhand, I was taking something away from my fast ball. It wasn't taking off, which is the reason it was getting hit."

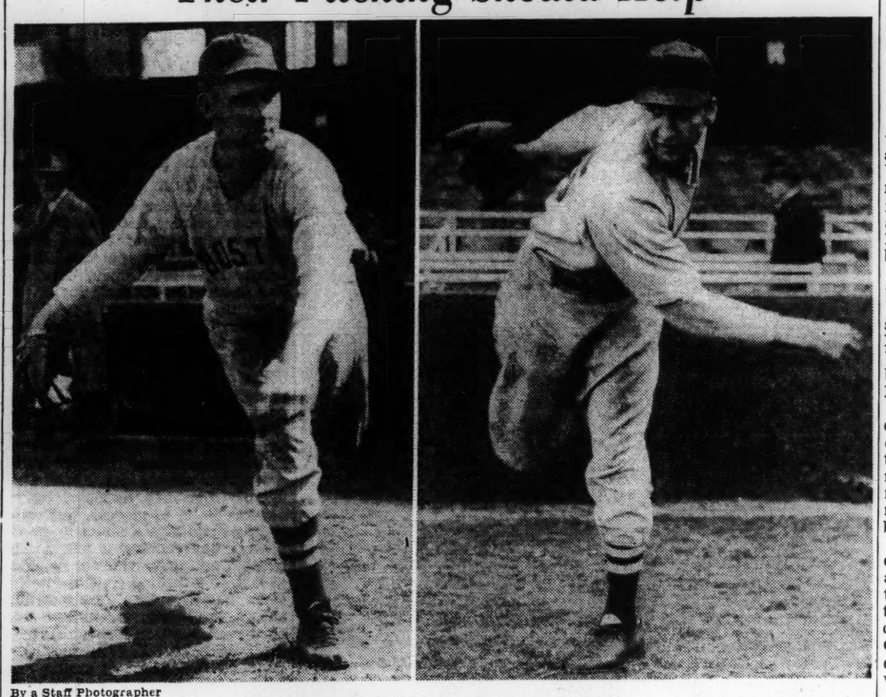
Johnson's natural motion is deceptive. About halfway between a sidearm and overhand delivery, he has a trick of waving his left elbow and glove in a loose manner while throwing to the plate. This, of course, has a tendency to fluster the hitter and take his eyes off the ball. Not realizing this delivery was such an asset, Earl strayed away from it in spring training. But Cronin has him back on the right track again. It would not be surprising if the young southpaw worked in the Washington series here tomorrow or Thursday.

Picking Starters

As all of Cronin's hurlers, with the exception of Grove, have been hit harshly at some stopping place along the Grapefruit League trail, Joe is having trouble picking his starters. In the second game of the series tomorrow it might be Woody Rich, Dick Dickman, Mickey Harris, Earl Johnson or Tex Hughson. The last named, after an unimpressive Florida campaign, has recently impressed the manager. Mike Ryba, who was struck on the right arm by a Jimmy Foxx line drive in batting practice at the Hive Saturday, should be ready to work again by the end of the week.

Caught between the bases . . . Sid Hudson, the lanky right-handed sophomore who started against the Red Sox this afternoon, lost his first 12 starts with the Senators last spring, but ended the year with a 17 won and 16 lost record . . . Dick Newsome went the route in yesterday's exhibition at Worcester with Holy Cross . . . The Sox won, 9-4 . . . Lefty Judd, the pitcher drafted from Sacramento, is a good all-around ball player . . . He played right field for a while at Fitton Field and hit a homer . . . He has good stuff on the mound, but is often wild . . . Most of the Sox received new bats yesterday morning . . . As the Bees opened against the Phillies at Shibe Park, Manager Casey Stengel had only one new man in the line-up—Babe Dahlgren at first base . . . The Bees remain in Philadelphia through Thursday and stage their home opening at the Hive with the Brooklyn Dodgers on Friday of this week.

Their Pitching Should Help



By a Staff Photographer

Earl Johnson (left) and Woody Rich

As the Red Sox plunge into the 1941 American League pennant race, Johnson and Rich loom as two of Joe Cronin's most promising young hurlers. This is only Earl's second year in professional baseball, but he is in line for a starting berth. Rich may start the second game of the Washington series tomorrow at Fenway Park.

Close Struggle Indicated In College Baseball League

The Eastern Intercollegiate Baseball League made its 1941 debut last Saturday when Pennsylvania handed Cornell a 5-4 defeat in Philadelphia.

Pennsylvania's victory can be said to have reversed pre-game predictions and might well be considered a promise of interesting competition before the close of the annual double round-robin between the league's seven teams. For league followers will remember that last year Cornell dropped only one game to capture the championship with ease, while Pennsylvania ended up in last place, losing 10 of its contests and winning only two. Also, it should be noted that Cornell's outstanding pitcher, Walter Sickles, who has done most of Cornell's winning mound work for two years, was the pitcher from whom Penn took this year's opening game.

Good Pitching

Added to this promise of a close fight in the league is the fact that pre-season estimates promise a high caliber of pitching. Taking the teams in alphabetical order, we find that Columbia has veteran Berndt Lindgren, a senior whose late season pitching last year accomplished such feats as setting Yale down with three hits. Columbia also has veterans George Smith, Jr. and Gene Sullivan, but Coach Andy Coakley is counting on two promising sophomores, southpaw Walter Hajek, and lanky David Ladin. Les Stanczyk, senior football back, may also see action.

Cornell's mound staff is headed by Sickles, all-league hurler for two years and league leader in pitching victories last year with five wins and no losses. Raymond Jenkins, a junior whose freshman pitching was outstanding, has recovered from a wrist injury and should see a lot of action. Doing relief work for the Big Red will be Leo Hamalian, small but effective.

George Sexton, Edward Hughes, and Bill Parmer, senior veterans of Dartmouth's pitching staff can expect able help from Bob McNeary, junior, and Bill Gray, sophomore.

Ayres to Help

Harvard is counting heavily for its hurling on Burgess Ayres, football center, whose size and strength and league mound experience last year should prove valuable. The Crimson pitching is further bolstered by seniors Charles Brackett and John Schwede and by sophomores George Harding and Mort Waldstein, all of whom will see considerable action.

Like Harvard, Pennsylvania appears to be hard pressed for top-rate pitching, but has two dependable men in Tony Caputo and Leo Kahn, and a large group of pitchers, headed by Arnold Beinstein, who will take their turns.

Pre-league games seem to indicate that Princeton will have a number of better than average hurlers to send into league action, for besides veterans Joe Rutter and Dan Carmichael, juniors Jim Greenbaum, Steve Royce, and Art Maynard have turned in good early season performances, while sophomores Roy Talcott and George Palmer have done exceptionally good work.

Yale boasts the outstanding hurling staff of the league, for Capt. Joe Wood, Jr. and left-hander Ted Harrison have already proven themselves sensational performers. Senior Dick Ames and junior Eric Franzen round out this impressive group which is capable of taking Yale a long way toward the league championship.

The league swings into broader action tomorrow as Columbia and Princeton open their campaigns on Princeton's home grounds and Yale plays its opener with Pennsylvania at Philadelphia. On Saturday Dartmouth and Harvard, the last two teams to enter the league tournament, will play their first 1941 league games, Dartmouth traveling to Princeton, and Harvard meeting Cornell in a double header at Ithaca. Yale and Columbia play the first game of their series in New York on the same Saturday, and Pennsylvania, the only team not playing a league game, journeys to Easton to tackle Lafayette.

Queen Husky To Make Bow In Ceremony

Elaborate ceremonies will mark the inauguration of Queen Husky as official mascot of Northeastern University athletic teams tomorrow afternoon. The dual program includes activities in Jordan Hall and on the steps of Richards Hall, Northeastern's new million-dollar building.

Queen Husky, officially registered as Cheenah's Husky of Wonalancet, will be formally presented to the University by Mrs. Milton Seeley of Chinook Kennels, Wonalancet. The new mascot will be received by Milton Leonard, President of the Student Council.

As much of the student body as can crowd into Jordan Hall will be on hand for the official presentation. Fred Cusick, student council member and embryo sports commentator, will be master of ceremonies, and student leaders in all branches of activity will take part.

Varsity athletic captains now in college—Sylvan Simon of baseball and Jake Wiren of track—will give their greetings, as will representatives of the fraternities, honor societies, and publications. Dave Gerry, President of the senior class, will present the new mascot with a blanket and sweater.

Led by the Northeastern band, Queen Husky and her escorts then will trek to the steps of Richards Hall, where she will be received by William C. White, director of the day colleges. Appropriate greetings from the mascots of other New England colleges will be read at this time.

Then the committee expects the new mascot to put on her show in appreciation. Mrs. Seeley will bring down a baby sledge and harness and Queen Husky will cavort with all the exuberance of a two-months'-old Siberian husky. She will not be alone in her exhibition, however.

Mrs. Seeley also is bringing down a dozen dogs from her famous teams and expects to harness a team composed entirely of relatives of the new mascot. Included will be Husky's aunt, Waska, who is the lead-dog in Mrs. Seeley's team of 73, largest in the world.

Husky's uncle, Champion Laddy of Wonalancet, has been a show standout for the past two years. He won the specialty show of the Siberian Husky breed and went best of breed at all the major summer shows last year. His major victory came last February in Madison Square Garden, New York, when he went best of breed at the Westminster Kennel Club show.

Former Assistants to Wood Are Now Well Known in Golf

By Gordon Campbell
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

If any two unknown golfers are going to blossom forth into stars within a very short time, it will be a couple of youngsters who have just signed on as assistant professionals to Craig Wood. The blond pro from Winged Foot Club in Mamaroneck, N. Y., just seems to have the knack of developing his helpers into outstanding competitors.

In Boston yesterday to address the annual meeting of the N. E. P. G. A. at the Hotel Lenox, Wood listed all his former assistants, and the roster read like a roll call of golf's who's who. "And unless I am terribly mistaken," he declared, "the two boys who will be with me this year will do just as well."

During Craig's golf career, which began back in 1921 when he quit a job as a candy-maker in Boston, he has bossed such name stars of the present as Paul Runyan, Ren Smith — Horton's brother — Dick Metz, Vic Ghezzi, Ben Loving, Jimmy McHale, Henry Poe, and Chick Rutan. "And before long," this year's winner of the Masters' tournament at Augusta went on, "you will be just as familiar with the names of Claude Harmon and Ray Hill—my two new boys."

Hand Picked

All of Wood's former assistants are on their own today and making an excellent living out of golf. After all, these boys were hand picked, not only for their golfing ability but also for their personal habits, and Craig makes it his business both to teach them the business and then to find them jobs after they finish their apprenticeships.

Runyan is now at Metropolis Country Club in New York, Smith has a part interest in a sporting goods company, Metz is at Oak Park, Ill., Ghezzi is at Deal, N. J., McHale is with Ed Dudley at Philadelphia, Poe is at Reading Country Club, and Rutan is with Ben Hogan at Hershey. And the chances are that Harmon and Hill will do just as well.

"Harmon, who comes from Orlando, Fla.," Wood declared, "is one of the greatest prospects I have ever had. He has a good head, is a wonderful putter, and gives promise of really going places. And Hill, who hails from Henderson, Texas, has just as brilliant a future ahead of him."

Couldn't Wait

Craig was born in Lake Placid, N. Y., but he spent quite a bit of time in New England. At one time he attended Dean Academy and later he worked in the candy company. He quit that job because he wanted to become a salesman and was told he would have to wait for an opening. Wood couldn't wait, and has been glad he didn't ever since.

The Masters' victory this spring was Craig's first major tournament win, although he has come close many times in the past to taking first prize. In the 1939 United States Open, for example, he was tied at the end of 72 holes with Byron Nelson and Denny Shute at 284. In the first play-off he was still tied with Nelson with 68, while Denny was eliminated. In the final play-off, however, he lost out to Byron. "Just the fortunes of the game," he says philosophically.

Former Caddie

Although he caddied from the time he was seven until he was 13, Wood did not really begin to play golf until he was nearly 21. His first job was as a summer pro at Winchester, Ky., and from there he went progressively to Louisville Country Club, Norwood Country Club in New Jersey, Forest Hill Field Club in Bloomfield, N. J., Hollywood Golf Club in Deal, N. J., Rumson Country Club in Rumson, N. J., and finally to Winged Foot Golf Club in Mamaroneck, N. Y.

Now 39 years of age, Wood declared at the meeting yesterday afternoon that two items are requisite if a golfer expects to continue top-flight golf—distance and the incentive to win. "You have to keep hitting the ball a long ways to keep up with the Sneads, Hogans, and Nelsons," he declared, "and you must still keep your enthusiasm high enough so that you always want to win. At Asheville, for instance, I had a 78 on the first round, yet I still felt I could win and I would have if Ben Hogan had slipped even a little."

Speakers

Wood headed a list of speakers at the banquet last night including President Harold W. Pierce of the U. S. G. A., Gene Sarazen, Tony Penna, Willie Klein, Eugene F. Wogan, President of the N. E. P. G. A.; Melville P. Merritt, President of the M. G. A., and Herbert Jaques, past President of the U. S. G. A. Pierce again indicated his desire for a golf ball with limited flight. "We now have standard golf clubs with the new rule on club faces which goes into effect next year, and I would like to see the golf ball standardized, too."

Other speakers and celebrities present included Frank Sprogell, Secretary of the P. G. A.; John Corcoran, Executive Secretary of the M. G. A.; Dr. Thomas F. Kilkelly, Secretary of the N. G. Left-Handers' Golf Association; Samuel S. Mitchell, President of the Greenskeepers Club of New England, and Charles Hartley, Secretary of the Rhode Island Golf Association.

Sports Around the Hub

Hockey Out and Baseball In

With baseball underway today it is with a genuine sigh of relief that we drop hockey. The ice sport is too strenuous for such a long season. Baseball is much saner and its exciting gestures are more gentle and easier to take.

The Red Sox made their official debut today and Friday the Bees are hosts to Brooklyn in their debut. Tonight the Bruins have their Stanley Cup dinner and last night the Olympics and the Melrose High School hockey team held separate banquets to end festivities.

About all that is left of importance in the field of hockey is for the N. H. L. to announce its Most Valuable Player and Lady Byng trophies. With those announcements out of the way the game of hockey can retire with a job well done. The Bruins have given Boston its only championship professional teams of consequence in more than 20 years.

In deserved fashion we bow to the 1941 Boston Bruins, National Hockey League champions and Stanley Cup winners in their farewell dinner tonight. And to the players—may their play-off checks be large.

* * *

Tom Kanaly and his annual Boston Athletic Association Marathon is gaining prominence. The race is this Saturday over the usual 6-mile 385-yard course from Hopkinton to Boston and already the list of entries has reached 115. Many of the runners from afar are here and can be seen jogging along parts of the route. The best known entry received yesterday was that of Ellison (Tarzan) Brown, two-time winner of the event.

* * *

Roy Shipstad, featured star of the Ice Follies, is around town for a few days while Mrs. Shipstad (Bess Ehrhardt) rests from a long season of strenuous skating. The likeable Roy is attending all the sports events he has time for including the Olympics dinner last night and the ball game today. They will leave soon for Seattle, Wash., where the show opens next.

* * *

Appointment of Nelson Nitchman to the Colby College gridiron job ends the coaching problem in the Maine football world. Colby, Maine and Bates all have new coaches and only Bowdoin retains its mentor—Adam Walsh. The latter had attractive offers and nearly created the unusual situation of all new coaches in Maine.

* * *

After five straight defeats at the hands of a Boston University nine, Harvard finally turned the tables on the Terriers yesterday when they won 2-1 in the 11th. Mort Waldstein, southpaw from Brookline, went the distance for the Crimson, striking out 11. Four B. U. errors proved costly.

* * *

Northeastern was favored to edge Boston College today in the baseball opener for both teams at Huntington Field, Brookline. The Huskies, New England College Conference champions last season, have a heavy-hitting aggregation, and if the pitching holds up they expect to have another outstanding year on the diamond.

* * *

A tribute to the entire coaching staff of Boston University will be paid one week from Wednesday night when a group of B. U. graduates, known as the "Friends of Boston University Athletes," tender the mentors a dinner at the University Club.

* * *

B. U. and Tufts are scheduled to meet on the diamond at Nickerson Field, Riverside, tomorrow afternoon, and both teams will be attempting to record their first victory. The Jumbos lost to Yale last Saturday in their opener.

BASEBALL TOMORROW Fenway Park, 3 P. M.
Red Sox vs. Washington
Seats at Fenway Park — Ken. 6833
Filene's Men's Store — Han. 2195

Ideal Golfer

KNOXVILLE, Tenn., April 15 (AP)—Jimmy Thomson, long-driving golf star here for a benefit match, selected today what he termed the ideal golfer.

"I would take Horton Smith for putting, Johnny Revolta for chipping, Ben Hogan's short pitches, Henry Picard's No. 7 irons, Jimmy Demaret's No. 5 irons, Byron Nelson's No. 2 irons and Lawson Little's spoons."

Thomson modestly neglected to name a driver.

N. E. Public Golf

SPRINGFIELD, Mass. (AP)—The New England Public Golf Association has voted to hold its July tournament at the New Haven, Conn., Municipal Golf Club, subject to approval by the New Haven Park Board.

The association elected Bruno Pardee, of New Haven, Conn., President; Martin Horowitz, New Britain, Conn., and Freeland Pacquette, Worcester, Vice-Presidents, and re-elected Harold Doheny, New Haven, Secretary.

Eastern Canada Junior

TORONTO (CP)—Oshawa Generals defeated Montreal Royals 7-1 Saturday night forcing a deciding game for the Eastern Canadian Junior Hockey championship in the best-of-five series.

Master Golfer

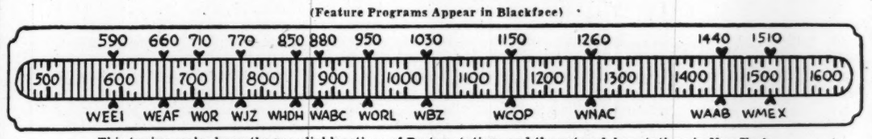
Wide World

Craig Wood

Professional at Winged Foot Golf Club in Mamaroneck, N. Y., has done a pretty fair job in developing such golf stars as Paul Runyan and Dick Metz, but only recently did he come into his own when he won the Masters' tournament at Augusta. Wood was in Boston yesterday to address the annual meeting of the New England Section of the P. G. A.

Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)



This tuning scale shows the new dial locations of Boston stations and the network key stations in New York

	590kc-WEEI-508m	1030kc-WBZ-291m	1260kc-WNAC-238m	1440kc-WAAB-208m	1510kc-WMEX-199m
3:00	Mary M. McBride..	"Orphans of Divorce"..	"Mary Marlin": sketch..	Red Sox - Washington	Sports and music.....
3:15	F. Parker, tenor..	"Honeymoon Hill"....	"Ma Perkins": sketch..	baseball game.....	Sports and music.....
3:30	Food talk; "Hub"..	"John's Other Wife"..	Pepper Young's Family.	Red Sox - Washington	Sports and music.....
3:45	News; Music.....	"Just Plain Bill"....	"Vic and Sade".....	baseball game.....	Sports and music.....
4:00	"Portia Faces Life"	"Mother o' Mine"....	"Backstage Wife": sk..	Red Sox - Washington	"Melody Mirror".....
4:15	"We, the Abbotts"..	Club Matinee: variety..	"Stella Dallas".....	baseball game.....	"Melody Mirror".....
4:30	Bess Johnson.....	Club Matinee: variety..	"Lorenzo Jones".....	Red Sox - Washington	Novachord solos.....
4:45	"Kate Hopkins".....	Club Matinee: News....	"Young Widder Brown"..	baseball game.....	"Comic Page Club".....
5:00	"The Goldbergs".....	"Don Winslow": sketch.	"Girl Alone": sketch..	Sports Matinee.....	"Melody Mirror".....
5:15	"The O'Neills".....	"Little Orphan Annie"..	"Lone Journey".....	Sports Matinee.....	"Melody Mirror".....
5:30	Rhythm Rendezvous..	"Superman": sketch ...	"Jack Armstrong": sk...	Sports Matinee.....	"Melody Mirror".....
5:45	Scattergood Baines..	"Tom Mix": sketch	"Life Can Be Beautiful"	Frank Ryan's Sports...	Five Star News.....
6:00	Edwin C. Hill; News	News; music; weather..	News Service.....	"Captain Midnight".....	"Dance Time".....
6:15	Bill Elliott, songs .	Music; "Jingalline"....	Sports Roundup.....	Dinner Concert.....	"Dance Time".....
6:30	Paul Sullivan.....	Musical Program.....	"Musical Rendezvous"...	News Service.....	Dinner Music.....
6:45	"The World Today"	Lowell Thomas.....	"Musical Rendezvous"...	"Memory Lane".....	Sports, Frank Fallon..
7:00	"Amos 'n' Andy"...	"Easy Aces": sketch...	Fred Waring's Orchestra	Fulton Lewis, Jr.....	"Let's Dance".....
7:15	Lanny Ross, songs..	"Mr. Keen"; drama....	Newsroom of the Air....	Mickey Alpert's Orch....	Five Star News.....
7:30	Helen Menken in	Richard Himber's Orch.	Serenaders: music	"Here's Morgan".....	Nye Mayhew's Orchestra
7:45	"Second Husband"	Marimba Orchestra	"Confidentially Yours"...	Concert Miniatures.....	Housing talk.....
8:00	"Court of Missing	Gordon Jenkins' Orches-	Ray Block's Orchestra;	Wythe Williams.....	WMEX Drama Shop;
8:15	Heirs": drama	tra; vocalist	vocalists; chorus	"Selective Service"....	"Essays in Drama"....
8:30	"First Nighter";	"Uncle Jim's Question	Horace Heidt's Orchestra	Antonini Concert Series.	Ranny Weeks' Orchestra
8:45	sketch; News	Bee"; quiz	Horace Heidt's Orchestra	Antonini Concert Series.	Social Security talk ....
9:00	"We, the People":	'Grand Central Station':	Frank Crumit and Julia	David Cheskin's Orch.	Variety Hour.....
9:15	interviews; music..	dramatic sketch	Sanderson's Quiz	Talk, Jack Starr Hunt..	Variety Hour.....
9:30	"Invitation to	"Unlimited Horizons":	"Fibber McGee and	Morton Gould's Orches-	Variety Hour.....
9:45	Learning".....	drama; AP news	Molly": music	tra; vocalist	Variety Hour.....
10:00	Glenn Miller's Orch.	"Fires of History"....	Bob Hope Variety Show:	Raymond Gram Swing..	Five Star News.....
10:15	Four Clubmen.....	New American Music...	guests; orchestra	News Service.....	Bobby Hackett's Orch..
10:30	Bob Hannen, songs..	New American Music...	"Uncle Walter's Dog-	Lew Conrad's Orchestra	Bobby Hackett's Orch..
10:45	News; Sports.....	New American Music...	house" comedy	"Sentimental Concert"	"Dance Digest".....
11:00	Weather; Music	News; music; weather..	News Service.....	Recorded Radio Newsreel	"Dance Digest".....
11:15	Masterworks of	"Music You Want".....	Local news; weather....	from London.....	Nye Mayhew's Orchestra
11:30	Music; records	"Music You Want".....	Lou Breese's Orchestra..	Lawrence Welk's Orch..	Ranny Weeks' Orchestra
11:45	Raymond Scott's Or.	"Music You Want".....	Lou Breese's Orchestra..	Orrin Tucker's Orch....	"Day's End"; News....

Wednesday's Programs

	590kc-WEEI-508m	1030kc-WBZ-291m	1260kc-WNAC-238m	1410kc-WAAB-208m	1510kc-WMEX-199m
7:00	Top o' the Morning	News; "Musical Clock"..	Organ recital	"Musical Clock".....	.....
7:15	Jay Wesley, sports.	Musical Clock; News...	News comment	"Musical Clock".....	.....
7:30	Talk; News	Musical Clock	"George and Dixie".....	News Service.....	.....
7:45	News; weather	News; weather	"Good Morning"	Bailey Axton, songs....	.....
8:00	News of Europe....	Bandstand	News Service.....	Eight Bells	Five Star News.....
8:15	Caroline Cabot	Morning Toast	Weather; Local news..	Morning Watch	"Musical Timetable"..
8:30	"Rowdy Revue" ...	Headline News; Morning	"Musical Roundup"	Andrew Jacobson's	"Musical Timetable"..
8:45	About Us	Toast	Movie talk; Music....	Rhythms	Lone Star Ranch Girls.
9:00	Lover's Lane.....	News; "As You Like It"	Dramatized News	"Merry-Go-Round".....	Zelma Larsson's Music..
9:15	American School of	"The Breakfast Club"..	Food News	"Merry-Go-Round".....	Zelma Larsson's Music..
9:30	the Air	"Julia Blake"; drama..	"Just About Time".....	Choir Loft; organ....	Good Morning Cheer....
9:45	Betty Crocker	Shopping talk	Variations	Kathryn Turney Garten	Good Morning Cheer....
10:00	By Kathleen Norris	Arthur Godfrey	"This Small Town".....	New England Cupboard..	Fashion talk .....
10:15	"Myrt and Marge"..	Two Men and a Girl....	"Bachelor's Children"..	Singing Strings	Studio Speaker .....
10:30	"Stepmother"; sk...	The Dinning Sisters....	"Ellen Randolph"; sk..	Musical Early Edition..	"Going Shopping With
10:45	WEEI Food Fair	"Frank and Julia".....	"The Guiding Light"...	Don Artiste, pianist..	You".....
11:00	"Treat Time".....	Mildred W. Carlson....	"The Man I Married"...	News	"Letter-Quest" with John
11:15	"Martha Webster"..	Family Circle	"Against the Storm"...	Melody Strings	Kiley and Jay McMaster
11:30	"Big Sister"; sketch	"Harvey and Dell".....	"The Road of Life"...	Studio speakers	Ann Nigro, pianist....
11:45	"Aunt Jenny".....	Weather; Musicale	"David Harum"; sketch.	Defense talk; Music	News Service .....
12:00	Kate Smith, talk..	News; Talk; Musicale..	Musical Roundup	News	"Rhythm Revue".....
12:15	"Girl Marries".....	Betty Randall, songs..	Musical Roundup	Agricultural talk	"Rhythm Revue".....
12:30	"Helen Trent".....	National Farm and	Singin' Sam	Italian music program..	Sports; Weather; Music
12:45	"Our Gal Sunday"..	Home Hour: talks; Wal-	Musical Roundup	Italian music program..	"The Monitor News"...
1:00	"Life Beautiful"..	ter Blaufuss' Orchestra	News Service	"We Are Always Young"	"Musical Mailbox".....
1:15	"Woman in White"..	N. E. Agricultural news.	"As the Twig Is Bent"...	"Edith Adams' Future"..	"Musical Mailbox".....
1:30	Right to Happiness	"What's on the Air"...	Marjorie Mills, house-	"Government Girl".....	Religious Program .....
1:45	"Road of Life".....	News; weather	hold talk	"I'll Find My Way".....	Religious Program .....
2:00	Dramatic sketch	Concert Hall of the Air	"Light of the World"...	William Shea, news	Ann Demirjian, songs..
2:15	"Joyce Jordan"; sk..	Concert Hall of the Air.	"The Mystery Man".....	Sport comment	Harry Horlick's Orch..
2:30	Fletcher Wiley	U. S. Navy Band.....	"Valiant Lady"; sketch.	U. S. Army Highlights...	David Williams, songs ..
2:45	'Home of the Brave'	U. S. Navy Band.....	"Grimm's Daughter"; sk.	Baseball Interviews	News Service .....
3:00	Mary M. McBride..	'Orphans of Divorce'; sk.	"Mary Marlin": sketch.	Boston Red Sox vs.	Sports and music.....
3:15	Treasury of Song..	Honeymoon Hill; sketch.	"Ma Perkins": sketch..	Washington Senators	Sports and music.....
3:30	New England Home	John's Other Wife; sk..	Pepper Young's Family	baseball game. Jim	Sports and music.....
3:45	News; Music	Just Plain Bill; sketch..	"Vic and Sade": sketch.	Britt, announcer	Sports and music.....
4:00	"Portia Blake".....	"Mother o' Mine".....	"Backstage Wife": sk...	Boston Red sox vs.	"Melody Mirror".....
4:15	"We, the Abbotts"..	"Susan, Be Smooth"...	"Stella Dallas": serial..	Washington Senators	"Melody Mirror".....
4:30	"Bess Johnson".....	women's program	"Lorenzo Jones": drama.	baseball game. Jim	John Kiley, organist....
4:45	"Kate Hopkins".....	Edgar A. Guest: News ..	"Young Widder Brown"...	Britt, announcer	Comic Page Club .....
5:00	"The Goldbergs".....	"Don Winslow": sketch..	"Girl Alone": sketch..	Sports Matinee.....	"Melody Mirror".....
5:15	"The O'Neills".....	"Little Orphan Annie"...	"Lone Journey": sketch	Sports Matinee.....	"Melody Mirror".....
5:30	Rhythm Rendezvous..	Drama Behind the News.	"Jack Armstrong": sk..	Sports Matinee.....	"Melody Mirror".....
5:45	Scattergood Baines.	Tom Mix: sketch.....	"Life Can Be Beautiful"	Frank Ryan, Sports....	News Service .....
6:00	Edwin C. Hill; news	News; music; weather..,	News Service	"Captain Midnight"; sk.	Dance Time .....
6:15	Hedda Hopper	Dinner Music	Sports Roundup.....	Dinner Concert	Dance Time .....
6:30	News Review	Dinner Music	Musical Rendezvous	News	Dinner Music .....
6:45	"The World Today"	Lowell Thomas	Musical Rendezvous	Sports; "Memory Lane"	Sports, Frank Fallon..
7:00	"Amos 'n' Andy"...	"Easy Aces"; comedy sk.	Fred Waring's Orchestra	Fulton Lewis, Jr.....	Singing Strings .....
7:15	Lanny Ross, tenor..	Mr. Keen: sketch.....	Newsroom of the Air....	"Fu Manchu"	Five Star News.....
7:30	"Meet Mr. Meek";	"Easy Does It"; Paul	"Inside of Sports".....	"The Lone Ranger"; sk..	Nye Mayhew's Orchestra
7:45	comedy drama	Laval's Or.; vocalists	"Waltz Time"	"The Lone Ranger"; sk.	Attuck's Chorus .....
8:00	"Big Town"; Ed-	"Quiz Kids," with Joe	Tony Martin, tenor; or.	New England Town Meet-	Attuck's Chorus .....
8:15	ward G. Robinson	Kelly, m. c.; speaker	'How Did You Meet?'; sk.	ing of the Air: "Does	WMEX Drama Shop .....
8:30	"Dr. Christian";	"Manhattan at Mid-	Party; Louise Massey	the War Threaten	Ranny Weeks' Orchestra
8:45	dramatizat'n; News	night"; dramatic sk...	and the Westerners....	American Life?"	Bobby Hackett's Orch..
9:00	Star Theater: Fred	Frontline Headlines ...	"Time to Smile": Eddie	Gabriel Heatter	Pages From the Classical
9:15	Allen; Kenny	Waltz Music	Cantor; vocalist; orch.	Arthur Mann, talk.....	Album .....
9:30	Baker; Portland	Quiz program with	"Mr. District Attorney":	Guy Lombardo's Orch....	Classical Album .....
9:45	Hoffa; orchestra ...	Jimmy Flynn; News	dramatic sketch	Guy Lombardo's Orch....	Five Star News.....
10:00	Glenn Miller's Orch.	Allen Roth's Symphony	Kay Kyser's College of	Raymond Gram Swing....	Local Sports .....
10:15	Sen. Tobey, Conv'ys'	of Melody recordings..	Musical Knowledge	News Service	Local Sports .....
10:30	Frazier Hunt	Dramatization	Kay Kyser's College of	"Whispering Smith":	Local Sports .....
10:45	News; Sports	Dramatization	Musical Knowledge	dramatic serial	Local Sports .....
11:00	News; weather	News; Music; Weather..	News Service	Boake Carter, news.....	Local Sports .....
11:15	"Master Works of	"Music You Want".....	Local News; Weather...	Lew Conrad's Orchestra..	Local Sports .....
11:30	Music"	"Music You Want".....	Lou Breese's Orchestra..	Adventures in Rhythm:	"Day's End"; music.....
11:45	Jerry Wald's Orch..	"Music You Want".....	Lou Breese's Orchestra..	Dave Rose's Orchestra.	'Day's End"; News.....

'The Christian Science Monitor Views the News'

For Wednesday, April 16
12:45 WMEX 1510kc

Tower News Radiocasts of The Christian Science Monitor

3:30 p. m.—WRUL (11.79mc), Tower News radiocast from the studio of The Christian Science Publishing Society.
7:00 p. m.—WRUL (6.04mc), Tower News radiocast by recording.

For Wednesday, April 16

3:30 p. m.—WRUL (11.79mc), Tower News radiocast from the studio of The Christian Science Publishing Society.
7:00 p. m.—WRUL (6.04mc), Tower News radiocast by recording.

Short Waves in Boston

WRUL (6.04mc-49.6m) and 11.73mc-25.6m.
6:00 p. m.—Czechoslovakian Good Will program.
6:30 p. m.—Music for the Dinner Hour.
7:00 p. m.—Tower News from The Christian Science Monitor by recording.
7:15 p. m.—News in Portuguese for Brazil.
7:30 p. m.—Inter-American Good Will program.
9:00 p. m.—Harvard University Series.
9:30 p. m.—Music.
10:00 p. m.—Raymond Gram Swing.

WBSO (11.87mc)
First English Hour
6:00 p. m.—News in English; Stocks; Jose Bethencourt's Orchestra; Lowell Thomas.
Second Portuguese Hour
7:00 p. m.—News in Portuguese; Rhymin' Time; Marimba Orchestra.
Second Spanish Hour
8:00 p. m.—News in Spanish; Emma Otero and orchestra; NBC Concert Orchestra.
Third Spanish Hour
9:00 p. m.—News in Spanish; Entr'acte; Music Graphs.
Second English Hour
10:00 p. m.—News in English; New American Music; Musical Moments.

Today on Short Waves

Sydney—4:55 p. m.—News and commentary, VLQ7, 11.88 meg., 25.2 m.
Berlin—6:15 p. m.—Philharmonic Orchestra, DJD, 11.77 meg., 25 m.
London—6:00 p. m.—"Questions of the Hour." Talk by Vernon Bartlett, M. P. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.
Moscow—7:00 p. m.—Program in English, RV96, 15.40 meg., 19 m.; RNE, 12 meg., 25 m.
Budapest—7:30 p. m.—Violoncello Recital; News of the Hungarian's World Association; Hungarian Folk Songs, HAT4, 9.12 meg., 32.8 m.
Tokyo—8:05 p. m.—News in English; Report, JZK, 15.16 meg., 19.7 m.; JLG4, 15.10 meg., 19.8 m.
Berlin—8:15 p. m.—News in English, DJD, 11.77 meg., 25 m.; DZD, 10.54 meg., 28.5 m.; DXP, 6.03 meg., 49.7 m.
London—8:30 p. m.—"Britain Speaks," Talk by J. L. Hodson, GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.
London—9:15 p. m.—"Scottish Omnibus"; A Miscellany, GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.
Berlin—9:30 p. m.—Scenes from "Aimee," DJD, 11.77

U. of Washington Oarsmen Get First Test in Pacific Coast Regatta April 19

Ulbrickson Does Not Rate Varsity as Highly as 1940

Pacific Northwest Sidelines

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SEATTLE, Wash.—With rugged, youthful oarsmen manning the sweeps, the University of Washington three-boat armada will strive to defend its dominant position in intercollegiate eight-oared rowing at the annual Pacific Coast regatta, April 19 on the Oakland Estuary.

The regatta, one of the most colorful sports events in the nation, will include competition between California and Washington varsity, junior varsity and freshman boats in the thirty-seventh rowing of a classic that originated in 1903.

Many Hours of Work

All during the winter months, crewmen at both schools have been putting in two or three hours a day in preparation for this race. It has not all been fun, for the oarsmen must learn to row in rain as well as sunshine, in choppy windswept water as well as glassy smoothness.

Out of these months of preparation will come units of well-disciplined co-ordination; eight-oared boats that row as one man. Spectators on the shore will be looking for no individual stars, for there are none in this sport where the only fame goes to the winning school.

Coach Al Ulbrickson's Washington varsity and junior varsity crews are defending champions, both on the Coast and nationally, for they were undefeated last year. In the two-mile freshman race, California defeated the Huskies in 1940 on the Coast, but neither of the schools competed at Poughkeepsie.

Many Changes in Varsity

There have been many changes in the Washington varsity boat that swept to honors last year. Seven of the eight oarsmen were expected to be in the boat again, but Coach Ulbrickson's racing lineup now includes only three of those veterans, Capt. Chuck Jackson, No. 5; stroke Ted Garhart and bowman, John Bracken.

Two of last year's boys are now in military service, Dallas Duppenthaler and Jerry Keely. Dick Yantis deserted crew for another sport, track; and Al Erickson is in the present jayvee boat. Paul Soules, last year's captain, has graduated, as has coxswain Fred Colbert.

Filing these holes has been quite a problem to Ulbrickson. He does not rate his new varsity as highly as the 1940 boat, but thinks they may be just as good after they gain some experience.

Never Rowed in a Race

Two of the varsity men, Tom Taylor, No. 7, and Walt Wallace, No. 6, have never rowed in a race before. As they are directly responsible in carrying the pace back to the rest of the boat from the stroke, much will depend on how they hold up under actual racing conditions.

Ulbrickson has moved Paul Simcars, William Neill, and Vic Fomo up from the 1940 junior varsity to take the varsity No. 2, No. 3, and coxswain positions. Doyle Fowler, on the 1939 national championship frosh crew, fills out the boat at No. 4.

Reports from Berkeley say that Coach Ky Ebright has a fast varsity sparked by five sophomores from last year's great freshman boat. Stroke Jack Kearns, Jim Lemmon, No. 7; Harold Flesher, No. 6; Jim Moore, No. 5; and bowman Ray Mortensen are the sophomores. Other varsity men are Bill Rawn, No. 2, up from the reserves; No. 4 John Friedrichsen and coxswain Art Cassaway from the 1940 junior varsity; and Bill Blevins, No. 3, lone varsity letterman.

The sophomore outfit has consistently defeated a more-experienced junior varsity boat In one trial the varsity came within 10 seconds of the course record.

First and Only Big Race

Little is known about the freshmen boats of Husky Coach Walt Raney and California mentor Russ Nagler. It is the first and only big race of the year for both schools.

In the history of Pacific Coast intercollegiate regattas, Washington has achieved a substantial victory margin. The Huskies have won 26 of the varsity races, against California's nine victories and two for Stanford. Although rowing has been recently revived at Stanford, the Palo Alto lads are not yet ready for competition with California and Washington.

Fifteen junior varsity races have been held, with Washington winning eleven times, California four. Husky frosh hold a 19-4 edge over the Golden Bears.

After the Coast regatta, varsity and junior varsity crews will go in training for the national intercollegiate races at Poughkeepsie, June 25. Although both varsity and jayvee races are three miles on the Coast, the varsity distance is lengthened a mile on the Hudson River.

B. C.

Patty Berg Takes Four-Stroke Lead In Women's Golf

ASHEVILLE, N. C., April 15 (AP)—Patty Berg of Minneapolis, Minn., former national titlist, had a four-stroke lead today as some of the nation's ablest feminine golfers started into the second round of the Land of the Sky medal tournament for women.

She took a one over par 76 yesterday and outside of erratic putting, did some nifty playing. She four-putted one green and took three strokes on two others. To partly offset her earlier slipups she made a 25-foot putt on the difficult 13th.

Jane Cothran of Greenville, S. C., runner-up last year, was second with an 80 and one stroke behind her was Jean Bauer of Providence, R. I., defending champion.

An 86 was turned in by Helen Dettweiler of Washington and Mrs. E. T. Nolan of Newcastle, Pa., had an 87. Jane Crum, the University of South Carolina co-ed, had an 88, Mrs. J. J. Lawlor of Scarsdale, N. Y., a 91 and Mrs. Ben Parks of Charlotte, a 92.

A. B. C. All-Events Total in Jeopardy

ST. PAUL, Minn., April 15 (AP)—The 2,013 all-events total scored by Harold Kelly of South Bend, Ind., on March 29 will be in jeopardy in the American Bowling Congress tourney today. Kelly averaged 223.6 for his nine games in the three events.

John Marshall, Wooster, Ohio, tossed in a 715 series in the five-man event last night and needs a 1,299 total in the doubles and singles to pass Kelly in the nine-game division. In averaging 238.1, Marshall had games of 232, 238 and 245 with the Collier Printers, who hit only 2,702.

St. Paul House, Shakopee, hit the highest total ever scored by a Minnesota five in taking fourth place in the team event last night. Opening with a terrific 1,058, the Gophers added 1,001 and 968 to fall 38 pins shy of the leading 3,065 score of the Vogel Brothers, Forest Park, Ill.

Shakopee is a town of 2,500 and lies 25 miles southwest of St. Paul.

Sioux Tire and Battery, Sioux Falls, tied Westinghouse A. A., Pittsburgh, with 2,963 for tenth place for the only other change in standings.

None of the minor events leaders were disturbed during Monday's firing.

Standings:

Five-Man Team

Vogel Brothers, Forest Park, Ill.	3.065
Rheingold, Chicago	3.054
Chapin and Gore, Chicago	3.033
St. Paul House, Shakopee, Minn.	3.027
Koenig Brau, Chicago	3.022

(No changes in other standings)

Venturesome Cadet

Flying Cadet Arthur A. Smedley, of Oklahoma City, Okla., always has liked to "go places." That is one of the reasons behind his becoming a student-pilot at Randolph Field, Texas, the "West Point of the Air."

Cadet Smedley has "hopped" about extensively, even winning the Big Six Conference indoor high hurdles title in 1937 while a member of the Kansas State track team. One of many trips into far points on the globe was into the Arctic region where he traveled 2,000 miles in a small seal-skinned kayak.

Finally he became tired of water trips, so he climbed into a car to travel 17,000 miles, visiting 39 states, Canada and Mexico.

Now he is above the ground, looking for further adventures as a military pilot in Uncle Sam's rapidly expanding Army Air Corps.

College Tennis

By the Associated Press

University of Virginia 9, Manhattan 0.
Fordham 7, Brooklyn College 2.
Michigan 9, V. M. I. 0.
Maryland 8, W. and M. 1.
Presbyterian 8, Alabama 1.
St. John's 5, Columbia 4.
Wayne 6, Clemson 3.

Motorboat Shorts

Three manufacturers in the recreational boating field are currently expanding their plant facilities. The Sterling Engine Company of Buffalo, N. Y., is erecting a new factory to build Admiral engines for motor patrol torpedo boats, and the Gray Marine Engine Company of Detroit, Mich., has started an addition to its plant to care for increased commercial as well as defense orders. The Chris-Craft Corporation of Algonac, Mich., has taken over another factory at Cadillac, Mich., for the production of standardized Chris-Craft inboard runabouts, utilities and cruisers up to 30 feet in length.

A new $1,500,000 lock in the St. Lucie canal, linking Lake Okeechobee in Florida with Stuart on the Eastern Intracoastal Waterway, has been completed and will eliminate the two present and inadequate locks. The new lock will have a usable width of 50 feet and a length of 250 feet, with a depth of 11 feet over the sills.

Numbered motorboats on Federal waters of the United States totaled 315,789 on Feb. 1, 1941, a gain of 516 during the month of January.

Gifts for Rookies

WASHINGTON, April 15 (AP)—A group of well-wishers from Norfolk, Va., presented Phil Rizzuto and Gerry Priddy, rookie Yankee infielders, with two baby carriages loaded with gifts yesterday before the start of New York's game with the Washington Senators. The two players started in baseball in 1939 at the Yanks Norfolk farm.

The presentation was made with the two players standing inside a huge yellow horseshoe constructed of jonquils and bearing the inscription "Norfolk wishes you luck." Miss Alice Lovelace of Norfolk was chairman of the committee.

Raising Banner of Hope

© Harris & Ewing

Opening Day Ceremonies at Washington

Vice-President Henry A. Wallace is seen raising the Stars and Stripes at Griffith Stadium just before the 1941 baseball season was officially opened by President Roosevelt's tossing out of the first ball. Left to right pictured above are: Clark Griffith, owner of the Washington club; Bucky Harris, Washington manager; Vice-President Wallace, and Joe McCarthy, manager of the New York Yankees, who opposed the Senators.

Scouts Bother Georgia Coach After Players

ATHENS, Ga., April 15 (AP)—Just mention scouts to J. V. Sikes, University of Georgia baseball coach and he will flee.

Sikes is seeing major and minor league ivory hunters behind fences, under the grandstand and in every passing car. And with good reason. His Bulldogs, which last week-end beat Auburn, 30-4, have blossomed into the hottest collegiate ball club seen in these parts for many a year.

Red Sox Bid

Prize of his crop—and one which the Boston Red Sox hint they'd like to sign—is fast-throwing, hard-hitting Paul Kluk, catcher. Kluk talked with the Red Sox management in Florida during spring training, came back vowing he'd remain in school his junior and probably his senior year before deciding about baseball. He's fast on his feet and powerful at bat. Sikes admits Kluk is hitting "well over .300," and when he clouted a homer against the Atlanta Crackers in a recent exhibition game, the ball was still burning when it passed through a wire fence 350 feet from home plate.

The scouts also are interested in young Bob Smith, Jr., whose father pitched for the Boston Braves years ago. An accomplished senior with a terrific fast ball, Smith has won 24 games and lost a half-dozen since his sophomore year.

"Fine Ball Players"

Then there's Charley Anderson, sophomore second baseman and brother of Pittsburgh shortstop Alf Anderson. Sikes says he's young but shows plenty of promise. Bobby Moore, junior third baseman, has been hitting better than .300 against collegiate, semi-pro and professional clubs. And so has Clarence (Nub) Welch, junior shortstop. Both, thinks Sikes, are "fine ball players."

But as for professional baseball—Sikes wishes those scouts would go away, at least until June, 1942.

Giants Cut Squad

NEW YORK (AP)—The New York Giants have sent three players to their Jersey City International League farm, two on option and one outright.

The optioned players were Johnny McCarthy, who was their regular first baseman two years ago, and Jim (Buster) Maynard, rookie outfielder up from Richmond. Pitcher Red Lynn was sold outright.

Minor Leagues

By the Associated Press

Results April 14

Pacific Coast League

San Diego 2, Hollywood 1. (Only game scheduled.)

Texas League

Shreveport 10, San Antonio 5.
Beaumont 5, Houston 4.
Dallas 3, Fort Worth 1. (10 innings.)
Tulsa at Oklahoma City, rain.

Southern Association

No games scheduled.

College Baseball

By the Associated Press

Harvard 2, Boston U. 1 (11 innings).
Hardwick 7, Swarthmore 1
N. Y. Giants 9, West Point 0.
Boston Red Sox 9, Holy Cross 4.
New York University 5, Columbia 4.
Ursinus 4, Haverford 1
Newark Bears 9, Princeton 0.
Illinois Wesleyan 7, Murray State 2.
Jersey City (IL) 9, Seton Hall 8.
Duke 8, St. John's (Brooklyn) 1.
Wake Forest 19, N. C. State 0.
Michigan 6, North Carolina 2.
Kalamazoo T. 8, Ohio State 1.
Mississippi State 4, Tulane 2.
Louisiana State 7, Alabama 6.
Vanderbilt 13, Bradley Tech 12.
Georgetown 8, Syracuse 3.
W. and L. 4, Virginia 2.

In the Dugout

with Rumill

Williams Handy With Pistol

As a ball player would say, this is the third time around for Ted Williams. In 1939 he was the freshman darling of the American League with 31 homers, 145 runs driven in, and a .327 batting average—another Ruth in the making. Last year the lanky, curly-haired youngster from sunny California added 17 points to his hitting mark, but fell off in run producing and circuit clouting. Hampered by a training camp injury, he may be slow getting off the mark this season, but by October he should have most of the offensive laurels tucked away in his Fenway Park locker.

Baseball knows Williams as a great hitter, but it now develops he is accomplished in another field. He is handy with a pistol. During the winter Teddy bought a new Colt automatic, with special sight, and had it delivered to Sarasota. It arrived just before he injured his ankle sliding into second base against Newark.

Expert With Colt

Every free afternoon at camp Williams would drive out to a pistol range five miles north of the town and for two hours or more practice on tin cans, playing cards, and targets. Nobody has been able to find out what he is practicing for, but there can be no doubt of his soon being an expert with the Colt. His steel wrists and keen eyes are made to order for target shooting. Even after leveling the heavy Colt for a couple of hours, his hand is still steady on the last round.

Typical of all great hitters, Ted's ability to see well at a distance will amaze you. One afternoon at the Sarasota range he had run out of targets, so he was shooting at a red cartridge box, which is about two inches long and half an inch wide. He took a shot and it jumped a foot in the air.

"Let's go see if I hit it," he said, starting toward the bank. "I may have only kicked up the sand under it."

He had been shooting about 25 yards. After five or six steps forward, he stopped, took a quick look at the box, turned and headed back to the firing line. "Didn't hit it," he said.

Made Box Hop

It seemed incredible that the boy could see whether or not that tiny cartridge box had been hit at such a distance. We still didn't believe him, and walked to within a couple of yards of the bank. Sure enough, no bullet had pierced the small red target. Ted's eyes had not fooled him. He was laughing aloud when we returned to the firing line, but it did not bother his aim. He had that cartridge box hopping all over the ground with the next 10 shots.

Eddie Collins tells a story about Babe Ruth.

"We'd be tramping through the woods," said the general manager of the Red Sox. "This was after I had finished my playing career, and he was still hitting them for the Yankees. We'd come to a clearing, where there wouldn't be anything on the horizon except flat marsh land and blue sky. Suddenly the Babe would say: 'Look at those birds coming this way.' I'd look, but couldn't see a thing—only blue sky and marsh. Then, in a couple of minutes, there they'd be—a whole flock of them. But he could spot them before anyone else. No wonder those pitchers couldn't fool him very often."

Another afternoon at Sarasota, an experienced pistol shooter was at the range when Williams arrived. Ted went over to where he was operating and watched him peck away at a target for about 15 minutes. He asked questions and studied every move the fellow made. After a while the man invited him to take a few cracks at the target and, believe it or not, you would have thought the Red Sox left fielder the expert and the stranger the novice. In 10 shots, Teddy put four more holes in the middle circle than the fellow who had been shooting for 10 years. On the second round, the difference was slighter, but Ted still had the edge.

Union Gridiron Coach Appointed By Colby Group

WATERVILLE, Maine, April 15 (AP)—Appointment of Nelson W. Nitchman, 32, to succeed Al McCoy at Colby has filled the last gap in the ranks of the Maine college football coaches.

Nitchman comes to Waterville, on undisclosed financial terms, from his alma mater, Union College, Schenectady, N. Y., where his outstanding achievement, in five years as head coach, was the 1939 eleven, first Union team in 35 years to go undefeated.

Yale's Raymond W. "Ducky" Pond was hired by Bates last week.

The University of Maine also has a new coach, George "Eck" Allen. Bowdoin's Adam Walsh will be the only veteran when the State series opens in the fall.

Leiber Still Out

CHICAGO, April 15 (AP)—The major league baseball season opens today on eight fronts with only one player — Outfielder Hank Leiber of the Chicago Cubs—still holding out for more money.

The Cubs need big Hank's power in the batting order, but he is still at his Tucson, Ariz., home. The outfielder and his employer have exchanged no communications in recent weeks.

Two weeks ago Hank said the club had treated him "like a rookie" and added: "I won't stand for it." Since then neither party in the argument has had anything to say.

It is understood that Leiber drew in the neighborhood of $15,000 last year and was offered the same contract this season.

Western Canada Junior

SASKATOON (CP)—Saskatoon Quakers deadlocked their best-of-seven Western Junior hockey championship series with Winnipeg Rangers at two games each by defeating the Manitobans 10-5 here Saturday night in the fourth game.

Sports Mirror

By the Associated Press

Five Years Ago

Charles Warren won American Bowling Congress singles title with score of 735.

College Track

By the Associated Press

Southern California 74, California 57.
Oklahoma A. & M. 65½, Colorado 38½.

Young Trojan Stars Upset Golden Bears

LOS ANGELES, April 15 (AP)—Dean Cromwell rolled out the old Trojan horse, unloosed a group of promising sophomores against a surprised California Track team, and walked off with a 74-57 victory.

"A rather good performance," he admitted and then, in an unguarded minute let slip:

"They might work up into a very good team. Certainly, they'll improve. If they (those sophomores) do well we might have a championship team."

Secretly, though, the wily coach who has given Southern California six straight National Collegiate A. A. championships already was looking for a spot in his trophy case for the 1941 silverware.

Best Team in Years

The Trojans walloped California's best team in eight years and gave Cromwell his 17th consecutive duel victory over the Bears.

Sophomores outsped and outpitched the Golden Bears in a meet packed with surprises and disappointments. They collected 37½ points, or just more than half the Trojans' total.

One of them, Warren Smith, contributed possibly the most crushing blow. Capt. Clarence Barnes of California was almost unanimously handed the 880 and a majority of sideliners gave his teammate, Dick Peter, second place.

Apparently beaten 30 yards from the tape, Smith shot from third into the lead and held it against Barnes' strong bid and the faltering Peter.

Clinched Victory

That made a difference of four points in the score and Art Laret quickly clinched victory by outlasting Cal.'s John Reese in a photo finish in the 220 low hurdles.

Without Smith's victory—he tied the duel record of 1:53.2—the meet would have gone to the mile relay finale still undecided. That might have made a big difference, because Bear coach Brutus Hamilton wisely saved some of his best sprinters out of the baton event. They already had run a couple of races and they've got to face Nebraska's powerful Huskers at Berkeley Saturday.

California's Grover Klemmer in the 440 and Trojan Bob Peoples in the javelin established meet records. Klemmer, National A. A. U. senior king at 400 meters, was caught in 47.4, cutting off 0.3 seconds.

Peoples tossed the elongated splinter 229 feet, 4 inches. He holds the native American record of 234 feet, 1⅞ inches and rapidly is regaining form after being out of the ring nearly a year because of a broken wrist.

American League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
New York	1	0	1.000
Boston	0	0	.000
Cleveland	0	0	.000
Detroit	0	0	.000
Chicago	0	0	.000
St. Louis	0	0	.000
Philadelphia	0	0	.000
Washington	0	1	.000

Result April 14

New York 3, Washington 0.
Only game scheduled.

College Golf

By the Associated Press

Duke 15½, Penn 5½.
The Citadel 11, Hamp.-Sydney 7.
Virginia 15, North Carolina 12.
Wake Forest 17½, Boston College ½.
Indiana 9½, Northwestern 5½.
Georgia 15, Florida 3.
Michigan 16, Georgia Tech 5.

College Lacrosse

By the Associated Press

Maryland 12, Penn State 3.

Yankee Machine Gets Jump On American League Rivals

By the Associated Press

Sixteen major league baseball machines were lined up today for action before more than 200,000 fans—but, even on opening day, it was the old familiar story of chasing the New York Yankees. The Bronx outfit got a jump on the other teams yesterday by beating the Washington Senators, 3-0, before President Roosevelt and 32,000 other capital fans.

The way the Yanks took the lead in the American League before their rivals could get started was something like the way they used to scare their foes into submission by blasting countless "home runs" into the stands and over the fences in batting practice before their games began.

In Front Early

They didn't even give Washington a chance during the contest. The ceremonies of Vice-President Wallace raising the American flag and President Roosevelt throwing out the first ball were hardly over before the Yanks had rolled out in front.

Red Rolfe, second man up, singled to right. He was forced by Tommy Henrich, but the latter went all the way to second on a wild throw and scored quickly on a towering triple by Joe Di Maggio.

The Senators, as well as the spectators, were practically stunned by the ease of the thrust, and Marius Russo, slender sophomore southpaw, never let them recover. He held the Nationals to three scattered singles and started two of the Yankees' three double plays. In addition, the Yanks punched out another run in the fifth on two doubles, one by Russo himself, and scored again in the sixth on two singles and a long fly.

Senators Weak

The Senators were up against marvelous pitching, but they didn't show any signs they would be a hitting team anytime this year. And the very fact that the opposition was so wilted may keep other American League clubs from getting discouraged immediately.

However, the Yanks were due to open their home season today against the Philadelphia Athletics and, after two other games against the same foes at New York, return to Washington for a series with the Senators. Thus, New York has an opportunity to build up momentum against the two teams that figure to be the league's weakest this season.

The Detroit Tigers, on the other hand had to face the St. Louis Browns, "spoilers" of better teams all last season, and the Cleveland Indians ran into the always-dangerous Chicago White Sox in their openers today. Friday, the Indians and the Tigers will tangle at Detroit.

Fortunately, championships are not decided in the first month, and before the end of next September all of the clubs will have faced the strong and the weak alike.

Cards Meet Reds

This same reasoning may be some solace to the St. Louis Cardinals and the Cincinnati Reds, western division king pins of the National League, who clashed today at Cincinnati, while the Brooklyn Dodgers, their arch rivals in the East, took on the luster-lacking New York Giants.

From a fans' viewpoint, however, the show at Cincinnati shaped up as the day's most interesting and important. Crosley Field was sold out of reserved seats for the opener long ago as a result of the Cincinnati custom of giving the tickets as Christmas gifts.

The crowd would be 35,000, whether the attraction was good or not, but the world champions had to come up against one of the two National League teams considered capable of bumping them out of their third straight pennant. The three-game series opening today may give everybody a better slant on the Redbird threat.

Until proved otherwise, the Reds have to be regarded the likely winner next fall because they have unequaled pitching and defense and have bolstered their batting strength through the trade with Chicago for Outfielder Jim Gleeson.

Other clubs have improved, too, but it will take a lot of reconstruction to overcome the 12-game lead with which Cincinnati finished last year. The other openers included Pittsburgh at Chicago and Boston at Philadelphia in the National, and Washington at Boston in the American.

Burrowes Competing in Two Events in Penn Relay Meet

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, April 15—Edward Burrowes, Princeton's greatest half miler, will confine himself to two events in the 47th annual University of Pennsylvania Relay Carnival on Franklin Field, on April 25 and 26, Matt Geis, the Tigers Coach, announced in making his complete entry for the two-day affair.

The brilliant former Mercersburg middle distance runner will act as anchor man on the sprint medley and the two-mile relay teams. In each event he will run his favorite distance, a half mile.

Hampered by a leg injury during the fall and winter, Burrowes is rapidly rounding into the form that made him one of the nation's outstanding half milers. Last June in the I.-C. 4 A. championships, Burrowes won the half-mile run from a classy field in 1.52.2.

Broke Two-Year Reign

Holder of the Princeton track record of 1.51.7 for the distance, made in his freshman year, Burrowes in the relays last year ran a stirring half mile to give Princeton the title in the American championship sprint medley race, thereby breaking a two-year reign in the event by Pittsburgh.

The three other men who handled the baton a year ago are available again for the sprint team. Paul Douglas, the quarter miler, and Robert Jackson and Donald Selbie, the furlong runners, again will carry the Orange and Black in the race.

Jackson in 440

Jackson, who scooped up a fumble on Franklin Field last fall and ran 98 yards for a touchdown, will run on the 440, and sprint medley teams and will compete in the invitation 100-yard dash, Geis has indicated.

The Tigers will compete in five relay races and will have individuals in nine special events. The four mile, and one mile teams will compete along with the 440, sprint medley and two mile combinations.

Thatcher Longstreth, one of the tallest hurdlers in the country, will participate in the 120 yard invitation timber topping event, in which the outstanding hurdlers in the East, South and middle West will compete.

Among the other entries are Jack Mortenson, Dave Wolcott and John Freeman, shot put; James Corbett, Wells Hobler, and Bruce Wilson, broad jump; Corbett, Hugh Gehman and John Staman, pole vault; Wolcott and Mortenson, discus. David Davis, Milt Dillon and George Parker, hammer; Norwood Watts, Henry Doyle, Peter Priester and Heyward Wharton, high jump; and Maurice Rehm, Frank Carolan, Ruolf Kip and Edward Bragdon, two mile run.

Baseball at a Glance

By the Associated Press

Tomorrow's Schedule

American League

Detroit at St. Louis.
Chicago at Cleveland.
Philadelphia at New York.
Washington at Boston.

National League

Pittsburgh at Chicago.
New York at Brooklyn.
Boston at Philadelphia.
St. Louis at Cincinnati.

Eastern Canada Senior

TORONTO (CP)—Sydney Millionaires forced a deadlock in their best-of-five series for the Eastern Canada Senior Hockey championship Saturday night at Montreal, defeating Montreal Royals 8-5.

Western Canada Senior

CALGARY (CP)—Regina Rangers won the Western Senior hockey championship here Saturday night by defeating Lethbridge Maple Leafs 3-2 to take the best-of-five series three games to one.

Six Polo Matches On Ames Program

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AMES, Iowa—Six polo matches have been scheduled for Iowa State College riders during the spring season, it was announced here by the athletic council. Two more home contests are tentatively listed.

The season will begin April 18, as Michigan State College appears here. Featured in the spring program are two matches with the University of Missouri, listed for the annual Veishea celebration, May 8-10.

The schedule is as follows:

April 18—Michigan State at Ames; 26—Oklahoma at Ames (tentative).
May 3—Missouri at Columbia, Mo.; 5—Illinois at Ames (tentative); 8—Missouri at Ames; 10—Missouri at Ames; 15—Ohio State at Ames; 22—Illinois at Urbana, Ill.

Perry vs. Rericha

PINEHURST, N. C., April 15 (AP)—Fred Perry paired today against Frank Rericha of Snug Harbor Club, Fort Lauderdale, Fla., in the third round of the Pinehurst professional tennis tournament.

Both advanced yesterday in easy engagements. Perry defeated Kenneth Napier, of Florida, 6—2, 6—4, 6—2, and Rericha turned back Karel Kozeluh of New York, 7—5, 6—2, 6—3.

Other matches today pitted Herman Peterson, the New Yorker, against Jan Kozeluh; Richard Skeen, Hollywood, Calif., against John Hendrix, Annapolis, Md.; and Johnny Faunce, also of Hollywood, against Joe Whalen, Hollywood, Fla. Walter Senior of Lexington, Ky., had a bye.

Fishing Season Opens

Headquarters for the best in **RODS, REELS, LINES, FLIES** and other equipment for the fishing season.

EXPERT REPAIRING

to put your present equipment in good condition.

J. B. Hunter Co.

60 Summer St., Boston LIB. 5565

Education

A Tuesday and Saturday Page

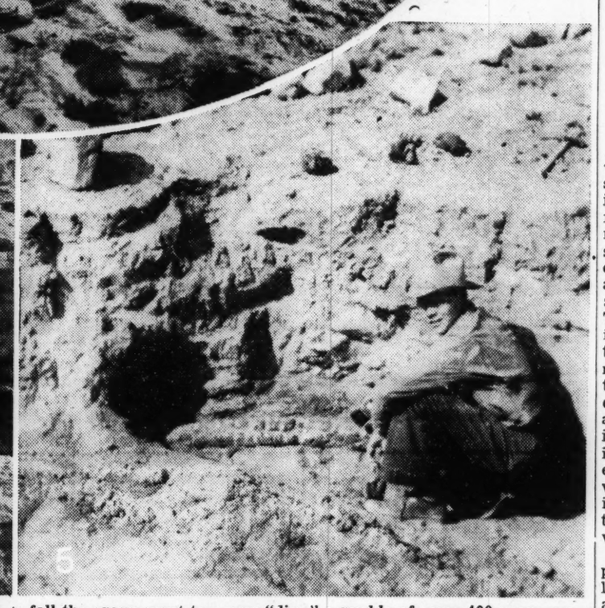
The Christian Science Monitor,
Boston, Tuesday, April 15, 1941

1

2

3

4



5

Some schools go right along learning entirely out of books when around them, almost on their thresholds, are firsthand experiences that would light up what they are reading about. But the high school of Albuquerque, New Mexico, doesn't let that happen. Boys and girls in a class in Southwestern History formed an Archeology Society, and took to pick and shovel in this region rich in prehistoric remains. Here are some of them at work. (1) Arranging, classifying, and labeling specimens for the school museum is highly educational. (2) Last fall the group went to a new "digs," a pueblo of some 400 years ago. Thirteen rooms had been partially uncovered at the time this picture was taken. (3) At the Kiva excavation at Tunque. Miss Sara Goddard, teacher of archeology, is in the right foreground, dressed in field boots and light-colored jacket. (4) Putting the finishing touches on removal of ancient burial at the new site. The soil must be removed with a very small instrument to avoid disturbing fragile findings. (5) At Tunque, a log burned in an unknown, prehistoric fire.

High School Archaeologists Search Prehistoric Past At Actual 'Digs'

Ancient Kiva and Pueblo Skillfully Are Uncovered, But an Understanding and Appreciation of One's Environment Wherever One May Be Is Real Aim

By Glen O. Ream
Principal of the Albuquerque High School
Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Albuquerque, N. Mex.

The Archaeology Society of Albuquerque High School came into existence almost ten years ago, in a Southwestern History Class. The course touched upon the Archaeology of New Mexico. The textbook treatment of the subject was authentic and interesting, but with so much archaeology in evidence all around, the students clamored for a more direct approach to the subject. Under the leadership of their instructor, Miss Sara Goddard, the Society held its initial meeting. Its purpose became two-fold: to actually dig in prehistoric ruins, and to provide the class with first-hand information.

In the field the Society worked under the direction of its own officers. Miss Goddard became an adviser whose much respected opinion was rendered only when the youthful diggers needed help.

Formal excavation began at Tunque, a large ruin north of Albuquerque. The project was successful from the start. The uncovering of an unusually large kiva became the major objective. The work proceeded at varying degrees of speed. Sometimes the male members of the group plunged into the debris with broad strokes of pick and shovel. Often the tempo slowed down to the use of trowel and wisk broom as some precious relic made its appearance to daylight. Several skeletons were found. The fragile bones lay in the exact and typical burial position of four hundred years ago.

Pieced the Story Together

Several charred logs were found. Packed under many feet of silt and sand, these burned fragments revealed a story of tragedy and despair. Slowly the story was pieced together. Another ancient city had died of fear, like so many prehistoric settlements that have lain untouched through the centuries under juniper-capped mounds throughout New Mexico.

The growing School Museum provides a suitable resting place for each item that reveals the touch of a prehistoric hand. Within the display cases lie remnants of the burned logs which supported the roof of Tunque's largest ceremonial chamber. The fragments were discovered in their original upright position. Perhaps the Museum's most cherished relic is a turkey-bone flute discovered at the base of one of the charred roof supports. An infinite amount of skill guided the fingers which shaped this tiny musical instrument. The observer wonders what mystic strains have been evoked from its fragile shell.

Scientific procedure is followed once excavation begins. A "stratigraphy" test is taken. This test consist of digging vertically and taking measurements at each one-foot level. Naturally, the oldest material appears at the bottom while the more recent deposits are found at the top.

Although many of the students enter archaeology courses at the University of New Mexico after graduation from High School, the work is not offered as college preparation. A better motive for presenting this subject to high school boys and girls is the teaching of appreciation and understanding of one's environment.

In recent years more emphasis has been placed upon the specific talents and interests of the students. Once in the field the class divides into several groups. Those interested in photography are charged with making a picture record of developments. Room measurements and interesting architectural data are recorded by those of the architectural section. Historical research is assigned to those who like history. Many times the instructor acquires facts hitherto unknown to her because of the zeal of her research crew.

Students with a leaning toward Art, study and record prehistoric samples of unusual art work. This subject alone could well provide a young archaeologist with a life motive. Tunque yielded an interesting interpretation of the famous Thunder Bird. This particular design was later adopted as the official emblem of the Society. Those who have talent for composition must write the story of the project for future reference. Aspiring journalists get an opportunity to try their skill at story telling.

Last but not least, comes the "dish-washer." His (or her) assignment is to wash the unearthed artifacts and broken pieces of pottery. While this task at first appears rather unromantic, it is very important. In order to correctly classify and catalog each specimen, its identifying marks must be preserved. The puzzling job of reconstructing a pot from dozens of pieces of burned clay requires skill. The "dish-washer" makes the potter's assignment easier.

Study Of Religion

Recently, the Tunque project was abandoned for one much nearer the classroom. Formal digging at the new location began last fall. Thirteen rooms have been partially uncovered. The Research Committee has at the time of writing this not identified the village, but it is known to have been occupied at least four centuries ago. Situated ten miles south of Albuquerque the ruin appears to have surmounted a bluff on the west bank of an ancient course of the Rio Grande. Centuries have diverted the bed of the Rio far to the east. In fact, its present channel is discernible only by the line of distant cottonwoods which grow along its bank.

Two prehistoric burials have been discovered to date. Fifty yards north of the newly begun excavation a small arroyo cuts through what appears to have been the village refuse-heap. The sharp eyes of a young archaeologist detected in the arroyo wall a minute portion of a skull that had been exposed by a recent flash flood. Excitement ran high.

Soon afterward, the Society convened at the site. The process was slow. Trowels and even pocket knives were used to remove the soil from the ancient bones. A one-half inch sable brush and a bicycle pump removed earth particles which precluded the employment of heavier instruments. Slowly the outline of the ancient burial came into view—head eastward, feet toward the setting sun, face northward and flexed knees.

But the late afternoon sun was lowering fast. The Sandia Mountains eastward beyond the Rio Grande magnified the fading light with hues of watermelon pink. The work must be finished another day. With skillful hands the young diggers covered the skeletal remains with newspapers. Soil was carefully sifted over the commonplace shroud. When the excavation was completely covered, clumps of chemisa were artfully planted on the mound to simulate a natural appearance. Only the expert might guess that an object of importance lay buried there.

The present membership of the Society presents an interesting study in itself. One member is an Indian boy, born in Laguna, a village which still flourishes some distance south along the Rio Grande. His ancestors could easily have founded this unnamed and long buried pueblo. Two other members of the group have part claim to prehistoric origin. Almost 50 per cent can claim blood relationship with the Spanish Conquistadores. The remainder of the Society are just "average Americans."

Members of the original Society of ten years ago are well established in various careers. Not a few of them have chosen Archaeology and its many phases as a life-work. Outstanding among them is Joe Toulouse, Custodian of Gran Quivira National Monument.

Pointers for Piano Players

22—Solving the Cross Rhythm Problems

By Margaret Anderton
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Solving problems is a fascinating pursuit and a challenge to our thinking faculties, our latent ability, and our skill in one way or another. We are all familiar with the sight of women and men, riding in trains or cars, with the ready pencil stub in hand, poring over crossword puzzles.

To piano players the "cross-rhythm puzzle" is the problem. Its solving involves not only thinking faculties, but even more, an alert listening to what you are sounding, as well as a noting how the fingers of each hand, and both hands, are behaving in matters of time-values and rhythmic pulsations. What a fascinating challenge is involved in the happy solution of this problem; and how unnecessary are the head-shakings of those who sigh over "that playing of two against three," which seems to be the popular description of this most intriguing rhythmic pulsation!

Many laborious and painstaking five-finger exercises have been written out, and—pounded out—by both teachers and weary students in effort to acquire "that two-against-three skill."

It is too bad for the results—even if attainment finally "comes" thus—nearly always leave a trail of a heavy touch, emphasis on the wrong key, jerkiness, and general sounds of laboriousness, which is the very antithesis of Rhythm. Our readers will recall my emphasis on the fact that the rhythmic is the symmetry of movement, whereas the mathematical ordering of fingers, etc., is the Metric.

To be a good, and a happy player of cross-rhythms (and this "two-against-three" is just one of many other cross-rhythms) what you need is to "feel rhythm" rather than to "measure" it.

Can we find another approach in solving this problem? The answer is YES, and I can guarantee it is far more pleasurable than the former mode of approach.

I would advise all readers who are especially interested in this matter, to get out their copy of Beethoven Sonata Opus 2, No. 1. Turning to the second movement, at bar 29 specifically, you will find first help in those sixteenth-note triplets. Yes, I know, both hands "share" those triplets, but the delicate play of them gives that rhythmic feeling. Next turn to the Prestissimo movement, where, by starting at bar 15, you will get the feeling of left-hand triplets. Carry through to the first beat of bar 30 at any rate. Playing that much will bring a "felt" rhythmic stability, a chance to cover plenty of two eighth notes to the quarter in left-hand blended with triplets (three eighth notes to the quarter in right hand).

The sheer charm of those rolling triplets will carry you along—and the first chief need for cross-rhythm players is to achieve a rhythmically PERFECT TRIPLET.

Another interesting and helpful, and most beautiful piece is the Debussy Arabesque (the one in E). It is replete with your "problem," and the great beauty of the melody is such that you cannot help but **listen as you play** the even eighth notes of right hand, and just "roll along" with your left-hand triplet accompaniment.

In closing, all the time listen closely as you play, first separately, then both hands, in such a way that you actually hear left while playing right, and vice versa.

Next Tuesday, Easy Transposing

'Peru Calls You' Is On the Air

Concerts and Talks

Peru Calls You, a radio program designed to inform the American public about Peru, its history, culture, folklore, topography, social institutions, business opportunities, art, music, etc., has just been announced by Radio Nacional del Peru.

Victor Llona, a Peruvian writer who has spent many years in the United States, has been commissioned by the Peruvian Government to direct the series. His American wife, a writer and newspaper woman in her own right, will be in charge of programs dealing with the Peruvian woman of today.

These half-hour programs are to be broadcast via short wave every Monday evening at 10:30 Eastern Standard Time, through Radio Nacional del Peru, wave length 49.62 meters, frequency 6,082 kilocycles. The concerts of Peruvian music and informal talks on the customs of these ancient people should be of great interest to Americans who wish to become more familiar with our hemispheric neighbors.

Education by Radio

Through the Editor's Window

Erasing Those "Friction-Phrases"

By Millicent Taylor
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

The term "friction-phrases" for those little sentences or parts of sentences in business letters that, if altered, might establish a more friendly feeling on the part of the reader, has stayed with me ever since we published on this page several years ago an article reporting a talk on this subject delivered to some business men in Chicago. There seems a good deal of friction in the world just now. With a little thought, perhaps we can by recognizing and erasing possible "friction-phrases" from our letters and our conversation, at least avoid adding to resentment and discord in this way. The Chicago speaker, if I rightly recall, urged his hearers to go over their business letters with care until the habit of saying things the considerate, courteous, and fundamentally friendly way was thoroughly formed.

A few examples of friction-phrases may illustrate. In business letters one sometimes reads: "You are to send . . ." "You will have to . . ." "It would seem that a correction is in order"; and a certain use of "as you know" and "of course" where one is telling the reader the facts in an insistent, critical sort of way. Traits of carping, pointing out faults, cocksureness, and what can only be called roughness, show themselves in phrases and sentences that should be altered before the letter is allowed to go out. Sometimes, however, the phrases are merely the result of stiffness of literary expression. Taking thought for the reader's point of view together with practice in rewriting awkward or over-terse expressions with the reader's possible impressions in mind will help.

* * *

In conversation one may hear: "It's all right, I suppose, if you LIKE that sort of thing." "I USED to think that way myself" (implying that one has since outgrown it) . . . "What made you do a thing like THAT?" and similar implied criticisms. Even the little "Yes, I know it," when someone tries to pass along a bit of news, may prove tiresome if a habit of "knowing it all" or having heard it before is back of the rejoinder. The much quoted "I told you so!" is also a well known example. An air of being infallible is likely to be trying to others.

A young college graduate was placed in a position of responsibility where she had to give many directions. An older and wiser friend, watching the resistance she innocently caused, helped her to abandon her terse "friction-phrase" orders for phrases like, "Don't you want to do so-and-so next," and "Would you like to bring me so-and-so?" and "I should suggest . . ." Also she learned to say "we" and "all of us" instead of "you."

* * *

A woman who prided herself on her efficiency in business had a bad habit of banging down the receiver the moment one concluded a telephone conversation with her. Here is a "friction-phrase" of a different sort, but having the same result. She would have lost less time in the end, through gaining good will, if she had waited to be sure the conversation was over, then hung up softly. People minded, the other way.

What some persons like to call their "honest frankness" adds many a friction-phrase to a world all too full of friction already: "I felt you'd like to know exactly what I think," or "We all have to face facts sooner or later even if it hurts," by way of introducing something better left unsaid anyway.

* * *

True and permanent "erasing" in most cases can be done only by supplanting kindly and considerate attitudes of mind for the sort of viewpoint that has resulted in the irking phrase or statement. Yet because many of us are unaware of these "friction-phrases" that may have crept into our speech or writing, and because sometimes they are actually caused by awkardness of expression rather than by the wrong attitude that they seem to indicate, consciously and persistently rooting them out of our correspondence and our conversation until they never appear is an important exercise.

Someone made concerning a friend this comment, which would be worth winning as a description of oneself at any time: "People like him because he brings them happiness, a conviction of well-being, and a sense of security."

A Tuesday Column

Stage and Film Media Studied

"Illustrating the different means by which stage and screen express the same material, the Experimental Theater of Vassar College last December 13 and 14 presented 'Our Town' in play and film sequence. The play was produced by the staff and students of the Experimental Theater, of which Hallie Flanagan Davis is the Director. The film was obtained by special arrangement with the author, Thornton Wilder, and the producer, Sol Lesser. The dual presentation concluded a twelve weeks' study of comparative techniques of stage and film based on a series of motion pictures obtained from the Museum of Modern Art Film Library." (Film News, January, 1941.)

Ohio State News Letter

Fundamentally Very Much Alike

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

The Youth Round Table Meets Every Tuesday

Ohio

Dear Chairman:

I was just reading an article the other day which brought out the fact that if the United States was to have a real part in making peace after this war it would have to have an international viewpoint. In other words, it would have to determine what is best for every nation and people.

This article immediately made me think of The Youth Round Table which is doing such a great work in bringing about this international thinking. It is showing us that although we may have different languages, different customs, fundamentally we are very much alike.

I do hope that more readers of The Youth Round Table will take advantage of it and express their thoughts and opinions not only by making it larger but by increasing their circle of friends to include those from every corner of the world. (Miss) M. L. F.

* * *

Business vs. Art Again
Rhode Island

Dear Chairman:

I am enclosing a letter which I hope you will forward to Miss H. G. B. of New Jersey whose letter was printed in your March 25 column.

While I am doing office work, too, I don't like it a bit either. Scottish people are supposed to be adaptable, and I have managed not to let it worry me too much, but like Miss B. I wish I could find a position out of the business world. While people with scholarly and artistic leanings may be able to hold down office positions, they are certainly apt to be continually dissatisfied—and often rebellious.

It's a difficult situation and I am sure there must be a great many more to agree with us. I don't seem to be particularly successful in working out my own problem—so I am afraid I can't offer any of the helpful suggestions you asked for. I only know I dislike the business world myself—and that I would like to write and study art!

But this will let you know that someone else is interested in the discussion, and I hope you'll print more letters along this line. This column is so tremendously interesting and helpful and invigorating.

(Miss) B. M. D.

* * *

Group Enjoying Monitor
Australia

Dear Chairman:

The Christian Science Monitor of 30th June 1939 contained an invitation to Monitor study groups to let you know from time to time how they are getting on.

We are a Monitor study group, and though all are over Youth Round Table age, we decided to accept your invitation to write.

Our monthly meetings are keenly enjoyed. Each member reads an article chosen by himself from a pre-arranged page which is different each month. Subsequent discussion is always enlightening.

It is interesting to note the various vocations followed by our members. Amongst us is the principal of a kindergarten school, the proprietor of a delicatessen, a student of dramatic art, two clerks, two secretaries, and two manufacturers.

We are sure that our meetings stimulate interest in The Christian Science Monitor, the reading of which helps us to become tolerant and friendly towards all mankind through an ever-increasing appreciation of the fact that in every nation are to be found those who express the qualities we love in those around us.

With good wishes to all members of The Youth Round Table.

(Miss) C. R. D.

Brevet

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

With forehead creased like Thurber's worried hounds,'
He bent above his desk . . . Upon the platform
Old Eagle-eye's amazement burst its bounds:
He'd never witnessed industry in that form
In Lower Prep! Thus presently he rose
And, noiselessly the study hall traversing,
Paused, one seat back, bent spectacles on nose,
To see what deviltry the boy was nursing.
It was a letter, penned in ragged scrawl,
"Dear dad (it read) this scool's not bad at all
Except Old Egle-ey—and he is lirning . . ."
The Master stared, then silently departed . . .
Next day we'd never seen him so light-hearted!

HAROLD WILSON GLEASON

MacLeish on Democracy

The moving and beautiful "Declaration of Faith: A Credo for Americans," written by Archibald MacLeish, may be obtained by writing to the Council for Democracy, 285 Madison Avenue, New York City.

Ohio State News Letter

DRAMATIC ARTS

AMERICAN ACADEMY OF DRAMATIC ARTS
Founded 1884 by Franklin H. Sargent
The Foremost Institution for dramatic training
Spring Term Begins April 1
Catalog from Secretary
Room 250
Carnegie Hall, New York

COEDUCATIONAL

NEW
Upper (High) School
Catalog — Illustrated.
Write for your copy.
The PRINCIPIA
SAINT LOUIS, MISSOURI
Founded 1898
Upper School / Senior College
Lower School / Junior College
Coeducational

Look for
Camp Advertisements
on
Monday, Children's Page
and
Thursday,
Young People's Page

MUSIC

Knapp-Manning Studios
Piano: Ruth Knapp
Voice: Florence Manning
Phone Hempstead 4490
83 Lent Ave., Hempstead, N. Y.
(Miss Manning also in New York City
MUrray Hill 4-0909)

DAY SCHOOL

ADELPHI ACADEMY
—*One of New York's leading day schools for boys and girls.*
Accessible to New York City and the Island.
★ Thorough college preparation — nursery school and kindergarten—modern elementary school — athletic program for all students — small classes with intelligent, individual attention—Bus service.
In vicinity of First Church of Christ, Scientist, New York Ave. and Dean St. Reference on request.
282 Lafayette Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Tel. Main 2-3725—Wm. Slater, Headmaster

SCHOOLS—British Isles

CLAREMONT
ESHER, SURREY, ENGLAND
NEW ADDRESS
LLANDRINDOD WELLS
RADNOR, WALES
TEL.: 2022

FAN COURT
Longcross, Surrey, England
Prepares Boys 7-14 for Public Schools
60 acres park lands and playing fields
20 miles from London
Experienced Staff — Individual Attention
Apply Headmaster — Tel. Longcross 326

WYCLIFFE COLLEGE
This English Public School, with moderate fees, offers special facilities for those attending Christian Science Sunday School.
Owing to the School's property at Stonehouse, Gloucestershire, having been requisitioned by the Government, Wycliffe is temporarily removed to Lampeter in Cardiganshire, on the west side of the Welsh Mountains near Cardigan Bay.

See Also
SATURDAY'S EDUCATION PAGE
for
Advertising of Schools

Commerce and Finance

Wadsworth Would Revise Laws Affecting SEC to Aid Business

Business and Industry

U. S. Boosts Its Stocks Of Rubber

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—The United States, spurred by developments in the Far East, is increasing its efforts to boost its stockpile of rubber, according to the current issue of Business Week. Huge shipments of rubber have been arriving in American ports for some months, it is stated, and before the end of this year our stockpile will amount to 330,000 tons. Synthetic production, however, is not calculated to contribute a great deal to the total, since indications are that this country will proceed cautiously in this field.

It is pointed out that the United States last year used more than 600,000 tons of rubber. All of it came from troubled southeastern Asia except a few thousand tons from Latin America and Africa and about 4,000 tons of synthetic rubber produced at home.

Reclaimed Rubber

This country can reclaim about 300,000 tons of rubber a year from old tires and rubber goods, but this reclaimed rubber is not suitable for all uses because it has lost some of the qualities of fresh natural rubber.

Synthetic rubber didn't really come into the picture seriously until last fall, when Japan moved into French Indo-China and threatened to push on to the East Indies. Then there was a scramble to see just how much we could produce in an emergency, how much it would cost to enlarge our plants, and who would bear the costs of the expensive synthetic product if the threatened shortage of natural rubber failed to develop.

The article states that rubber substitutes today cost about 2½ times as much as crude rubber, but because several of them have peculiar qualities of resistance to oils and acids, they are made commercially and sell for special uses in competition with natural rubber. Although production of these chemical rubbers amounted to only 4,000 tons last year, Jesse Jones has declared that, for emergency purposes, capacity will be boosted to 40,000 tons by July 1, 1942.

U. S. Experiments

"The Department of Agriculture, working on a $500,000 appropriation, is carrying on extensive studies in Brazil, Ecuador, Mexico and Central American countries to find where rubber trees will thrive on a plantation basis," says the article.

"Thousands of trees are growing at experimental stations now, and both Mexico and Brazil have appropriated funds to assist in the work. It will be a long time before rubber can be produced in this hemisphere in quantities sufficient to meet even a small part of the commercial demand but several of the big rubber companies are developing their own plantations in this hemisphere.

"A new division of the OPM has been created to study the economics of substitute materials. Metals top the study list just now, but before long the committee will throw its searchlight on the synthetic rubber business and try to show just how far it is practicable to develop synthetic rubber capacity as a wartime reserve.

ARLINGTON MILLS

Dividend No. 147

A dividend of one dollar per share has been declared, payable on Tuesday, April 15, 1941, to stockholders of record at the close of business March 29, 1941, payable by The New England Trust Company, Transfer Agent, Boston.

Albert H. Chamberlain, Treasurer

March 27, 1941

WHEN AND WHERE TO DEPOSIT YOUR SAVINGS

In the Mutual Savings Banks of Massachusetts

Operated under strict Massachusetts Banking Laws. There are no stockholders. All dividends go to depositors. Interest begins on dates listed.

BANK BY MAIL

BOSTON, MASS.

Charlestown Five Cents Sav. Bank	Apr. 16
Brighton Five Cents Savings Bank	May 1
Franklin Savings Bank	May 1
Massachusetts Savings Bank	May 1
Boston Penny Savings Bank	May 10
Union Savings Bank	May 10
Warren Institution for Savings	May 10
East Boston Savings Bank	May 15
Eliot Savings Bank	May 15
Institution for Savings in Roxbury	May 15
Wildey Savings Bank	May 15

Other Massachusetts Savings Banks

County Savings Bank, Chelsea	Apr. 21
Somerville Savings Bank	May 1
Brookline Savings Bank	May 10
Cambridgeport Savings Bank	May 10
East Cambridge Savings Bank	May 15

Exchange Nominee

Beidler-Viken

Robert L. Stott

New York Stock Exchange Governor, who has been nominated for Chairman of the Board of Governors of the Exchange.

Stott Scheduled For Chairmanship Of N. Y. S. E. Board

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Robert L. Stott, a governor of the New York Stock Exchange and a partner in the specialist firm of Wagner, Scott & Co., has been nominated on the official slate for chairman of the Board of Governors of the Exchange to succeed Charles B. Harding. Voting on nominations will take place at the annual election on May 12.

Six members of the Exchange are to be voted on for governors of the Exchange. Members selected for the five three-year terms as governors included John A. Coleman of Adler, Coleman & Co.; Charles K. Cook; Henry Upham Harris of Harris, Upham & Co.; Joseph Klingenstein of Wertheim & Co., and John K. Starkweather of Starkweather & Co. William K. Beckers of Spencer Trask & Co. was nominated for a term of one year. Messrs. Coleman Klingenstein and Beckers are members of the board now.

Allied members or non-members residing in the Greater New York area selected for three-year terms as governors were Francis T. Ward of Clark, Dodge & Co., and Albert H. Gordon of Kidder, Peabody & Co. Richard F. Teichgraeber of Thomson & McKinnon, was nominated for a one-year term.

Residents outside of the metropolitan area nominated for three-year terms as governors were Allan H. Crary of E. F. Hutton & Co., Los Angeles, and Charles C. Renshaw of Mitchell, Hutchins & Co., Chicago. James J. Minot & Co. of Jackson & Curtis, Boston, was selected for a one-year term.

Laurence M. Marks of Laurence M. Marks & Co., and H. Gates Lloyd of Drexel & Co., were renominated as trustees of the gratuity fund.

Mr. Stott, although only 41, has been in Wall Street since 1918, when he became a clerk with the Stock Exchange firm of Halsted & Harrison. He became a member of the New York Curb Exchange in 1923 and subsequently was elected a governor of that Exchange. He has been a member of the Stock Exchange since 1929.

N. E. Telephone Co. Expands in Maine

PORTLAND, Maine (AP) — John J. Robinson, President of the New England Telephone & Telegraph Company, estimated that, spurred by "requirements of the defense program," his company would spend $2,800,000 this year in gross additions to its Maine facilities.

This represents an increase of $800,000 over the amount expended last year, he told a meeting of company supervisors, adding that about 11,000 new telephones will be placed in service in the State in 1941 to meet "the growing need for swift communication" as occasioned by national defense activities.

Erie Orders Freight Cars

NEW YORK (AP)—The Erie Railroad has ordered 1,600 freight cars costing nearly $5,000,000, including 800 box cars from Pullman Standard Car Manufacturing Company, 100 automobile cars from American Car & Foundry, 250 hopper cars from General American Transportation Company, and 250 gondola cars from Greenville Steel Car Company.

Rossmoore & Robbins

Certified Public Accountants

Special Attention Given to Church Audits

TAX CONSULTANTS

Specializing in Federal Income and Excess Profits Taxes

Emerson E. Rossmoore, C. P. A. Ira B. Robbins, C. P. A.

Members: The American Institute of Accountants
The New York State Society of Certified Public Accountants

551 FIFTH AVENUE

NEW YORK NEW YORK

Legislator Sees Security Laws Onerous; Offers Amendments

WASHINGTON, April 14—Representative James W. Wadsworth (R-NY) has offered amendments to the Securities Exchange Act which he told the House "will help to put both dollars and men to work and thus fortify our free institutions."

In general, he said, the amendments would reduce the cost of complying with requirements for registering security issues for public sale and were designed to end "a sort of reign of terror" by the Securities and Exchange Commission over business men.

The amendments would:

1. Provide for a form of prospectus "which will be more comprehensible to investors" by limiting the requirements to "essentials" and "eliminating the voluminous mass of unimportant detail now required."

Would Simplify Procedure

2. Authorize publication, "subject to adequate safeguards against false or misleading statements, of simple descriptive newspaper advertisements informing the public of security offerings."

3. Simplify what Representative Wadsworth described as "needlessly complicated registration procedure" and reduce "the excessive costs now involved in registration."

4. Reduce the statutory waiting period for securities sales from 20 to seven days.

5. Forbid issuance of SEC rules or regulations "without giving persons adversely affected a fair opportunity to be heard."

6. Forbid the commission to publish charges of wrongdoing or violation of law until such charges are proved.

7. Provide "prompt relief" to persons injured or aggrieved by "any arbitrary or unreasonable act or ruling of an officer or employees of the commission, with an opportunity to appeal to the courts if he cannot obtain relief within the commission."

8. Amend the preamble of the Securities Exchange Act so as to instruct the commission that "its duty is to encourage and foster orderly, active, stable and liquid securities markets for the protection of investors, as well as to police these markets to prevent fraud and other abuses."

A One-Man Inquiry

Mr. Wadsworth asserted that his amendments were based on a one-man inquiry he conducted among "corporations engaged in productive business."

"From it (the investigation)," he said, "I gather that certain provisions of our laws and of the regulations are exceedingly and needlessly onerous, especially as they affect the little fellow."

Chairman Edward C. Eicher of the Securities and Exchange Commission said a series of amendments to the Securities Exchange Act, proposed by Representative James Wadsworth (R-NY), would be studied jointly by the SEC and representatives of private industry.

Mr. Eicher said the suggestions would be "fully and carefully reviewed" with other possible amendments which the SEC has been considering since last September.

Conference Declares Heavy Steel Forgings Capacity Must Be Raised

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Office of Production Management said that a conference of Government officials and steel company representatives has agreed that the nation's capacity to produce heavy forgings for ships and big guns must be "expanded considerably."

An announcement of the conference said that "any further expansion of facilities will be in addition to an expansion of heavy forgings capacity begun last fall which will cost in excess of $40,000,000.

The expansion, the OPM said, would be needed to meet increased requirements of the Army and Navy, the Maritime Commission and the lease-lend program.

Attending the meeting were representatives of the War and Navy Departments, the Maritime Commission and the OPM. Included among the companies at the meeting were:

Allis-Chalmers Manufacturing Company, American forge Company, Berkeley, Calif.; American Locomotive Company, Baldwin Locomotive Works, Standard Steel Works Division; Bethlehem Steel Company, Camden Forge Company, Carnegie-Illinois Steel Company, Crucible Steel Company, Erie Forge and Steel Company, Finkl & Sons Company, Heppenstall Company, Isaacson Iron Works, Seattle, Wash.; Midvale Steel Company, Mesta Machine Company, National Forge and Ordnance Company, Pennsylvania Forge Company, Strutthers wells Company, and Pullman-Standard Manufacturing Corporation.

National Defense Financing Is Bank Conference Topic

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—The first subject of discussion at the 125th Anniversary Conference of mutual savings banks to be held in Philadelphia May 7, 8, 9, will be the financing of national defense measures.

President Myron F. Converse of the National Association of Mutual Savings Banks is expected to sum up the place of savings in the new economy now under way. Daniel W. Bell, Undersecretary of the Treasury, will present the Government viewpoint. William Trufant Foster, director of the Pollak Foundation for Economic Research, is to discuss the use of consumer credit under present conditions.

In the afternoon of the same day Henry Bruere, President of the Bowery Savings Bank, New York, will review the progress of rail capital readjustments, in which mutual savings banks have largely participated. Several of these readjustments now are in a notably satisfactory state. Joseph B. Eastman, Chairman of the Interstate Commerce Commission, is to be a speaker at this session. A representative of the railroads will be announced. Prof. C. L. Raper, vice-chancellor of Syracuse University and a specialist in transportation, will present his conclusions developing out of extensive research.

Public utilities are to be brought before the morning session of May 8, when Philip C. Staples, President of the Bell Telephone Company of Pennsylvania, is to describe the place of the communication service in the defense program.

Mortgage problems and the general realty outlook lead the agenda of the Friday session, May 9. At that time Abner H. Ferguson, Administrator of the Federal Housing Administration, will speak. The expert viewpoint is to be presented by Philip W. Kniskern, President of the National Association of Real Estate Boards.

The 1941 conference of mutual savings bank officials and trustees will bring together savings bank men at a time when these institutions hold the largest sum of small capital ever accumulated in one class of banking institutions—more than $10,000,000,000 distributed among 15,500,000 of accounts.

Newport Shipbuilding Earnings Up Sharply

NEWPORT NEWS, Va. (AP)—The Newport News Shipbuilding & Dry Dock Company at a stockholders' meeting reported $4,383,176 net earnings for 1940 compared with $2,480,111 for 1939.

The board of directors elected the following officers. Homer L. Ferguson, President; Roger Williams, Executive Vive-President; John B. Woodward, Jr., Vice-President and General Manager; W. E. Blewett, Jr., Vice-President and Production Manager; E. F. Heard, Vice-President and Works Manager; Robert I. Fletcher, Comptroller; George A. Parker, Secretary; W. Graham Scott, Treasurer; Kemper L. Kellogg, Assistant Secretary; Benjamin A. Cumpler, Assistant Treasurer, and Ludwig K. Moorehead, Assistant Secretary and Assistant Treasurer.

Total Construction Contracts in East Highest Since 1929

NEW YORK (AP)—Construction contracts in 37 Eastern States in the first three months of this year totaled $1,055,481,000, the greatest first quarter since 1929, F. W. Dodge Corp., statistical research service, reported.

This compared with $668,943,000 in the first quarter of 1940 and $1,252,330,000 in the like 1929 period.

In March alone, contracts totaled $479,903,000.

"Public ownership construction," said the service, "continues to consist predominantly of defense projects for Army, Navy and Air Force. Deficiencies in housing facilities for enlisted personnel and industrial workers are being met simultaneously by governmental agencies and by private builders, assisted or unassisted by government aid.

"In the first quarter of 1941, the fact that 84 per cent of residential building and 59 per cent of the dollar valuation of all building and engineering contracts awarded were for private ownership indicates that private capital is flowing into construction in increasing volume.

N. Y. to Test Investors' Claims on German Funds

NEW YORK (AP)—The Appellate Division of the State Supreme Court has ordered to trial two suits regarded as test cases with a bearing on hundreds of millions of dollars of American money invested in German bonds.

The Appellate Division reversed a decision of Supreme Court Justice William T. Collins, who had granted the plaintiffs summary judgment against the German Reichsbank (central bank). Funds of the bank in New York were attached by Justice Collins's decision, which involved claims totaling $45,451, including interest and principal, invested by the plaintiffs in two issues of German bonds.

The Reichsbank funds were attached when plaintiffs claimed that money to redeem their bonds had been turned over to the bank by the issuers of the obligations.

The importance of the cases sent to trial will lie in the judicial determination of the question of whether investors here can lay claim to any assets of the Reichsbank in the United States.

The plaintiffs in the suits were John Roth, with holdings of $35,000 face value of German Central Bank for Agriculture bonds, and Mrs. W. T. La Gosh, owner of $3,000 City of Munich bonds.

New Steel Alloy Plant

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHARLESTON, S. C., April 14—A 60-acre site north of the city has been bought by the Pittsburgh Metallurgical Company, Inc., which, it was learned, plans to erect a $1,000,000 steel alloy plant there.

Senators Talk Tax Exemption Elimination

WASHINGTON, April 15 (AP)—Talk of making every penny of the individual taxpayer's earned personal income subject to Federal taxation cropped up in the Senate today while leaders tentatively scheduled consideration of another big spending bill.

Senators Edwin Johnson (D) of Colorado and Clyde Herring (D) of Iowa declared that Americans are ready and willing to pay heavier income taxes to help finance defense. Senator Johnson suggested that existing exemptions of $2,000 for married persons and $800 for single individuals be eliminated entirely. Senator Herring proposed lowering the exemptions to $1,500 and $500.

May Be Delayed

The appropriation legislation—a $1,152,372,632 supply measure for the Treasury and Post Office Departments—was ready for Senate action, but Democratic Leader Alben Barkley of Kentucky said consideration might be delayed unless Senator Kenneth McKellar (D) of Tennessee, who has been absent, could be present to serve as floor manager.

In controversy was a section providing an $800,000 subsidy for establishment of a new trans-Atlantic airline by the American Export Steamship Lines. Supporters contend that it would provide needed service and strengthen this country's position in trans-oceanic aviation. Opponents say it would give American Export "a practical monopoly" on air and water transportation to Europe.

In the revenue field, Senator Johnson, who recently returned from a trip to the West, declared he had "never seen people more willing to be taxed than they are at present, and we ought to accommodate them."

He suggested that if all exemptions were wiped out, a very light income tax might be levied upon the lowest-bracket incomes.

Senator Herring said he had received several communications from persons now exempt from the income tax stating they wanted to bear their share of national defense costs.

In addition to lowering exemptions, Senator Herring said there should be some increase in the existing 24 per cent tax on net corporation income in excess of $25,000. He also recommended a new excess profits levy designed to recapture a substantial portion of corporate earnings on defense contracts.

Other Measures

Besides appropriations and taxes, subjects of Capitol conversation included a resolution by Senator Charles Tobey (R) of New Hampshire to forbid the convoying of American shipments abroad and an Administration measure to permit the Government to lease or purchase foreign ships lying idle in American waters.

The Senate Foreign Relations Committee will consider the Tobey restriction tomorrow. Senator Barkley said he was hopeful the shipping legislation could be cleared by the Commerce Committee and approved by the Senate this week.

The latter legislation, plus the appropriation bill and a proposal to withhold from normal trade channels cotton now under Government loan, constituted the formal Senate program for this week. The House had no program at all, but arranged a routine meeting for today because Representative Clare Hoffman (R) of Michigan objected to a three-day recess yesterday.

A. T. & T. Earns $3.38 in Quarter

NEW YORK (AP)—American Telephone & Telegraph Co. and its principal telephone subsidiaries (the Bell System) announced net income for the three months ended Feb. 28 of $65,511,022, or $3.38 a share, compared with $53,788,031, or $2.76 a share, in the period ended Feb. 29, 1940.

Walter S. Gifford, President, reported 17,855,000 telephones in service on March 31, a gain of 6.3 per cent over March 31, 1940.

The unconsolidated net income of the parent company for the quarter ended March 31 was given as $48,370,800, or $2.59 a share, compared with $46,076,476, or $2.47 a share, in the like 1940 period.

Former McKesson Workers Released on Technicality

NEW YORK (AP) — Three men now serving Federal prison terms for their part in defrauding the McKesson & Robbins drug firm were ordered discharged on their own recognizance on state charges of grand larcency and forgery because the indictment was based on identical facts used by the Federal Government to convict them.

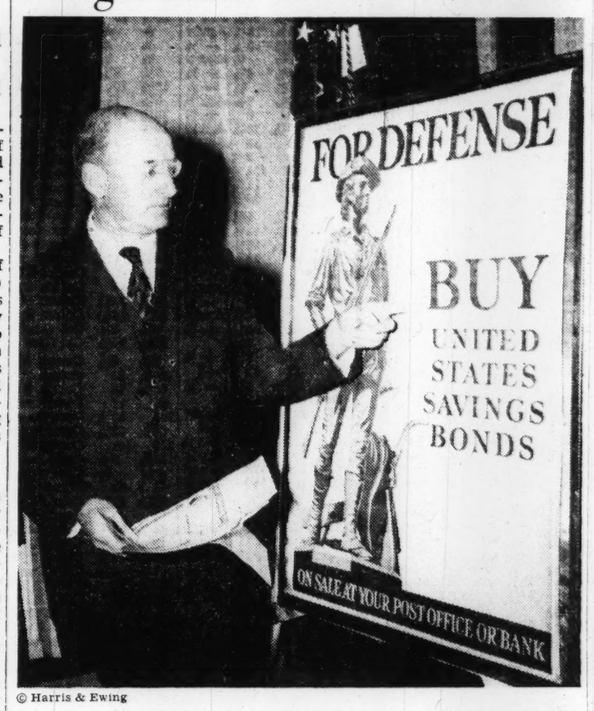
None of the three, Arthur Musica, alias George Vernard; George Musica-Dietrich and Robert Musica-Dietrich, was in court. Arthur is serving three years, George 2½, and Robert 1½.

Vega Reported Largest Employer in Aircraft Field

BURBANK, Calif. (AP)—Lockheed Aircraft Corp. reported that with its affiliate, Vega Airplane Co., it was the largest employer in America of manpower used exclusively in the production of airplanes.

The company and its affiliate hired 2,414 men during March to bring the total number of its employees to 25,887.

Morgenthau Views Bond Poster



© Harris & Ewing

Secretary of Treasury Henry Morgenthau gives his sanction to the posters being used to advertise the new issues of United States Savings Bonds and Stamps which go on sale May 1. These new bonds and stamps have been developed to help in the financing of the National Defense Program.

Monopoly Seen Rising From New Air Route Between New York and Lisbon

WASHINGTON (AP)—A minority report of the Senate Appropriations Committee asserted that a proposed appropriation for establishment of a new transatlantic air route between New York and Lisbon would give a "practical monopoly of both water transportation and air transportation" to the American Export Steamship Lines.

The report, opposing the appropriation which was recommended by the majority of the committee as a part of the pending Treasury-Post Office appropriation bill, was signed only by Senator Josiah Bailey (D) of North Carolina.

The steamship line, Senator Bailey declared, owns 70 per cent of the stock of American Export Airlines, which would receive a transatlantic mail subsidy from the proposed appropriation. He added that that Lehman Brothers, New York investment bankers, controlled both corporations.

"Why," asked the minority, "should this Government give the American Steamship Lines such a monopoly? or why should it give such subsidies and such a monopoly to Lehman Brothers. It is a strong banking company and has political connections of great influence, but is not this too much, even so?"

A 13 to 12 majority of the committee recommended an appropriation of $800,000 for the proposed new transatlantic service.

"The undersigned," the minority report said, "very gravely object to the efforts of a steamship line and banking house, which has no primary interest in transportation of any sort, breaking into the program of the Government with respect to shipping by water and by air."

U. S. Oil Stocks Show Increase Of 392,000 Barrels

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Bureau of Mines reported a 392,000-barrel increase during February in total stocks of all oils.

Supplies amounted to 559,523,000 barrels or 139 days' requirements Feb. 28, compared with 559,131,000 barrels for 137 days Jan. 31.

February stocks were 26,477,000 barrels more than for the same month last year. Total demand for all oils dropped from 126,752,000 barrels in January to 112,760,000 barrels in February, of which 5,532,000 barrels were for export.

The bureau reported the February total new supply of all oils at 113,152,000 barrels compared with a new supply of 121,929,000 barrels during January. Domestic production dropped from 115,844,000 barrels in January to 105,636,000 barrels in February, and was 7,442,000 barrels less than during the previous February.

February stocks of crude petroleum refinable in the United States totaled 264,432,000 barrels compared with 263,251,000 in January and 244,417,000 last February.

The bureau reported February motor fuel stocks at 94,008,000 barrels compared with 88,800,000 in January and 97,478,000 in February, 1940. Domestic production totaled 48,374,000 barrels, demand 42,253,000, and exports 1,365,000.

Oversubscription Of U. S. Notes Heavy

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Treasury announced that subscriptions for the $600,000,000 of Reconstruction Finance Corporation notes offered for sale last week totaled $6,206,000,000.

Subscriptions for the ⅞ per cent, 1½-year RFC notes totaled $2,646,000,000, and subscribers were allotted 12 per cent of what they asked. Subscriptions for the 1⅛ per cent, 2¼-years RFC notes totaled $3,560,000,000 and subscribers were granted 9 per cent of their requests.

The Treasury offered $300,000,000 of each of the two types of notes. The RFC will use the money primarily in connection with its own defense financing, but will reimburse the Treasury to the extent of about $175,000,000 for capital advanced several years ago.

Court Probe of Celluloid. Celanese Relations Sought

TRENTON, N. J. (AP)—Four groups of Celluloid Corporation stockholders have appealed to New Jersey chancery court to investigate the relationship between Celluloid and the Celanese Corporation of America.

The stockholders charged that Celanese, through its stock control of Celluloid, dominated the latter corporation and elected its officers, with a resultant loss of "several millions of dollars" to Celluloid.

The court complaint was filed by Julius S. Rippel, J. S. Rippel & Co., Stock & Bond Mortgage Corporation and the Guaranty Company of America, all of Newark.

The complaint asked that defendant officers and directors of Celluloid be compelled to permit the plaintiffs to inspect Celluloid's records, and be ordered to account for alleged losses of Celluloid and alleged profits of Celanese.

In a separate action April 9, chancery court temporarily restrained a proposed merger of the two corporations. Celluloid is a New Jersey corporation and Celanese is incorporated in Delaware.

British Ship Losses Seen Vital Problem

CLEVELAND (AP)—The Cleveland Trust Co. suggested "probably the problem of British shipping losses is indirectly, but in reality, our most important business problem."

"Sinkings of British, and allied, and neutral shipping so far in this war have been running at rates almost three times as high as those of the first year and a half of the World War," the bank's statisticians pointed out in Cleveland Trust's monthly business review.

More Ships Sunk

"From August of 1914 through February of 1916 the losses of Allied and neutral shipping averaged 22,000 gross tons per week, but in this war from September of 1939 through February of 1941 they have averaged 64,000 tons a week.

"When it is recalled how nearly successful the German submarine effort was in the World War, it becomes all too clear that the present sinkings are perilously menacing for England."

Noting that "real price inflation is under way in England," with living costs 26 per cent higher than when the war started, and steadily advancing at about 1½ per cent per month, Cleveland Trust concluded:

"England may soon have to resort to the use of fiat money, often referred to as printing press money, or its equivalent, direct borrowing from the Bank of England.

"With the great supply of resources available in the United States we should be able to carry out our armament program without being hindered by costly price advances. However, our national defense policies should include definite and comprehensive safeguards to prevent sharply rising prices."

Must Solve Problems

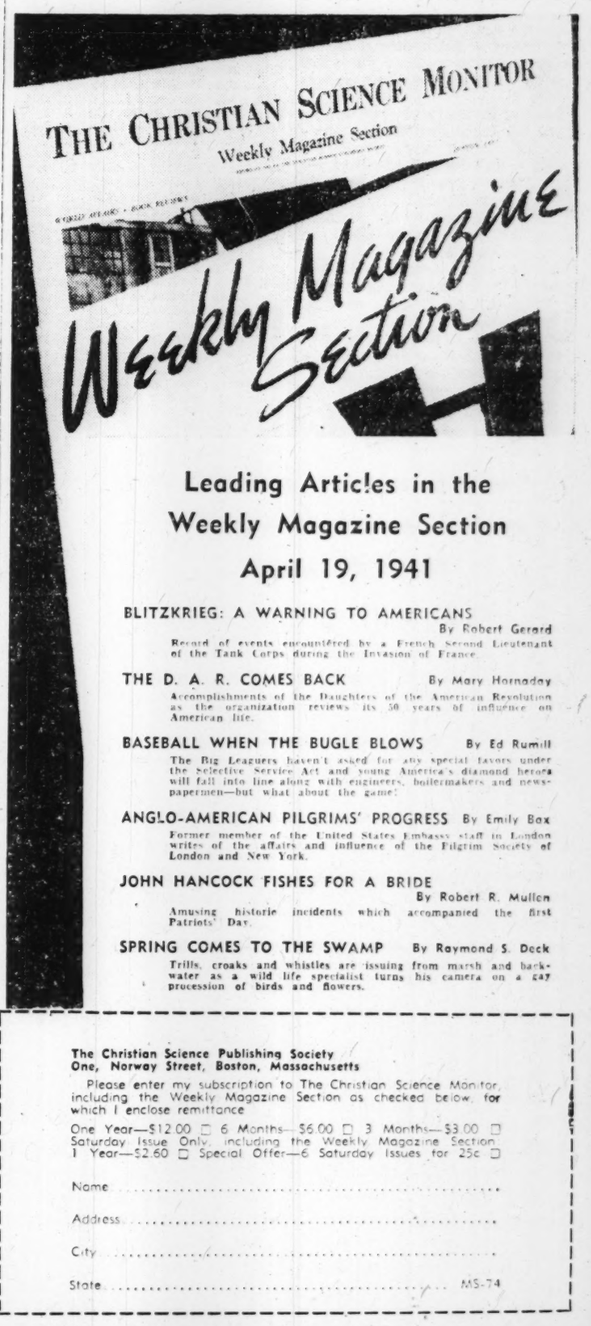
So far, the bank declared, "we have not successfully solved the problems of the mass production of munitions. We have not yet really solved them as they apply to the production of airplanes, or machine guns, or tanks, or artillery, or ships.

"But if we are truly to become the 'arsenal of democracy' those problems must be solved. For the present they have suddenly become the most important, and the most urgent, of our social objectives."

Australia Forms Pacific Copra-Marketing Board

SYDNEY (AAP)—The external territories department of the Australian Commonwealth Government has announced establishment of a Pacific copra-marketing board representing the governments of Australia, New Zealand and the Fiji Islands.

The announcement also said a high commission board had been formed to assist the British and free French administrations in dealing with production and marketing problems in the Western Pacific.



Leading Articles in the Weekly Magazine Section

April 19, 1941

BLITZKRIEG: A WARNING TO AMERICANS — By Robert Gerard
Record of events encountered by a French Second Lieutenant of the Tank Corps during the Invasion of France.

THE D. A. R. COMES BACK — By Mary Hornaday
Accomplishments of the Daughters of the American Revolution as the organization reviews its 50 years of influence on American life.

BASEBALL WHEN THE BUGLE BLOWS — By Ed Rumill
The Big Leaguers haven't asked for any special favors under the Selective Service Act and young America's diamond heroes will fall into line along with engineers, boilermakers and newspapermen—but what about the game?

ANGLO-AMERICAN PILGRIMS' PROGRESS — By Emily Box
Former member of the United States Embassy staff in London writes of the affairs and influence of the Pilgrim Society of London and New York.

JOHN HANCOCK FISHES FOR A BRIDE — By Robert R. Mullen
Amusing historic incidents which accompanied the first Patriots' Day.

SPRING COMES TO THE SWAMP — By Raymond S. Dock
Trills, croaks and whistles are issuing from marsh and backwater as a wild life specialist turns his camera on a gay procession of birds and flowers.

The Christian Science Publishing Society
One, Norway Street, Boston, Massachusetts

Please enter my subscription to The Christian Science Monitor, including the Weekly Magazine Section as checked below, for which I enclose remittance.

One Year—$12.00 ☐ 6 Months—$6.00 ☐ 3 Months—$3.00 ☐
Saturday Issue Only, including the Weekly Magazine Section
1 Year—$2.60 ☐ Special Offer—6 Saturday Issues for 25c ☐

Name .....
Address .....
City .....
State MS-74

Complete List of Odd Lot and Inactive Issues on New York Stock Exchange Are Published Tuesdays and Fridays

Today's Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

Today's sales (est.)	400,000
Previous day's sales	458,700
1941 volume to date	37,912,269
1940 volume to date	59,889,588

Stock Prices Mixed; Early Rally Falters

NEW YORK, April 15 (AP)—The stock market regained its equilibrium today after a slip-up in early dealings.

While dealings were sluggish throughout, initial declines running to a point or more were converted into advances of as much by midday. Lack of demand was a cooling factor, however, and extreme upturns were reduced or cancelled in come cases near the final hour. Transfers were at the rate of about 400,000 shares.

Ability of the list to extend yesterday's mild rally, brokers said, was due mainly to the belief of some that many leaders which have been hovering at or near the year's lows for the past week or so were "oversold" and entitled to at least a moderate revival.

On the other hand, the war news was none too optimistic from the standpoint of Wall Street. The better labor outlook was helpful, but widespread wage boosts, especially in the steel industry, brought up the question of how company profits may be affected if producers are unable to hike prices.

Among supported stocks were U. S. Steel, Bethlehem, Youngstown Sheet, Douglas Aircraft, International Harvester, American Telephone, Santa Fe, N. Y. Central, Great Northern, U. S. Rubber, Anaconda, Kennecott, Westinghouse, Warner Bros. and Texas Corp.

In the curb occasional modest gains were tacked on Creole Petroleum, Humble Oil, American Gas, American Cyanamid "B," Niagara Hudson Power and Pennroad.

Bonds Drift Aimlessly

The bond market drifted aimlessly in light trading today.

Toward the final hour small fractional gains and losses were widespread throughout the list with only an occasional issue moving in a wider range.

Although U. S. Governments registered a few gains in limited stock exchange sales, the more active over-the-counter market found them off 1/32 to 4/32 point, erasing about one-third of yesterday's strong gains. The new taxable 2½s were quoted at 102 28/32, down 2/32 from their peak achieved yesterday.

Among rising corporates were American & Foreign Power 5s, Baltimore & Ohio stamped convertibles, Erie 5s of '75, Firestone Tire 3½s, Frisco 4½s of '78, Missouri-Kansas-Texas 5s of '62 "A" and Nickel Plate 4½s.

On the downside were Pennsylvania General 4½s of '65, International Telephone 5s, Delaware & Hudson refunding 4s, and Youngstown Sheet & Tube 3¼s.

Issues of Germany, Japan and Norway were among the few gainers in the list of foreign government dollar loans. Uruguayan and Panamania obligations declined more than a point.

Wheat Futures Break Sharply in Chicago

CHICAGO, April 15 (AP)—Wheat futures broke sharply during the last few minutes of trading today after fluctuating uneasily within a range of about a cent a bushel under yesterday's close. The close was at or near the day's lowest levels.

Lack of further news concerning farm aid legislation in Washington, disquieting news from the Balkans, and some fears that recent high prices might tend to bring out additional amounts of wheat from under Government loans had an adverse effect on speculative sentiment.

At times the market exhibited signs of firmness from the action of soybeans, which again reached new seasonal peaks, and reports of clearances of 1,143,000 bushels of bonded wheat from the seaboard was a constructive factor.

Dividend Declarations

Accumulated

Company	Rate	Pe-riod	Pay-able	Hldrs. of Record
Am Z L&S pr pf	$1.25	..	May 1	Apr. 21
Hutchins Invest Corp $7 pf	$1	..	Apr. 15	Apr. 10
Indians Gas&El pf	$1.50	..	May 1	Apr. 21
Reserve Investing Corp $7 pf	$1	..	Apr. 15	Apr. 10
Initial				
Wisc P S pf	$1.25	Q	May 1	Apr. 15
Zeller's Ltd	20c	Q	May 1	Apr. 15
Increased				
Perry-Fay Co	25c	..	Mar. 31	Mar. 20
Irregular				
Am Ship Bldg	$1	..	May 1	Apr. 18
Di-Noc Mfg	15c	..	May 1	Apr. 21
Malden Elec	$1.10	..	Apr. 12	Apr. 7
Scotten Dillon & Co	30c	..	May 15	May 1
Interim				
Roan Antelope Copper 3 pence	C M	..	May 19	Apr. 19
Reduced				
Johnson Ranch Roy	1½	..	May 1	Apr. 19
Resumed				
Commonwealth Pet	2c	..	June 2	May 10
Extra				
Procter & Gamble	50c	..	May 15	Apr. 25
Regular				
Am Equit Assur	25c	Q	Apr. 25	Apr. 15
Best & Co	40c	Q	May 15	Apr. 25
Bourjois, Inc	$2.75 pf 68¾c	Q	May 15	May 1
Butler Mfg Co	50c	..	Apr. 11	Apr. 8
Consolidated Cigar Corp 7% pf	$1.75	Q	June 2	May 15
Cons Cigar Corp 6½% pf	$1.62½	Q	May 1	Apr. 17
Coty Inc	25c	..	May 3	Apr. 21
Dayton Rubber	25c	..	May 1	Apr. 17
Do A	50c	Q	May 1	Apr. 17
Di-Noc Mfg pf	$1.50	Q	June 1	May 20
Filenes Sons (Wm)	25c	..	Apr. 25	Apr. 15
Do pf	$1.18¾	Q	Apr. 25	Apr. 15
Galion Iron W pf	$1.50	Q	Apr. 15	Mar. 31
Hartford Times 5½% pf	68¾c	Q	May 1	Apr. 15
Hawaiian Pine	25c	Q	Apr. 30	Apr. 19
Horn (AC) Co. 7% non-cum pr pfe pf	87½c	..	June 2	May 15
Do 6% non-cum pfe pf	45c	Q	June 2	May 15
Kress (SH) sp pf	15c	Q	May 1	Apr. 18
Wiles Bisc	25c	Q	May 1	Apr. 19
Do	25c	Q	Aug. 1	July 19
Do pf	$1.25	Q	July 1	June 18
Lumbermen Ins	$1.75	S	May 15	Apr. 18
McL McF&P Ad&B12½c		Q	Mar. 31	Mar. 25
Do A&B pf	$1.62½	Q	Mar. 31	Mar. 25
N Eng WL&P pf	$1.50	Q	May 1	.....
Newton Tr (Mass)	50c	Q	May 1	Apr. 16
Procter & Gamble	50c	Q	May 15	Apr. 25
Union Tr (Sp'field)	50c	Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 25
Walker G Worts	$1	Q	June 16	May 23
Do pf	25c	Q	June 16	May 23
Walingford B & T	62½	Q	Apr. 10	Apr. 1
Winchester Paper	25c	S	May 1	Apr. 15
Zeller's Ltd pf	37½c	Q	May 1	Apr. 15

1941 High	1941 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
53	46	Abbott (1.60a)	1	48	48	48	— ¼
51¾	45	Acme Steel (4)	2	46	45½	45½	Apr 8
7¾	5⅜	Adams Ex (.40e)	25	5½	5¼	5¼	— ⅛
22¾	19½	Adam-Millis(1)	1	19¾	19¾	19¾	Apr 4
15⅞	13⅛	Addressog (1)	2	13¼	13¼	13¼	Apr14
42½	36	Air Reduct (1a)	6	36¾	36¼	36¼	— ¼
⅝	⅛	Air-Way El Ap	1	½	½	½	Apr 9
5	4¼	Alaska Jun (½)	1	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	+ ⅛
⅝	⅜	Alleghany Corp	2	⅜	⅜	⅜	— ⅛
9¼	5⅞	Alleg pf xw	1	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜	Apr 9
10⅝	7	Alleg pf $30 ww	2	8	8	8	+ ¼
21½	16	Alleghany pr pf	1	18½	18½	18½	Apr10
25⅜	18⅝	Alleg Lud (1½g)	6	19⅜	19	19	
11¼	9	Allen Ind (1½e)	1	9	9	9	Apr 9
165	144½	Al Ch & Dye (6)	6	151	150	151	+1
11¼	10¼	Allied Kid (1)	2	11	11	11	
14	11¾	Allied Mills (1e)	6	13	13	13	+ ⅛
7⅝	5⅜	Allied Stores	24	6	5¾	5¾	— ⅛
•80	73	Allied Str pf (5)	1	73½	73½	73½	Apr10
37	27	Allis-Ch (1½e)	7	27¾	27¼	27¼	— ½
17¾	14½	Alpha Cem (¼g)	4	15	15	15	Apr10
1¼	1	Amal Leather	5	1	1	1	Apr14
15¼	10	Amal Leath pf	1	10	10	10	Apr12
52	44	Amerada Cp (2)	3	47	47	47	— ½
17¾	14⅜	Am Ag Ch (.30g)	1	14½	14½	14½	Apr14
58½	40	Am Airlines (1e)	4	46⅜	46⅜	46⅜	+ ⅜
8¼	6⅛	Am Bank Note	6	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
8¼	5½	Am Bosch	10	6⅛	5⅞	6⅛	+ ¼
38	29⅞	Am Br S (.40g)	9	32	31	32	+1
1¾	1	Am Cable & R	4	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	— ⅛
95¼	82	Am Can (4)	7	86¾	86½	86¾	
185	175⅞	Am Can pf (7)	2	175⅞	175⅞	175⅞	Apr14
31⅜	23⅜	Am Car & Fdy	3	24⅞	24	24	—1
69	56	Am C & F pf (7)	4	61¼	61	61	—1¼
23⅛	18⅝	Am Ch&C (.40g)	2	19	19	19	Apr14
115	107½	Am Ch&C pf (5)	1	108	108	108	M'r 24
121	108	Am Chicle (4a)	4	108	108	108	Apr12
8¾	7	Am Coltyp (.30g)	1	7	7	7	Apr 9
6⅛	4⅝	Am Comm Al	1	5	5	5	
14¼	9½	Am Crys S (1⅔g)	6	12½	12⅜	12⅜	— ⅜
1⅞	1½	Am Encaus Til	2	1½	1½	1½	— ⅛
5	3¾	Am European	2	4¾	4¾	4¾	Apr 9
1⅛	¾	Am & For Pow	2	⅞	¾	¾	— ⅛
17¾	12½	AmFP $6pf(.30k)	5	12½	11⅞	11⅞	— ⅝
21	14¾	AmFP $7pf(.35k)	4	15	14¾	14¾	— ¼
3⅞	2¼	Am & F P 2 pf	1	2¼	2¼	2¼	
38½	29	Am-Haw SS (2)	8	34	33½	33½	
4⅛	2⅞	Am Hide & Lea	6	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	+ ⅛
30	29	Am H & L pf (3)	1	29	29	29	Feb 4
51	46¼	Am Home (2.40)	8	47⅝	47	47⅝	— ⅛
1⅞	1½	Am Ice	4	1¾	1⅝	1⅝	— ⅛
22¼	20	Am Ice pf (½e)	1	20½	20½	20½	Apr10
4¼	3⅜	Am Internat'l	11	4	3¾	3¾	— ⅛
13¼	12¼	Am Inv Ill (1)	7	12½	12½	12½	M'r 27
50	48½	Am In Ill pf(2½)	1	48½	48½	48½	Apr 8
17⅛	11⅞	Am Locomotive	19	12½	12	12¼	
94⅝	81	Am Loco pf (2k)	2	83	82	82	Apr14
13¾	12	Am M & P (.34g)	6	11⅞	11½	11½	— ½
5¼	2¼	Am M & Metal	9	4½	4½	4½	
19½	17	Am Metal (¼g)	4	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞	+ ½
3¼	1¼	Am Power & Lt	38	1⅞	1¼	1⅜	+ ⅛
46¾	37½	AmP&L$6pf(3k)	4	38	37½	38	Apr10
39	32¼	APL $5 pf (2½k)	1	33⅛	33⅛	33⅛	Apr14
7¼	6	Am Rad&S(.15g)	64	6⅜	6⅛	6⅛	— ⅛
15⅜	11⅞	Am Roll M (.35g)	18	14⅛	13⅝	13⅝	— ¼
7	5⅝	Am Saf R (¼g)	9	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	Apr14
8⅜	7¾	Am Seat (½e)	1	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	Apr 8
45¼	36¼	Am Sm&R(½g)	7	36¾	36⅜	36½	— ⅜
154	138¾	Am Sm&R pf (7)	1	144	144	144	Apr14
54	45	Am Snuff (3a)	5	45¼	45	45	Apr14
28½	20⅜	Am St F (¾g)	4	21	20½	20½	— ½
11¼	9⅞	Am Stores (¼g)	3	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	— ⅛
13½	11⅜	Am Stove (.30g)	1	11¾	11¾	11¾	
19	13	Am Sug R (½g)	1	15½	15½	15½	+ ⅜
93	81	Am Sugar pf (7)	1	88	88	88	Apr10
14½	12¼	Am Sum Tob (1)	1	12¼	12¼	12¼	Apr14
168¾	156	Am T & T (9)	14	159	157¾	158	
73½	67	Am Tobacco (5)	3	68	67¼	68	Apr14
74¼	67¾	Am Tob B (5)	1	68¼	68¼	68¼	— ⅛
159	147½	Am Tob pf (6)	1	150¼	150¼	150¼	Apr14
7	4⅝	Am Type Fdrs	6	4¾	4¾	4¾	+ ⅛
7¼	4⅞	Am Water Wks	9	5	4⅞	4⅞	— ⅛
99⅛	89¾	Am W W 1 pf (6)	1	90½	90½	90½	Apr14
8⅜	6¼	AmWoolen	5	6⅞	6½	6½	
60⅛	51	Am Wool pf (2k)	5	56	55	55	—1
8	5¼	Am Zinc L & S	6	5¾	5¼	5¼	
54	50	Am Z prpf(1¼k)	1	50	50	50	Apr 8
27¾	22⅛	Anaconda (½g)	54	23⅞	22⅞	22⅞	— ¼
14¼	12	Anchor H (.80e)	1	12	12	12	
12½	9	Andes Cop (¼g)	1	9½	9½	9½	Apr 9
2⅛	1½	A P W Paper	1	1½	1½	1½	M'r 31
30	25	Arch-DM (.35g)	2	28	27½	27½	Apr10
111⅝	109½	Arm Del pf (7)	1	110	110	110	
5½	4½	Armour Ill	6	4½	4½	4½	
58	47½	Armour Ill p pf	7	52½	51	52	— ⅛
60	60	Arm Ill pf	1	60	60	60	Feb13
34⅜	27¼	Arm Cork (¼g)	2	27⅞	27½	27½	— ⅜
8⅞	7¼	Arnold C (⅜g)	1	7¼	7¼	7¼	
6¾	4⅜	Artloom (¼g)	1	4½	4½	4½	Apr10
7⅝	5⅜	Assd Dry Goods	40	6½	6¼	6¼	— ⅜
87	79½	Assd D G 1 pf(6)	1	80½	80½	80½	Apr 8
99	87	Assd DG2pf 6¾k	1	90	90	90	Apr12
35⅛	30	Associates (2a)	1	30	30	30	
28	18	Atch T&SF (1e)	41	25¾	24½	24½	— ¾
70	60¼	Atch T&SFpf (5)	2	67½	67	67½	+ ½
20¼	13½	Atl Coast Line	42	18½	17¼	17¼	— ½
23	13½	Atl G&W Indies	3	23¼	22⅞	22⅞	— ⅛
29	16½	Atl G&W In pf	14	28½	27	27	— ½
24¼	20¾	Atl Refining (1)	10	23¼	22½	23¼	+ ¾
110¼	107⅞	Atl Refin pf (4)	1	108	108	108	
7⅛	9⅝	Atlas Corp (1⅓g)	18	6¾	6¾	6¾	
49½	47½	Atlas Cp pf (3)	1	49½	49½	49½	Apr14
72¼	63	Atlas Pow (¾g)	1	64¾	64¾	64¾	Apr12
7	6	Atlas Tack (.15g)	3	6¾	6¾	6¾	Apr12
2⅞	1¾	Austin Nichols	2	1¾	1½	1⅝	
5¼	3	Aviation Corp	103	3⅛	3	3	— ⅛
19	13½	Bald Loco ct	6	13¾	13½	13½	— ¼
4⅜	3⅛	Balt & Ohio	4	3⅝	3½	3½	— ⅛
7½	4⅜	Balt & Ohio pf	6	6⅛	5⅞	5⅞	— ¼
6⅛	5⅛	Bangor & Ar	1	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	Apr 9
10½	8	Barber As (½e)	2	8	8	8	
7½	6½	Barker Br (¾e)	4	8	8	8	Apr 3
9⅝	7⅝	Barnsdall (.15g)	3	8½	8¼	8¼	
24⅞	18¾	Bath IrWks(¼g)	3	22	21¼	21¼	— ½
31⅜	27½	Bayuk Cig (1½)	4	29½	29	29	Apr14
24¾	22	Beat Cream (1a)	8	23	22	23	+1
103	103	Beat pf ww (5)	1	103	103	103	M'r 10
104	104	Beat pf xw (5)	1	104	104	104	Feb 5
126	113¼	Beech-Nut (4a)	1	113¼	113¼	113¼	Apr 9
8⅜	7⅜	Beld-Hem (.80)	2	7½	7½	7½	
37¾	33	Bendix Av (1g)	12	33⅞	33	33	—1¼
20⅞	19¼	Benef I L (.45g)	4	19⅝	19½	19⅝	
56⅞	55¾	Ben IndLpf(2½)	2	55½	55½	55½	— ½
32	27	Best & Co(1.60a)	2	27⅜	27⅜	27⅜	+ ⅜
89½	71¼	Beth Steel(1½g)	19	73¾	71½	71½	—1½
131½	121½	Beth S 7% pf (7)	2	121½	122¼	122½	+ ½
28	24¼	Bigelow-S (1g)	1	25	25	25	— ¼
21¼	17	Black &Dk(1.60)	6	18	18	18	Apr14
10¼	7¾	Blaw-Knox(.15g)	2	7¼	7¼	7¼	— ⅛
18⅜	16	Bliss & L (¼g)	2	15⅛	15	15	—13¼
18⅝	13⅛	Boeing Airplane	16	13⅞	13½	13½	
35	26¾	Bohn A&B (½g)	1	27¼	27¼	27¼	Apr14
22⅜	18⅞	Bond Strs (1.60)	1	18¾	18¾	18¾	— ⅛
20⅛	18⅝	Borden Co(.30g)	25	19¼	19	19	
20¼	16½	Borg-Warn .40g	8	16¾	16⅝	16⅝	— ⅛
17⅜	7⅛	Boston & Maine	1	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	Apr14
39⅝	30	Bower Roll B(3)	1	32¼	32¼	32¼	+1¾
4½	3¾	Brew Corp (.10g)	1	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	
12⅜	9	Bridgeport (¼g)	1	9½	9½	9½	+ ¼
25⅜	19	Briggs Mfg (½g)	3	19¼	19⅛	19¼	
41	36½	Briggs & S (¾g)	1	36½	36½	36½	Apr 7
44½	38¼	Bristol-M (2.40)	1	39	39	39	
2½	2⅛	Bkly & Q Trans	1	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	Apr14
6⅝	5¾	Bkly-Man Tr	8	6	6	6	
14⅛	11¼	Bklyn Un Gas	6	11⅛	11	11	— ¼
30½	30	Brown Shoe (2)	1	30	30 •	30	Apr14
23½	20	Bruns-Bal (½g)	2	21⅜	21	21	
12⅝	9¼	Bucyrus-E (.15g)	2	9⅜	9⅜	9⅜	— ⅛
5¼	3½	Budd Mfg	8	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
7¾	5⅝	Budd Wh (.20g)	4	5⅞	5½	5½	— ⅜
34¼	24⅝	Bullard Co (½g)	3	25½	25½	25½	+ ¼
33¾	27½	Bulova Wat (2a)	2	30	29¾	29¾	Apr14
18½	16¼	Burling Mill (1)	2	16½	16½	16½	Apr14
53¼	50	Burling pf (2¾g)	2	50	50	50	Apr14
8¾	7¾	Buzz Add (.15g)	8	8¼	8⅛	8⅛	— ⅛
3¾	2½	Bush Terminal	2	2½	2½	2½	Apr12
5½	4½	Butler Br (.15g)	5	4¾	4¾	4¾	
21⅜	19¾	But Bros pf(1½)	1	19¾	19¾	19¾	Apr14
4⅜	3⅛	ButteCop&Zinc	1	3¼	3¼	3¼	Apr14
11¾	7⅞	Byers (AM) Co	3	8¼	8¼	8¼	
12	9⅝	Byron Jack (1)	1	9¾	9¾	9¾	+ ⅛
213¾	163¼	Calif Pack (1)	2	19½	19½	19½	Apr10
53	51	Calif P pf(2½)	1	52½	52½	52½	M'r 26
1½	1	Callahan Z-Lead	1	1	1	1	
7¼	5½	Cal & Hecla(¼g)	4	6	6	6	+ ⅛
147⅜	113⅜	Camp Wy (.60g)	2	115⅝	115⅛	115⅝	
133¼	115⅝	Canada Dry (.60)	4	12	117⅜	117⅜	— ⅛
41¼	31⅜	Canadian Pacific	12	33⅝	31½	31½	
397⅜	357⅜	Cannon Mills ½g	2	37¼	37¼	37¼	Apr14
31¼	23⅜	Capital Adm A	1	25⅜	21½	21½	Apr 8
30½	26	Carpent Stl(½g)	1	26¼	26¼	26¼	Apr14
31½	23¼	Car & Gen (.10)	5	23¼	23¼	23¼	
59¼	43	Case (JI) Co(3e)	1	44¾	44¾	44¾	—13¼
50¼	40	Caterpill Tr (2)	20	40⅜	40	40	
28⅜	20	Celanese (½g)	6	20⅝	20½	20⅝	+ ¼
10	7	Celotex Cp (¼g)	1	9	9	9	
22¾	18¼	Cent Aguir (1½)	4	18½	18⅜	18⅜	— ⅜
25⅜	13¼	Cent Foundry	1	13¼	13¼	13¼	
3	2⅛	Cent RR NJ	1	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	
6⅞	4¼	Cent Violetta S	1	4½	4½	4½	Apr12
31½	21⅞	Century Rib M	1	2-	23¾	23¾	Apr20
34⅛	27	Cerro de Pas(2g)	4	25¾	29	29	— ¾
53⅜	31½	Cert-teed Prod	3	33⅜	33⅜	33⅜	— ⅛
21¼	17¾	Chain Belt (¼g)	3	17¾	17¾	17¾	Apr 9
20⅜	17½	Champ PF (¼g)	1	18	18	18	Apr 9
18	12½	Checker Cab	1	14½	14½	14½	Apr 3
44⅛	38¼	Ches & Ohio (3)	9	38½	38¼	38¼	— ¼
102½	97¾	Ches & O pf (4)	1	97¾	97¾	97¾	Apr14
3	2⅝	Ches Corp	1	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	Apr10
1½	⅝	Chi & E Ill	1	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
4¼	1⅜	Chi & E Ill A	11	3⅜	3⅜	3½	— ⅛
2½	½	Chi Great West	2	1¾	1¾	1¾	
8⅛	3⅞	Chi Great W pf	17	6⅝	6⅛	6⅜	— ⅛
8¼	6¼	Chi Mail O (¼e)	3	6¼	6¼	6¼	Apr 8
15½	9½	Chi Pneu Tool 1g	3	12	11⅜	11⅜	— ⅜
44½	37⅝	Chi P T cv pf (3)	1	38½	38½	38½	Apr14
52½	49	C P T pr pf(2½)	1	49	49	49	Apr 8
⅛	⅛	Chi Rock Is & P	1	¼	¼	¼	Apr 9
¼	⅛	C R I & P 6% pf	2	¼	¼	¼	Apr 5
⅜	⅛	C R I & P 7% pf	1	⅜	⅜	⅜	Apr 4
9½	8½	Chi Yel Cab (1)	1	8½	8½	8½	Apr12
13⅜	10⅜	Chickasha (½e)	4	11½	11¼	11¼	— ½
2⅞	1½	Childs Co	3	1½	1½	1½	— ⅛
72⅛	59¼	Chrysler (1½g)	43	60⅞	59⅛	59⅛	—13⅜
10⅜	8⅞	City I & F (.30g)	6	9	8⅞	8⅞	Apr14
3	2½	City Stores	2	2⅝	2½	2⅝	Apr12
37¾	31¼	Clark Eq (¾g)	5	33	33	33	
33¾	25	Clev Gr B (.40g)	1	26½	26½	26½	Apr14
35¼	26⅞	Climax M (1.20)	15	32	31⅛	31⅛	— ⅞
34	28½	Cluett P (½g)	7	30½	30¼	30½	+ ¼
106	87	Coca-Cola (3¾g)	4	92	91¾	91¾	— ¾
62½	60	Coca-Cola A (3)	1	60	60	60	Apr10
13	11⅛	Colgate-P (½a)	8	12	11¾	11¾	— ⅛
103½	100¾	Colg-P pf (4¼)	6	103½	103½	103½	Apr 4
30¼	23	Collins&A (2¼g)	4	23	22¾	23	
20	15	Col Fuel&I (½g)	2	15¼	15¼	15¼	Apr12
21¾	17⅝	Colum Br A .45g	1	17⅜	17⅜	17⅝	Apr14
21	17½	Colum Br B .45g	1	17¾	17¾	17¾	+ ¼
47⅛	3⅛	Col G&E (.10g)	40	3¼	3⅛	3⅛	
82⅛	74½	Col G&E pf A(6)	1	78½	78½	78½	Apr 9
6⅞	4½	Colum Pict	1	4½	4½	4½	
24⅞	22	Colum P pf(2¾)	1	22	22	22	
80⅛	73	Col Carb (1g)	1	73	73	73	Apr14
31	27	Coml Credit (3)	1	27⅛	27⅛	27⅛	
104	99⅜	Com Cr pf (4¼)	1	100⅜	100⅜	100⅜	Apr10
37⅞	32¼	Coml Inv Tr (4)	1	32½	32½	32½	
110	105	ComT cv pf(4¼)	1	105	105	105	Apr 4
11½	8⅜	Coml Solv (¼e)	8	10	9⅞	10	
⅛	⅜	Com'th & South	32	⅛	⅜	⅜	
61¼	49	Com&Sou pf (3)	4	56½	56	56½	+ ½
30⅛	26¾	Com Edis (1.80)	18	26⅞	26½	26½	— ⅜
4	3	Conde Nast(¼g)	1	3¾	3¾	3¾	Apr14
18½	15	Congoleum	1	15⅝	15⅜	15⅜	
29⅝	22½	Cons Aircr (2e)	1	25	25	25	— ¼
15⅞	11¾	Cons Cig (1¾e)	1	12	12	12	Apr14
7½	5⅞	Cons Cop (½g)	5	6¼	6¼	6¼	+ ⅛
23⅜	20	Cons Edison (2)	16	20¼	20	20	— ⅛
108⅜	104	Cons Ed pf (5)	2	104⅞	104½	104⅞	+ ⅜
3	1½	Con Film Ind	4	½	½	½	Apr14
8	7¼	Cons F pf (¼k)	1	7¼	7¼	7¼	Apr14
3⅛	2½	Cons Laundries	1	2½	2½	2½	
6¼	5¼	Consol Oil (½)	28	5⅝	5¼	5⅜	
1⅜	¾	Con RR Cuba pf	4	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	Apr 8
4½	2⅜	Consol'n Coal	3	3⅜	3¼	3¼	
21	15¼	Consol'n Coal pf	1	17	17	17	Apr12
106⅝	101½	Con Pow pf(4½)	4	102⅞	102⅝	102⅝	— ⅜
15⅞	12½	Container (½g)	1	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	+ ⅛
13	7⅜	Cont Bak (A)	19	12⅛	11½	11½	— ½

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Federal and Corporate Bond Quotations—Closing Curb Prices

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

League Hits 'Parity' Basis For Farm Aid

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON — The National Economy League, in a study of farm parity, contends against the use of a theory that agriculture should be restored to the position it occupied in an abnormally prosperous period over 25 years ago as a basis for seeking increased Federal subsidies for farmers.

"While it is sound policy," according to Ernest Angell, Chairman of the League, "for the Government to help farmers conserve the soil and give other aid when necessary, taxpayers at this time expect economies in non-defense items, not handouts superimposed on already generous subsidies."

Cost Over $7,000,000,000

The study stated that the Federal farm program already had cost over $7,000,000,000 and that the cost of farm subsidies this fiscal year, even distributed, would add $2.50 to the monthly food bill of each household.

Cash income from farm marketings in 1931-35, it was said, was at an average level of $5,900,000,000 and rose in 1936-40 to $8,200,000,000, and yet in 1940 agricultural aid was more than three times as great as at the beginning of the "emergency" programs.

The acceptance as normal of the five pre-war years when, as Henry A. Wallace, former Secretary of Agriculture, was quoted as saying, "there was much talk of farm product prices being higher than the wages of labor," was held to be unwarranted.

"If the Department of Agriculture should develop an index which gave proper weight to the commodities which have been steadily increasing in importance in the farmer's budget," the study said, "it would find that most farm products were at parity in the 1920's and during most of the period since 1935."

Aid Objective

The objective of farm aid, according to the league, should be neither price parity nor income parity, but equality or parity between the rate of remuneration of capital and labor as applied to agriculture and as applied to other economic pursuits.

"If subsidies are necessary," the report said, they should probably be applied at the consumption end, as in the food stamp plan, rather than at the production end. Any direct subsidies to farmers should be designed to provide relief to low-income groups in place of present methods which give extra income to wealthy as well as to poor farmers."

The league's statement, based on a study of farm parity by Willard D. Arant, its research director, came as the House has under consideration Senate amendments to the agricultural supply bill providing $450,000,000 in parity payments instead of the $212,000,000 voted by the House.

Reichsbank Statement

BERLIN, April 14 (AP)—The Reichsbank statement as of April 7 compared with that of March 31, showed (in thousands of reichsmarks): Gold and foreign exchange 77,523, decrease 276; bills of exchange and checks 15,105,463, decrease 261,970; securities 27,897, decrease 4,387; other assets 1,194,152, decrease 11,424; circulation 14,025,433, decrease 162,845; sight deposits 1,988,478, decrease 138,076. Reserve ratio 0.55 per cent.

Bank rate 3½ per cent.

N. Y. Central Pays Off Notes

NEW YORK (AP)—The New York Central Railroad has paid off $5,000,000 in promissory notes issued in 1938 and due on Sept. 12, this year, and has arranged to pay off $1,100,000 of equipment trust certificates issued in 1929 under its first equipment trust.

New York Bonds

Quotations to 2:00 — Quotations to 2:00

United States Government Bonds

(Dollars and Thirty-seconds)

Treasury

Sales in $1,000	High	Low	2:00
3 3¼s '45-43	107.2	107.2	107.2
2 3¼s '46-44	108	108	108
1 2½s '53-49	106.21	106.21	106.21
2 2½s '52-50	106.29	106.26	106.26
2 2½s '54-52	102.30	102.30	102.30
12 2⅞s '60-55	110.2	109.28	109.30
5 2¾s '65-60	109.19	109.19	109.19

New York City Bonds

26 3s '80	101	100⅞	101

Corporation Bonds

Sales in $1,000	High	Low	2:00
1 Alb & Sus 3½s'46	83	83	83
14 Alleghany cv 5s'44	94½	94	94
16 Alleghany cv 5s'49	82	81¾	81¾
1 Alleghany 5s'50 st	55¼	55¼	55¼
6 Allied Strs 4½s'51	104¼	104¼	104¼
1 Allis Chalm cv 4s'52	107¼	107¼	107¼
30 Am & For P 5s 2030	56¼	55¾	56
10 AmIGChem 5½s'49	104	103⅞	103⅞
1 AmIGChm 5½s'49 cld	100	100	100
16 Am T&T 5½s'43	102 21-32	102⅜	102⅜
12 Am T&T 3¼s'61	106¾	106⅝	106⅝
5 Am T&T 3¼s'66	106¾	106¾	106¾
2 Arm Del 4s 57	106	106	106
14 Arm Del 4s 55	105⅜	105½	105½
14 AT&SF 4s 95	108⅜	108¼	108¼
3 AT&SF 4s 1909-55	97	97	97
1 AT&SF 4½s A-A 62	110	110	110
5 ATl&Cha AL 4½s 44	99½	99½	99½
1 A C Line 1st 4s 52	78⅛	78⅛	78⅛
6 A C Line cit 4s 52	73¾	73½	73½
23 A C Line 4½s 64	65¾	65	65½
2 A-C Line 5s 45	85⅞	85⅞	85⅞
2 Atl & Dan 1st 4s 48	34	34	34
27 Atl Gu & WI 5s 59	95	95	95
10 B&O 1st mtg 4B st	68	67	68
73 B&O 95 st A	36⅞	36½	36½
40 B&O 95 st C	42	41¼	41¼
12 B&O 2000 st D	36⅜	36¼	36¼
11 B&O 96 st F	36½	36¼	36¼
195 B&O cv 60 st	26	25	25½
1 B&O 4s 48	68	67¾	68
4 B&OPLE&WV 4s 51st	57	57	57
8 BO T C 4s 59	53½	53½	53½
4 Bang & Aroo 5s 43	88	88	88
2 Bell TPa 4½s B	110½	110½	110½
27 Bell TPa 5s 60 C	130⅞	130¾	130¾
4 BenefIndLoan2¼s50	98¼	98	98¼
1 Beth Stl 3½s 52	105¾	105¾	105¾
15 Beth Stl 3¼s 65	103¾	103¾	103¾
3 Beth Stl 3s 60	100	100	100
28 Boston&Me 4½s 70	26½	25¾	26
7 Bkly Edis 3¼s 66	107½	107½	107½
10 Bkly Un Gas 5s 57 B	105¾	105½	105¾
11 Bu R&P 5½s 45	44	43½	44
1 Bur CR&No 5s 34 ct	5½	5½	5½
4 Bush T Bldg 5s 60	74	74	74
1 Cal Ore Pow 4s '66	107½	107½	107½
3 Can Sou 5s '62	84	84	84
3 Can Nat 3½s '70	101⅛	101⅛	101⅛
2 Can Nat 5s '69 Oct	100½	100½	100½
3 Can Nat Ry 4½s '51	97½	97½	97½
3 Can Nat Ry ½s4s '56	97¾	97½	97¾
1 Can Nor 5s '46	107	107	107
10 Can Pac 5s '44	102⅝	102⅝	102⅝
2 Can Pac 4½s '46	82¼	82¼	82¼
14 Can Pac 4s perp	59	58¾	58¾
6 Caro C&O 4s '65	106¾	106½	106¾
5 Cen of Ga 5½s '59	3¾	3⅝	3⅝
1 Cen of Ga 5s '59 C	3½	3½	3½
10 Cen of Ga cn 5s '45	10½	10½	10½
10 Cen New Eng 4s '61	60¾	60¾	60¾
5 Cen N Y Pow 3¼s '62	107¾	107¼	107¼
40 Cen Pac 5s '60	51½	51¾	51½
13 Cen Pac 1st 4s '49	72½	72½	72½
11 Cen R R N J 5s '87	173	173	173
5 Certain-td 5½s '48	85	84½	84½
2 Champion-Paper 4¾s '50	106¼	106¼	106¼
2 C&O 4½s '92	130½	130½	130½
2 C&O 3½s '96 D	103¾	103¾	103¾
11 C&O 3½s '96E	103¾	103¾	103¾
11 C&O ref 3½s '96F	103¾	103¾	103¾
6 C&O 1st 4s '89 R&A	120¾	120¾	120¾
26 Chi & Alton 3s '49	15	14½	14¾
1 C&NW gen 5s '71 A	82¾	82¾	82¾
4 C&Q 4½s '77	75	74⅞	75
5 C&Q gen 4s '58	85	85	85
3 C&Q 4s Ill '49	98⅞	98⅞	98⅞
10 C&Q 3½s Ill '49	92⅞	92⅞	92⅞
13 Chi & E Ill inc '97	23	23	23
5 ChGtW inc 4½s '2038	36	35¾	35¾
11 Ch Gt West 4s '88	68	67½	68
107 CMSP & Pac 5s '75	8¾	8¼	8½
73 CMSP&P ad 5s 2000	2½	2¼	2¼
8 CM&SP gen 4s '89	36½	36⅛	36⅛
1 Chi&NW gen 5s '87	23⅜	23⅜	23⅜
11 Chi&NW cv 4½s '49	1¾	1¾	1¾
27 Chi & NW 4½s 2037	14¾	14	14¾
8 Chi & NW 4½s 2037 C	14⅝	14½	14⅝
5 Chi & NW 4s '87	22⅞	22⅞	22⅞
3 CRI & P 4½s '52 A	11¼	11¼	11¼
15 CRI & P cv 4½s '60	7¾	7¾	7¾
15 CRI & P 4s '88	17¾	17½	17½
27 CRI & P rfg 4s '34	10¼	10	10⅛
2 CRI & P rfg 4s '34 ct	9¼	9	9¼
8 Ch & W Ind 4½s '62	94	93¾	94
6 Childs Co 5s '43	30½	30⅛	30½
3 CCC&StL 4½s '77	57	56⅞	56⅞
13 Clev Elec Ill 3s '70	105¼	105¼	105¼
5 Clev Un Term 5½s '72	87¼	87	87
4 ClevUn Term 4½s '77 C	70	70	70
67 Col & So 4½s 2nd	21¼	20¾	21¼
2 Columbia G 5s '52 Apr	103½	103½	103½
8 Columbia G 5s 1961	103⅜	103⅜	103⅜
9 Colo&So Oh El 3¼s '70	105¼	105	105¼
6 Coml Mack inc '69 ww	37	36½	37
3 Con Edis 3½s '48	106¼	106¼	106¼
10 Con Edis 3½s '58	107⅞	107¾	107¾
11 Con Oil cv 3½s '51	104¼	104	104¼
2 Con Rys 4s '54	21½	21½	21½
1 Con Rys 4s '55 Jan	21½	21½	21½
1 Con Rys 4s '56	21½	21½	21½
7 Consol'n Coal 5s '60	76½	76½	76½
5 Consum Pow 3¼s '69	107	107	107
5 Consum Pow 3¼s 66	105¾	105¾	105¾
1 Cuma No Ry 5½s 42	17½	17½	17½
1 CubaNoRy5½s42rct	16	16	16
1 Cuba R R 5s 52	19	19	19
41 Curtis Pub 3s 55	97¼	97¼	97¼
6 Del & Hud rfg 4s 43	51	50¼	51
10 D & R G 4½s 36	11	11	11
42 D & R G 4s 36	11	11	11
3 D & R G W 5s 55 Asd	2	2	2
32 D & R G West 5s 78	11	10⅞	11
1 D Moin & FtD4s 35ct	7¼	7¼	7¼
2 Det Ed 3s 70	103¼	103	103¼
2 Det T Tun 4½s 61	98½	98½	98½
2 Det Missabou 4½s 62	106¾	106¾	106¾
3 Duquesne Lt 3½s 65	108½	108½	108½
5 El Paso & SW 5s 65	60½	60½	60½
42 Erie2rfg 5s 67	23	22¼	22⅝
45 Erie rfg 5s 75	22⅞	22¾	22⅞
12 Erie 1st 4s 96	87	86⅞	87
14 Erie gen lien 4s 96	49¼	48⅜	49¼
1 Erie cv 4s 53 A	43⅜	43⅜	43⅜
1 Erie Gene 6s 57	109	109	109
2 Firestone T&R 3½s48	104⅝	104½	104½
7 Fla E Cst 5s'74	10½	10	10¼
2 Goodrich 4¼s56	106¼	106¼	106¼
5 Gt Nor 5s'73	101	100⅞	101
6 Gt Nor 4½s77E	92	91½	92
6 Gt Nor 1st 4¼s61	107½	107½	107½
5 Gt Nor 4s46G	103	103	103
22 Gt Nor 4s46H	97¾	97½	97⅝
10 Gt Nor 3¾s67	83⅜	83	83⅜

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
10 Gulf M&O inc 2015	41½	41	41
5 Hudson Coal 5s52A	28½	28½	28½
10 Hud&Man rfg 5s57	44¼	44⅛	44⅛
8 Hud&Man inc 5s57	11½	10¾	11⅛
3 Ill Bell Tel 2¾s81	100¾	100¾	100¾
15 Ill Cen 4s53	42½	42	42½
16 Ill Cen rfg 4s55	43⅝	42¼	43¼
11 Ill Cen 4¾s66	42¼	42	42
5 Ill Cen 5s55	51½	51	51¼
25 IC&CSL&NO 5s 63A	45½	45¼	45½
17 IC&CSL&NO 4½s 63	42¼	41¾	42¼
1 Inland Stl 3s 61	103	103	103
25 Inspirat C Cop 4s 52	99⅝	99⅝	99⅝
5 Int Gt Nor aj 6s 52	1¼	2¼	2¼
6 Int Gt Nor 1st 6s 52	14	14	14
2 Int Gt Nor 5s 56 B	13⅝	12⅜	12⅜
8 Int Gt Nor 5s 56C	13⅝	13⅜	13⅜
3 Int Hydro El cv 6s 44	46¼	46¼	46¼
25 Int Paper 6s 55	104	103⅝	104
5 Int Rys C Am 5s 72	78⅛	77⅝	78⅛
30 Int T&T 4½s 52	41¼	40¾	41¼
19 Int T&T 5s 55	43	42½	43
7 Jones&LaughStl3¼s 61	97	96¾	97
10 KCFtS&Mem 4s 36	41	41	41
1 K C Term 4s 60	108	108	108
1 Kings Co Lt 5s 54	106½	106½	106½
1 Kresge Found 3s 50	103	103	103
3 Lac Gas 5½s 53	58⅝	58⅜	58⅜
12 Leh&N Eng 4s 65A	95	95	95
1 Leh Val NY 4½s 50	40	40	40
1 Leh Val 5s 2003 st	46	46	46
24 Leh Val 4½s 2003 st	33½	33	33½
54 Leh Val 4s 2003 st	29¼	28¾	28¾
2 Leh Val Term 5s 51	27	26½	26¾
51 Liggett & M 7s'44	51	50⅞	51
1 Lion Oil cv 4½s'52	98	98	98
1 Long Isl rfg 4s'49	96¼	96¼	96¼
1 Lorillard Co 7s'44	119¾	119¾	119¾
1 Lou&N 4½s 2003	98¼	98¼	98¼
2 Louis & N 4s'60 B	105⅜	105⅜	105⅜
4 Louis & N 3¾s 2003	87⅞	87⅞	87¾
15 Lou&N 3½s'50 A	104½	104½	104½
1 Lou&NSo Jt M 4s'52	89	89	89
1 Manati Sug 4s'57	33	33	33
14 McKess&Rob 5½s'50	109¼	109	109¼
12 Met Ed 4½s'68	110½	110½	110½
40 MilSparta&NW 4s'47	20	20	20
7 MSP&SSMarie 6s'46	4½	4¼	4½
16 MSP&SSMarie 5s'38	11¾	11⅜	11¾
10 MSP&SSM cn 4s'38	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜
2 Mo-Ill 5s'59	85	85	85
94 M-K-Tex 5s'62 A	26½	25¾	26
13 M-K-Tex 4½s 105'67	9¼	9	9¼
18 M-K-T 4½s'78	24⅝	24	24⅝
26 M-K-Tex 1st 4s'90	34½	34½	34½
32 M-K-Tex 4s'62 B	23	22⅞	22⅞
16 Mo Pac 5s'65 A	22	22	22
57 Mo Pac 5s'77 F	22½	22	22⅛
3 Mo Pac 5s'77 F ct	21¼	21¼	21¼
13 Mo Pac 5s'81 I	22⅛	22	22⅛
18 Mo Pac gen 4s 75	2	2	2
3 Mont Pow 3¾s 66	105¼	105¼	105¼
10 Mor & Essex 4½s 55	40	40	40
14 Mor & Essex 4½s 55	36¾	36½	36½
11 Mor&Essex 3½s 2000	41	40¾	40¾
2 NashCha&StL 4s 78	68¾	68¾	68¾
10 Nat Dairy 3¼s 60	102⅞	102⅝	102⅝
7 Nat Enq RR 4s 45	55	55	55
1 NEngT&T 4½s 61B	124	124	124
2 N O Pu Sv 5s 52A	106	106	106
5 N Orl & NE 4½s 52	71½	71½	71½
1 N Orl Term s4 53	74	74	74
11 NO Texas&M 5s 54	39¾	39½	39¾
10 NO Tex&M 5½s 54ct	38	38	38
4 NO Tex&M 5s 35A	34	34	34
3 NO Tex&M 5sB 54ct	38	38	38
5 NO Tex&M 5s 56Cct	37	37	37
1 NY&Hard 3½s 2000	103½	103½	103½
5 NY&Q'ns E&P 3½s 65	109¾	109¾	109¾
18 NYC rfg 5s 2013	64¼	64	64
51 NYC 4½s 2013A	58¼	57¾	57¾
10 NYC cn 4s 98	63⅜	63¼	63¼
29 NYC 3¾s 46	94	93¼	94
21 NYC cv 3¼s 52	63	62¼	63
3 NYC&HR 4s 42	100½	100½	100½
2 NYC&HR 3½s 97	85½	85¼	85½
10 NYChi&StL 4s 41	96	96	96
1 NY&Chi StL 5½s 74A	72	72	72
16 NYChi StL 4½s 78	61⅜	60¾	60¾
7 NYChi&StL 3½s 47	94	94	94
3 NYConnect 3½s 65	99⅞	99⅞	99⅞
2 NY Dock cv 5s 47	64¾	64¾	64¾
13 NY Dock Co 4s 51	61	60½	61
1 NY Lack&W 4½s 73	55	55	55
19 NYNH&H cv 6s 48	25¾	25¾	25¾
1 NYNH&H 4s 47	41	40¾	41
10 NYNH&H 4s 47	22¾	22¾	22¾
8 NYNH&H 4s 56	23½	23	23½
1 NYNH&H 3½s 54	23	23	23
5 NYNH&H cv 3½s 56	23	22½	23
1 NYNH&H cv 6s 62	5¾	5¾	5¾
8 NY Steam 3½s 63	106¼	106	106
1 NY W&Bost 4½s 46	3½	3½	3½
3 Niagara Sh cv 5½s 50	103¾	103	103⅛
11 Norfolk&Sou 5s 41 ct	90½	90¼	90¼
1 Norf Sou 5s 61A	17¾	17½	17¾
20 Norf Sou 5s 61 rgn ct	17¾	17½	17¾
11 Norf&W 4s 96	126	125¾	126
5 Nor Am Co 4s 39	105¼	104¾	105
14 Nor Pac 6s 2047	66½	66	66½
2 Nor Pac 4s 97	79	79	79
8 Nor Pac 2047	43½	43¼	43½
1 Nor Sta Pow 3½s 64	109¾	109¾	109¾
4 Ogden&LCha 4s 48	6½	6½	6½
2 Ohio Ed 3¾s 72	109	109	109
1 Pac Gas&El 5s 42	108½	108½	108½
6 Pac G&E 3¾s 61	110½	110½	110½
1 Pac Gas&El 4s 64	112¾	112¾	112¾
3 Para Bway 3s 55 ct	52⅝	52½	52½
7 Para Pict cv 3¼s 47	95½	95½	95½
7 Penn P & Lt 4½s '74	109	109	109
8 Penn P & Lt 3½s '69	108	108	108
6 Penn RR gen 5s '68	112¾	112½	112½
13 Penn RR gen 4½s '65	106	105¾	106
27 Penn RR 4½sdeb '70	95¾	95½	95¾
3 Penn RR gen 4¼s '81	102½	102	102½
8 Penn RR 3¾s '70	95¾	95¾	95¾
2 Penn RR 3½s '52	89¼	89¼	89¼
5 Pen GL&C Chi 6s'43	109	109	109
9 Peo GL&C Chi 5s'47	115⅛	115⅛	115⅛
17 Peoria & E inc 4s'90	8½	8	8⅛
4 Pere Marq 5s '56	77¼	77	77¼
2 Pere Marq 4s '56	67	67	67
1 Phelps Dodge 3½s '52	107	107	107
19 Phila Co 5s '67	107	107	107
9 Phil Elec 3½s '67	110½	110¼	110¼
3 Ph Read C&I cv 5s 'A49	5¾	5¼	5¼
1 Ph Read C&I 5s '73	19	19	19
9 PCC & SL 5s '70A	110	110	110
1 PCC & SL 4s H '60	110	110	110
1 PCC & SL 4s H '60	110	110	110
13 Pitts & W Va 4½s '58A	53	53	53
5 Pitt&WVa 4½s '60C	53½	53⅛	53½
4 Portl Gen E 4¼s'60	82½	81⅞	81⅞
7 PubSvc No Ill 3½s'68	109¼	109¼	109¼
1 Purity Bak 5s'48	105½	105½	105½
1 Readg 4½s'97 A	83¼	83	83¼
1 Readg 4½s'97 B	82¼	82¼	82¼
10 Rem Rand 4¼s'56ww	104¼	103⅞	104¼
2 Republic Steel 4½s'61	103½	103½	103½
2 Republic Steel 4½s'56	104	104	104
2 Rio Gr West 1st4s39	42	42	42
5 Rio Gr W cit 4s 49	9¼	9¼	9¼
5 RI Ark & La4½s34	13	12¼	13
4 Rutland 1st 4½s 41	6½	6½	6½
1 Rutland 1st 4s 49	7	6¾	7
1 Saguenay Pow 4¼s 66	92	92	92
15 StLIM&S4sR&G33	67¾	67½	67¾
2 STLIM&S4sR&G 33ct	67	67	67

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
9 StLSF 5s 50 B	12¼	12¼	12¼
55 StLSF 4½s 78	13¼	12¾	13
27 StLSF 4½s 78 ct st	12⅞	12½	12½
15 StLSF 4s 50 A ct	11	11	11
1 StLSW rfg 5s 90	14	14	14
10 StLSW 1st 4s 89	75	75	75
12 St Paul UnDep 5s 72	113	113	113
5 SA&S Pass 4s 43	87¾	87¾	87¾
15 Seab A L cn 6s 45	6½	6¼	6¼
5 Sea A L 6s 45 ct	5¼	5¼	5¼
32 Sea A L 4s 50 st	10	10	10
13 Sea AL rfg 4s 59	4¼	4	4¼
6 Sea-AllFla 6s 35 A ct	3¼	3	3¼
2 Shell Un 2½s 54	95¾	95¾	95¾
18 Socony-Vac 3s 64	103¾	103¾	103¾
2 So Bell T&T 3¼s 62	106⅝	106⅝	106⅝
2 So Col Pow 6s 47	104¼	104¼	104¼
48 Sou Pac 4½s 68	48⅞	48	48½
95 Sou Pac 4½s 81	48¼	47⅝	48⅛
116 So Pac 4½s 69	48⅝	47⅝	48¼
18 So Pac rfg 4s 55	65	65	65
7 So Pac cit 4s 49	46¼	46	46¼
22 So Pac 3¾s 46	62¼	61¾	62
20 So Pac 4½s Ore 77	51⅝	51⅛	51
3 So Pac SPTer 4s 50	84	84	84
32 South Ry 6½s 56	85¼	85	85
15 South Ry gen 6s 56	80¼	80	80½
23 South Ry cn 5s 94	93½	93⅛	93⅛
31 South Ry gen 4s 56	60¾	60¼	60¼
2 S W Bell Tel 2s 68	105⅝	105¼	105⅜
1 Spokane Int 5s 55	104	103½	104
3 Studebaker cv 6s 50	105	105	105
3 Superior Oil 3¼s 50	99¾	99¾	99¾
5 T RR As 5s 55 A	110⅝	110⅛	110⅜
5 T RR A St L 4s 53	111	111	111½
17 Tex Corp 3s 65	103⅞	103⅜	103⅞
1 Tex Corp 3s 59	103¾	103¾	103¾
10 Tex & Pac 5s 79 C	73	72⅞	73
10 Tex & Pac 5s 80 D	73	72½	72½
5 Third Ave aj 5s 60	19	19	19
3 Third Ave 4s 60	56¾	56⅝	56¾
1 T St L & W 4s 50	76	76	76
22 Un Pac 1st 4s 47	111⅛	111	111
3 Un Pac 1½s 80	100	100½	102½
5 Un Pac 3½s 71	96¾	96¾	96¾
1 Unit Bis Am 3½s 55	105¾	105¾	105¾
8 Unit Drug 5s 53	85¾	85½	85½
1 Un Stockyds 4s 74	95¼	95¼	95⅛
1 U S Steel 4.55s 65	102	102	102
6 Utah Lt&Trac 5s 44	102½	102½	102½
4 Utah P&L 5s 44	104¼	104	104
1 Va El & Pow 3½s 68	109¾	109¾	109¾
1 Va&SW 1st 5s 2003	88⅞	88⅞	88⅞
4 Virginian Ry 3¾s 66	107½	107½	107½
2 Wabash rfg 5½s 75	12⅜	12⅜	12⅜
17 Wabash 1st 5s 39	56½	56	56
1 WabashOma3½s41	9¾	9¾	9¾
1 Wabash 76 B	11¾	11¾	11¾
6 Wabash 4½s 78C	11½	11½	11½
2 Warner Bros 6s 48	95	95	95
6 West Shore 4s 2361	51½	51½	51½
2 West Va Pa&Pap 3s 54	102	102	102
56 Westn Md 5½s 77A	103	102¾	103
16 Westn Mass 4s 52	93	93	93
3 Westn Pac 1st 5s 46	22¼	22¼	22¼
1 Westn Pac 5s 46 asd	22	22	22
5 Western Un 5s 51	81¼	81¼	81¼
4 Western Un 5s 60	80⅝	80½	80⅝
1 Western Un 4½s 50	77	77	77
3 Wis Cen 4s 49	33	33	33
7 Wis Cen 4s S&D 36	10½	10⅜	10½
1 Wisc El Pow 3½s 68	109⅛	109⅛	109⅛
13 Youg S&T cv 4s 48	102	102	102
19 Youg S&T 3¼s 60	96⅞	96⅝	96¾

Foreign Bonds

1 Antioquia 1st 7s 57	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛
1 Antioquia 2d 7s 57	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛
13Argentine 4s 72 Feb	60¼	60	60
1 Argentine 4s 72 Ap	59¾	59¾	59¾
7 Argentine 4½s 48	79¼	79¼	79¼
1 Argentine 4½s 71	66¼	66¼	66¼
1 Australia 5s 55	57¼	57¼	57¼
5 Australia 5s 57	57¼	57¼	57¼
1 Australia 4½s 56	49¼	49¼	49¼
2 Belgium 6½s 49	62	62	62
1 Belgium 6½s 49 wd	62⅛	62⅛	62⅛
11 Brazil 8s41	19	19	19
4 Brazil 6½s27-57	15⅞	15⅞	15⅞
1 Buen A 4½s77	46¼	46¼	46¼
1 Buen A 4½s8Aug 76	46½	46½	46½
10 Buen A 4⅝s8 Apr 76	47½	46⅝	47½
16 Canada 5s52	100¼	100	100⅛
5 Canada 4s60	92½	92¼	92½
9 Canada 3¼s61	85	84⅜	84⅝
1 Canada 3s68	82½	82½	82½
13 Canada 3s67	82	81⅞	81⅞
2 Canada 2¾s45	93½	93½	93½
1 Canada 2¼s44	95¾	95¾	95¾
1 Chile Mtg Bk 6s62	11	11	11
4 Colomb 6s61 Oct	33¼	33¼	33¼
3 Copen 5s52wd	26	26	26
1 Copenhag 4½s53	23¼	23¼	23¼
3 Copen 4½s53 wd	24½	24½	24½
1 Cordoba Pv 7s42	74¼	74¼	74¼
190 Cuba 4½s 77	52	52

Farley Finds Need for Help Right at Home

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, April 15—The Greater New York Fund's fourth annual campaign for aid to New York's destitute and unfortunate got under way today following a dinner attended by 1,200 business, professional and social leaders at the Pennsylvania Hotel last night.

James A. Farley, formerly Postmaster General and head of the Democratic National Committee, General Chairman of the campaign, said the fund sought "not less than $5,000,000." He stressed that the work done by the 400 welfare and health agencies supported by the fund was "vital to national defense."

"We should not be good Americans if we were not quick and generous in our efforts to relieve the widespread suffering abroad," Mr. Farley declared, "but there is suffering in our own city of New York. Here, too, are men and women broken in body and spirit; heer, too, are children hungry and helpless.

"The Greater New York Fund is our chance to give a chance to our own people here at home. It's home defense, and if there were time I could cite instance after instance from the records of draft boards all over the country to prove to you how vital to our national defense it is that these welfare and health services be not only maintained, but strengthened."

Among the other speakers were James G. Blaine and George Z. Medalie, President and Vice-Chairman of the Fund respectively; Robert Cutler, Corporation Counsel of Boston and President of the National Community Chests and Councils, Inc.; Miss Bess Bloodworth, Vice-President of the Namm Store, Brooklyn, and a member of the Fund's Board of Directors, and Floyd L. Carlisle, Chairman of the Board of the Consolidated Edison Company, and Chairman of the Fund's Special Gifts Committee.

Mrs. Winant Amazed At Morale of British

LONDON, April 15 (AP)—Mrs. John G. Winant, wife of the United States Ambassador to Britain, expressed astonishment yesterday that Britons contrive so well to continue their customary ways despite the war.

"The spirit of the people is fine," she said.

Mrs. Winant is living in a flat near the United States Embassy. She arrived in England yesterday.

General Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in the Atlantic, Central and Pacific editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 70c a line, Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

FURS

GENUINE EASTERN MINK COAT (taken in trade) perfect condition, guaranteed for 5 years; originally $1,500, now $329 for quick sale; 10 months to pay. MILLER FUR CO., 166 N. Michigan Avenue, Chicago. Beautifully illustrated catalogue Free on request.

ORGANISTS WANTED

ORGANIST—Auditions being held by First Church of Christ, Scientist, Springfield, Mass.: Christian Scientist preferred. Apply by letter to Box X-100, Room 38, 25 Harrison Ave., Springfield, Mass.

Local Classified

United States and Canada

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rates 35c a line. Minimum space three lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

APARTMENTS TO LET

CAMBRIDGE, MASS.—9-room apartment, 2 baths, oil heat; garage, 2 porches; $75. Tel. Kir. 9437, 57 Grozier Road.

APARTMENTS UNFURNISHED

N. Y. C., 210 W. 79th — One-room apartments, tile baths, kitchenettes, refrigeration, $38; one furnished room, $5. En 2-1883.

CLEANING AND DYEING

SPRING CLEANING?
Cleaners—Dyers—Tailors
Drapes, Rugs, Curtains Cleaned
YVETTE BLEECHER
30 E. 10th St., N. Y. C. St. 9-3090

EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES

ATLAS EMPLOYMENT AGENCY
Efficient Scandinavian and Finnish domestic help, 807 Lexington Ave. (62nd St.), New York. Regent 4-2290.

FURRIERS

BEAUTIFUL FURS JACKETS and SCARFS VERY REASONABLE
FUR STORAGE—Fullest Protection Guaranteed —MINIMUM RATE $2.00—Repairing—Remodeling. LET US CALL FOR YOUR FURS. Phone LOngacre 5-4047. CHARLES E. MORRIS, 328 7th Avenue, N. Y. C.

HELP WANTED

WHITE MAN, married or unmarried, cook for 15 to 20 people at boys' boarding school; occasional general work; $50.00 and keep, $80.00 if wife works. E. C. WILLCOX, Leesburg, Va.

WHITE MAN, married or unmarried, to do farm work, clean stable and care for riding horses; good rider; $50.00 and keep; $80.00 if wife works. E. C. WILLCOX, Leesburg, Va.

LEASE AND FURNISHINGS

N. Y. C., West 73rd—Lease-furniture for sale, 7 light rooms, 3 baths; suitable renting rooms. SC 4-6472 evenings-Sundays.

ROOMS TO LET

N. Y. C., 170 W. 73rd (3-A)—Ideally located, corner; running water, adjoining bath, large closet; business people; evenings-Sundays.

N. Y. C., 171 W. 71st (Broadway)—Exceptionally pleasant room; refined home; cross ventilation. TR 7-9809, Apt. 12-A.

N. Y. C.—Bed-sitting room, attractively furnished; private bath, for woman, in private apt., $12 weekly; on Washington Sq. GR. 7-7953.

N. Y. C. (2025 Broadway-70th), 4-B—Redecorated, outside; running water; singles; piano; transients; elevator. Endicott 2-7985.

SALESWOMEN WANTED

A BUSINESS of your own in reserved territory—training—permanent commission income. Avon Products, Inc. Rit. 5096, Philadelphia, Pa.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

CAPABLE MIDDLE-AGED WOMAN desires work. HOUSEKEEPER or HOUSEWORK, in small family; city; unencumbered; $30 per month. Write Box P-10, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

WANTED—FURNISHED

WANTED—One or two rooms with kitchen for two adults, about $30 month. Tel. EN 2-7700 (201-A), or write Box Z-11, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Avenue, N. Y. C.

WANTED TO BUY

BEST prices paid furniture, rugs, silver, bric-a-brac, books etc. LAWNER'S, 81 University Place, OR 5-1618, N. Y. C.

WE PAY high cash prices for silver, bric-a-brac, paintings, furniture, art objects, NORD, 461 Madison Ave., N. Y. C. PLaza 3-1251.

A BETTER CASH price for worn fur coats, capes. J. F. CO., 110 W. 34th St., opp. Macy's, N. Y. C. CH. 4-4408. Get our offer before selling.

European Local Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 1/5 a line. Minimum space three lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information, Burwood House, Caxton Street, London, S. W. 1. Tel. Whitehall 9691

Those answering advertisements where Box Numbers are used have the privilege of posting to the Monitor's monomark address and letters addressed to Box BCM/CSM, London, are ensured prompt delivery to the Monitor office.

BOARD AND RESIDENCE

Travelling Companions! Phone 51860
A happy, comfortable home awaits you at 69, Victoria Road, Headingley, Leeds 6.

COOKED MEATS

MOUNTFORD'S The Cooked Meat Shop
13, Bucknall New Road, Hanley, Stoke-on-Trent

PAYING GUESTS RECEIVED

NORTHUMBERLAND — Spend a quiet holiday with us in lovely border country. For terms apply MRS. GREY, Milfield Hill, nr. Wooler. Tel. Milfield 217.

TOWN & COUNTRY PROPERTY

IAN McLENNAN, A.A.L.P.A.
ESTATE AGENT AND VALUER
30b Norham Road
Whitley Bay, Northumberland
Telephone Whitley Bay 1641

Small Hotels and Pensions in Europe and South Africa

ENGLAND

ABBOTSFORD HOTEL, ST. LEONARDS-ON-SEA, evacuated to South Cornwall; beautifully situated; inclusive board residence from 3½ gns. per week; personal supervision. Further particulars apply MISS STRUTT, Mawnan Smith, Cornwall. Telephone Mawnan Smith 30.

BOURNEMOUTH
(Near) BURNBRAE
Mr. and Mrs. Sidney Tite
Dudsbury Road, Ferndown, Dorset.
Phone Northbourne 28.

BOURNEMOUTH
GERVIS ROAD EAST **YENTON**
Waiting to welcome you. P. H. BENN, Tel. 2752

BISHOPS OFFLEY MANOR — Modern, comfortable, peaceful; delightful country; nr. Eccleshall, Staffordshire. Adbaston 247.

London, 'BEAUMONT,' 17, Princes Square, Bayswater, W. 2. Good table, every comfort, bridge, running water every room from 45/-.

Live in London at
STRATHCONA COURT
198 Cromwell Road, S. W. 5
WES. 2828
A visit to inspect the modern Service Rooms, with the atmosphere and charm of home, would be appreciated. Special terms during the present situation. Spacious dining room and lounge. Cuisine speciality.

LONDON—Private Hotel, 13 St. George's Sq., Westminster — H. and C., comfortable beds, lounge; walking distance Christian Science church. MISS BAKER, VIC. 3306. Bus 24 passes.

REIGATE, SURREY—MONKS COURT HOTEL. Restful, standing in own grounds; recently re-modernised; 25 miles from London; 5-minute walk from station; from 4 guineas weekly. Resident Director, Mrs. Blanche Blyth Samet.

SOUTHPORT (Talbot Private Hotel) Central heating, gas fires, h. and c. water in bedrooms; near Christian Science church; garage near. Phone 300011.

SOUTH DEVON
Dowlish—Rockstone Hotel Tel. 2156
Where peace and beauty still remain
WORTHING, Chatsworth Private Hotel, overlooking Steyne Gardens—Hospitality and Comfort, varied menus, Slumberland beds, H. and C., gas fire and ring; 3 gns. Phone 2130.

SWITZERLAND

BERNE—Pension Stamm. Kirchenfeld. Homelike family pension. Running water Near Christian Science church.

ERHOLUNGSHEIM ABENDRUH
ZURICH
You will find a quiet, restful home with Frau J. Lang-Ott,
Hadlaubstrasse 135. Tel. 6.41.81

HOTEL QUISISANA LUGANO—CROCIFISSO —Quiet situation in large park, swimming pool; excellent vegetarian and ordinary cooking; under same management: Sonnenberg, Weewen-Schwyz, homely country house with unrivalled view.

UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA

NORFOLK HOTEL
Near Station. Every Comfort. Moderate Terms. Phone 3200 P O Box 157, Maritzburg

England

BLACKBURN

You Always Buy Better at
SELLERS the food **SELLERS**

You won't be cold if you're coaled by
SCHOLES
COLLIERY AGENT
Tel. 7101
Brunswick St. and Stout St., Blackburn

BLACKPOOL

MISS F. L. SPRING
EXCLUSIVE GOWNS, COATS and MILLINERY
Fur Coats and Furs a Speciality
9, Queen St.
Blackpool Phone 3114

BOLTON

Silver Ware and Cut Glass

Nothing is more suitable for a Wedding Gift than Beautiful Silver or Fine Cut Glass.

Our Showrooms are filled with a choice selection.

PRESTON'S Ltd.
BOLTON

DIAMONDS of *Quality*
GREENOUGH'S
6 & Newport Street. BOLTON.
ESTABLISHED 1854

Young's Confectionery
134 Belmont Road
478 Blackburn Road
Tel. Eagley 54 — 19 Newport Street
Tel. Bolton 3157 — 17a Oxford Street

GLOVES
WILFRED JOHNSON
Oxford St & Market St.

BRADFORD

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Guiseley 272 daily, except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

ENGLAND
BRADFORD (Continued)

Brown Muff's
of BRADFORD
Yorkshire's Famous Store
Fashions; Fabrics; Furnishings; Decorations; Men's Outfitting
Phone 2890 (Fourteen Lines)

SPRING WOOLLENS FOR DISTINCTIVE DRESSES
Although war-time restrictions on the activities of the Textile Home Trade have curtailed both the quantity and variety of the Woollen Fabrics for which we have been so well known for over a hundred years, you will have no difficulty in choosing cloths which are distinctive in design, quality and value from our present stocks. In your own interests, however, you are advised to shop early.
Illingworth, Newboult & Co. Ltd.
Bradford's Leading Drapers
WESTGATE

Quality—Freshness—Purity
Purchase your
Groceries and Provisions
from
ARTHUR RHODES, Ltd.
14 RAWSON PLACE
Telephone 8750-1
Also at Morecambe
Deliveries throughout the West-Riding

Service and Satisfaction at
J. F. Rhodes & Sons Ltd.
Provision Experts and Really High-Class Grocers
54, Kirkgate, Bradford Telephone 2786-7
Branches also at
2 and 4 Heidelberg Road (Toller Lane)
311 Legrams Lane, Bradford
and 45 Otley Road, Headingley, Leeds

Coiffure
by
ERIC HARGREAVES
Court Hairdresser
28 Little Lane
(off Duckworth Lane) Telephone 3987

JABEZ COLE (COAL) LTD.
COAL MERCHANTS
Springmill Street Bradford
TELEPHONE 2462
The Oldest and Largest Distributors in Bradford

CURTAINS MADE-UP FREE If desired any of our Fabrics will be made up in Net Curtains, Pull-On Curtains or Valance FREE OF CHARGE to your own measurements. We specialise in Loose Covers—Estimates Free.
TAYLOR & PARSONS LTD.
BOND STREET & ALDERMANBURY
PHONE 9540 (8 LINES)

SKELTON'S
A Name Distinguished
IN MEN'S WEAR OF QUALITY
GLOVES, HOSIERY, NECKWEAR
SHIRTS, PYJAMAS, ETC.
64, MARKET STREET
(Opposite Town Hall)
13 MANNINGHAM LANE
(2 Doors from Regent Cinema)
Telephone 7239

BURY

Richard Arnott LTD.
Ladies' Tailors, Outfitters and Furriers
SUMMER FROCKS
3 Silver Street
and 16-18 Crompton Street Bury 597

DARLINGTON

BAKER-WHEELER
SPECIALISTS IN POSTICHE — LADIES — CHILDRENS — EXPERTS IN PERMANENT WAVING
HAIRDRESSER
BEAUTY CULTURE SETTING
13 GRANGE ROAD
PHONE 3052

DERBY

HIGH CLASS GROCERIES and PROVISIONS
can be obtained from
AUSTIN, HODGKINSON & Co.
The County Stores, Market Head, Derby

DAVID S. BUTLER
Limited
Printing, Stationery, Office Equipment
5, IRONGATE Tel. 46058, Ex. 4

GATESHEAD-ON-TYNE

A. F. HANSON
2 and 4 Brinkburn Avenue
HIGH CLASS GROCER and PROVISION DEALER
Radio and Electrical Appliances
Established 1913 Tel. 71876

HALIFAX

KENSINGTON HOUSE
While some is now taxed, part of our stock remains at old prices. "PRUDENCE and COMMON SENSE" say
"BUY NOW"
Towels, bath sheets; rugs and blankets; silk crepe de chine (cream only) 7/11 per yard. Liberty (and other) printed silk crepes, 12/11 and 10/11 per yard; lingerie; coatings and tweeds, 8/11 to 16/11. Linen and cotton sheets, plain, twilled, embroidered; blouses, evening wraps; hand-wrought linens; Winceyette, plain colours, 1/4½, 1/8.
THESE AND MUCH MORE at
KENSINGTON HOUSE,
COMMERCIAL STREET.
Telephone 4138.
ARTHUR FARRAR

Fashion Right and Price Right
MISS H. COCKROFT
Millinery, Gowns, Lingerie and Hosiery
Victoria Hall, Halifax
'Phone 5622

Gentlemen's Tailors, Hosiers and Hatters
Specialists in Ladies' and Gentlemen's Raincoats and Waterproofs
ARTHUR GLEDHILL
2, Crown Street, Halifax 'Phone 3834

ENGLAND
HARROGATE

Tel. Nos. 4041 (3 lines)
STANDINGS Ltd.
General Provision Stores
Restaurant Cafe
Station Square
BRANCH STORES
20, West Park Tel. 4390

HULL

Tel. 34615
Oxtoby & Johnson Ltd.
Fishmongers and Poulterers
Licensed Dealers in Game
36 Waterworks Street

KENDAL

WATSON BROS.
Ladies' and Gentlemen's Outfitters
Agents for
Dexter Stormproofs
61 Highgate Kendal
Westmorland
Tel. 348

H. & R. D. CURL
Fishmongers and Poulterers
45, Stramongate, Kendal

E. H. Booth & Co., Ltd.
Italian Warehousemen
45, Highgate, Kendal
New Season's Marmalade

LEEDS

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Leeds 62963, 1 to 2 p. m. daily except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

E. WILSHIRE & Co., Ltd.
for
—COALS—
Phone 24428 for Prices
Hunslet Lane, Midland Leeds 10

ISAAC STEPHENSON Ltd.
High-Class Meat Purveyors

121 Kirkgate	Leeds	42 Chapel St.,	Halton
24 New Market St.	"		
233 Dewsbury Road	"	12a Austhorpe Road, Crossgates	
5 Malvern Road	"		
129 Harehill Road	"	99 Godwin St.,	Bradford
47, Roundhay Road	"		
3 Headingley Lane	"		

Gelders
BLACK-OUT SPECIALISTS
115-119 Vicar Lane, Leeds 1
Tel. Leeds 26054

PEACOCK & SON Ltd.
Carpets, Linoleums
Curtain Materials, Loose Covers, Bedsteads, Bedding, Blankets, Sheets, Down Quilts
Established 1850
THE HEADROW AND PARK ROW, LEEDS

LIVERPOOL

COOPERS
"The Modern Food Store"
CHURCH STREET
for the Things That Are DIFFERENT

SLOAN LTD.
of BOLD STREET
AGENTS for
RODEX and COTSMOOR COATS
Large Selection—All Sizes—All Models
42/50 Bold St. Phone Royal 6116

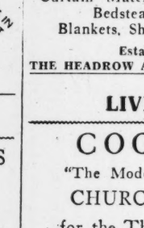
LYTHAM—ST. ANNES

THISTLETHWAITE & EDGAR
Electrical Engineers and Contractors
Back St. Annes Road, West
St. Annes-on-the-Sea Telephone 47

ADAM HUNTER
61, The Square, St. Annes-on-Sea
LEATHER GOODS, GIFTS, BOOKS, STATIONERY
NOVELTIES *of Many Kinds*

THE
IMPERIAL DRY CLEANERS AND LAUNDERERS
Phone 128, St. Annes-on-the-Sea
Proprietress Janet Osbaldeston

MANCHESTER



J. E. STRETCH
ALBERT SQUARE
Hosier and Outfitter to Gentlemen
Regd. Mark

FINLEY & BABER
New Stock of Footwear just delivered at new address
28/32, ST. ANN ST.
MANCHESTER. *Also at Buxton*

ENGLAND
MANCHESTER (Continued)

MARSHALL & SNELGROVE
(FRANK DRURY LTD)
Exclusive Fashions
•
RESTAURANT
ST. ANN'S PLACE, MANCHESTER

KENDAL'S
Where Quality Comes First
Kendal, Milne & Co.
MANCHESTER 3

DICKSON & ROBINSON Limited
SEEDSMEN TO THE LATE KING GEORGE V
Flower and Vegetable Seeds, Bulbs, Dahlias, Roses, etc. *Catalogue to guide you* — FREE
CATHEDRAL STREET MANCHESTER

J. EDWARDS & SON LTD.
CHURCH'S ARCH-MOULDED SHOES
"LIKE A FIRM SUPPORTING HAND"
FITTED SCIENTIFICALLY
·61 DEANSGATE·

Carpets Furniture
"EVERSOFT" UPHOLSTERY
"HONEST UNDER THE COVER"
Double and Triple Sprung
All Double Hair Stuffing
Divan Chairs from £4.17.0
Settees from £8.19.0
100 Sets of Upholstery on view from £10.10.0 to £97.10.0
80 Model Rooms Two Acres Showrooms
J. & J. SHAW LTD.
70 OXFORD STREET MANCHESTER

A. & S. WALKER LTD.
for
Social and Business Stationery, Greeting Cards for all occasions. All makes of Fountain Pens and Pencils
BRANCHES: 62, King Street, St. Ann's Passage—Victoria Street Corner, Manchester

Rickards GENTLEMENS OUTFITTERS
Late of 20, Old Millgate
BUSINESS NOW OPENED AT
9, Hanging Ditch Corn Exchange Manchester

Keep in Step With Style
HINDE'S
for fashion shoes
64/66 KING STREET MANCHESTER

TYPEWRITERS
Standard and Portable, New and Second-Hand
Carbons and Ribbons, Duplicators and Inks. All Stationery Supplies
ARTHUR FOOTE Limited
Commercial Stationers
24, BROWN ST., MANCHESTER

JOHN G. MILLER LTD.
L. N. E. R. Sidings, Ardwick
COAL and COKE
all grades
(Wagon loads at wholesale prices to any station)
PHONE ARDWICK 2961

NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE

SLATERS
BLUE LINE TAXIS
1/- per mile
No Extra Charges
TEL. 22111
Central Station, Newcastle

Park Your Car at the
CENTRAL STATION GARAGE
Repairs A Speciality
Open Always Tel. 26779 Neville Street Newcastle

NOTTINGHAM

Savoy Stores
EXCHANGE WALK
Empire Honey
English Honey

Buy Your
Fruit and Vegetables
from
R. Walters
618 MANSFIELD ROAD
507 MANSFIELD ROAD
Also Wollaton Park Gates

ENGLAND
NOTTINGHAM (Continued)

MARSDENS GROCERIES
for FINE QUALITY

Whettons, Ltd.
SHOES
Foot Comfort and Fashion Fitted by Experts
15 MARKET STREET PHONE 45460

ROCHDALE

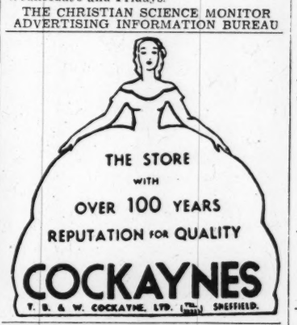
For Good Quality Tailoring
Ladies and Gentlemen's at Reasonable Prices
TEL. 3931
S & S SENIOR
28 YORKSHIRE STREET

SCARBOROUGH

F. GREATHEAD
ELECTRICAL AND RADIO ENGINEER
9 Huntress Row Phone 775
Electrical and Wireless Accessories

SHEFFIELD

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 71387, 10 a. m. to 5 p. m. Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU



PRICE & CO.
BROOMHILL
For High Class
Ladies' Merchandise
Moderately Priced

Artistic Dressmaking
Edith Smith
25, Bosville Road, Crookes

Hairdressing, etc., Permanent Waving, Manicure, Beauty Preparations.

Marian Cooper
Palatine Chambers, Pinstone St.
Tel. 25825

FAULKS
FAMED SHOE SERVICE
Agencies for well known brands including
PORTLAND SHOES OF QUALITY
Repairs Prompt Service
934 Ecclesall Road

Samuel Wilson & Son, Ltd.
125-137 West Street
Car Repairs
PANEL BEATERS—COACH and CELLULOSE REPAINTERS
Phones 43262 and 25807

Alfred Grindrod & Co.
for
CENTRAL HEATING and HOT WATER SUPPLY
122-126 Charles Street Tel. 20790

Costello
Coats, Gowns, Furs
Outfitting
36 FARGATE

SOUTHPORT

J. COLLINSON & Co.
461-463 Lord Street, Southport
for
Exclusive Footwear
Agents for
Cantilever and Sir Herbert Barker Shoes

MATTI & TISSOT
Chocolaterie Confectionery and Cafe
For Highest Quality
Chocolates, Bon-Bons, and Confections Par Excellence
336-337, Lord Street, and 165, Lord Street

Crossword Quiz Answers

C	A	R	U	S	O			S	P	A	R	T	A	
O		O	L	E				E	R	A		D		
H	O	L	M	E	S			E	S	K	I	M	O	
A	N	A		P	I	A	N	O		S	U	N		
N	I	N	E		L	A	G		M	I	M	I		
S	O	D		B	A	R		F	A	N		S		
	N		E	O	S		L	A	Y		C			
A		D	A	W		R	E	T		S	A	G		
M	O	O	R		P	A	W		N	A	N	A		
I	L	L		K	A	M	I	K		L	O	B		
E	D	M	U	N	D		S	A	M	U	E	L		
N		A	R	E				L	E	T		E		
S	I	N	E	W	S		C	A	M	E	L	S		

ENGLAND
SOUTHPORT (Continued)

The House of Boothroyds Ltd. maintains its reputation for service and reliability

STOCKPORT

Chatterlons, DRAPERS & COSTUMIERS
LOWER HILLGATE **Stockport**
STO. 2650

FLEMING
Hosier and Outfitter
Shirts, Ties, Gloves, etc.
10, Underbank, Stockport Tel. 2890

HOWARD CARTER Ltd.
15, Bramhall Lane and 68, Buxton Rd. Stockport — Tel. Sto. 3342
For Household Ironmongery and Garden Requisites

STOKE-ON-TRENT and NEWCASTLE-under-LYME

The Smart Men's Shop
ALFRED S. DAVIS
Sutherland House, Piccadilly, Hanley ('Phone 5153 S. O. T.)
Agents for
JAEGER, BURBERRY'S, BRAEMAR, CHRISTY'S

WAKEFIELD

SIMPSON'S MASCOT SHOE STORE

Will meet your footwear needs. Shoes of quality for men and women
BOROUGH MARKET

C. A. BROTHERTON
Specialist in Millinery, Gloves, Blouses, Underwear Hosiery and Neckwear
11 BULL RING, WAKEFIELD

Scotland

EDINBURGH

Shop at COOPER'S
Pure Food Specialists
40a QUEENSBERRY ST EDINBURGH
Groceries and Provisions of highest quality and value
also at
47 Morningside Rd. 52 Home St.
110 Nicolson St. 337 Leith Walk
25 Raeburn Place 21 Newington Rd.
6 East Trinity Road
Blackhall, 161 St. John's Road
Corstorphine

EXCLUSIVE KNITWEAR by MONTGOMERY
The Knitwear Specialists
117, GEORGE STREET
Let us make your Knitwear to your own measurements in exclusive designs

COATS
Gowns
Jessie N. Mackay
Sportswear
DRESSMAKING TO ORDER
7, Lutton Place Phone 41019

GLASGOW

Mackinlay & Company

Visit the most up-to-date showroom of its kind in Scotland for the latest ideas in Domestic Plumbing and Electrical Equipment
339 BYRES RD.
Tel. Western 2016
GLASGOW W 2

JOHN SMITH & SON
(GLASGOW) LIMITED
General and Foreign BOOKSELLERS
57-61 St. Vincent Street
Telephone Central 4457
Telegrams: Books, Glasgow

WILLIAM ADAM
Colliery Agent and Merchant
Stobeross Mineral Station, Glasgow, C. 8
Prompt Attention to all orders. Keenest prices. Now that you have your cellars full keep them full.
ESTABLISHED 1879 TEL. CENT. 2725

Quality Furniture Specialists
Good Carpets, Good Fabrics, Good Furniture are still obtainable. Come in and let us show them to you
MUIR SIMPSONS LTD.
309, Sauchiehall St.
Telephone: Douglas 5141

GALLOWAY & LEE
Jas. M. Galloway David S. Lee
Artistic House Furnishers
335, Sauchiehall Street, Glasgow

CLARKE & BUCHAN LTD.
For the Best in
Ladies' Tailoring
206, Sauchiehall Street, C.2.

The Laundry of Quality
The CATHKIN LAUNDRY
Giffen & Bissett, Ltd.
RUTHERGLEN
Phone Rutherglen 1701-2

SCOTLAND
GLASGOW (Continued)

COUPAR FURS
Distinctive and original styles in Stoles, Capes, and Coats suitable for Early Spring, in all furs.
COUPAR LIMITED
The Furriers
241 Sauchiehall Street.
'Phone: Douglas 2389

Phone Douglas 4275
John Adams
MEN'S WEAR SPECIALIST
212 NORTH STREET, C. 3

TIES	Large selection from	1/8
SOCKS	Plain or fancy from	2/6
SHIRTS	Newest designs from	10/6
UNDERWEAR		4/2
PYJAMAS	Newest patterns from	10/6
MEN'S GLOVES	from	7/6
LADIES' GLOVES	from	10/6
MEN'S HANDKFS.		6½
LADIES' HANDKFS.		1/-
SCARVES		4/11

PULLOVERS
We have Khaki and Air Force Slipovers; Pullovers and Scarves in Stock.

WILLIAMSON'S
SEEDS AND PLANTS GROW MORE FOOD
TESTED VEGETABLE SEEDS SCOTCH SEED POTATOES, ALL GARDEN MANURES, TOOLS AND SUNDRIES
Catalogues on application
WILLIAMSON & CO.
Seedsmen and Nurserymen
263 Argyle St., Glasgow, C. 2
(Under Central Station Bridge)

Electric Clocks
of All Descriptions
ALEXANDER SCOTT
LIMITED
Jewellers and Silversmiths
109 BUCHANAN STREET

When in Glasgow Dine at
COOPERS
LUNCH and TEA ROOM
205 Ingram Street
24 Howard Street
Light Refreshment Service
Economical Varied Rapid
COOPER & CO.'S STORES, LTD.

PARKER-KNOLL CHAIRS
We are agents for the famous Parker-Knoll Upholstering and have a large and varied stock of these chairs. FROM 70/-
A. GARDNER & SON, Ltd.
36 JAMAICA ST., GLASGOW, C. 1

THE MISSES MARTIN
LADIES' HAIRDRESSERS
Macdonald Permanent Waving Beauty Culture, &c.
15 Baliol St., C. 3 Tel. Douglas 3602

CHALMERS STORES LTD.
Ironmongers
683 Great Western Road, Glasgow
Tel. Western 2207

TAXIS
TWO-SEATERS
PHONE:
CENTRAL 7777-7778
ROBERT CUNNINGHAM
112-118 North Street, Glasgow, C. 3.
Office: 12 North Claremont Street
Private Cars for Hire
Petrol, etc. Garaging

Printing and Stationery
PRIVATE or COMMERCIAL
Account Books
Loose Leaf Ledgers
G. A. H. DOUGLAS & Co., Ltd.
172 HOPE STREET

Permanent Waving, Setting, Trimming, Beauty Culture, etc. *Personal Attention*
Margaret A. Taylor
Ladies' Hairdresser
Phone Douglas 4595 — 268 Bath Street Opposite Kings Theatre Glasgow, C. 2

WILLIAM BLAIR
FAMILY BUTCHER
We stand for perfection in Quality and Service
22 MAIN STREET, BRIDGETON
TEL. BRIDGETON 2616

WISDOM and ECONOMY
Does YOUR fireplace make the best of the coal supply?
Most fireplaces can be modernised at a reasonable cost and give £££££s of satisfaction.
CALL OR WRITE
Geo. McAlpine & Sons, Ltd.
66 Bath Street, Glasgow Tel. Doug. 0405

LEWIS T. MACKEGGIE
Property Agent
Modern Houses For Sale and To Let Furnished
82, BATH STREET
Telephone Douglas 6223

RADIO
NEW SEASON'S MODELS
All wave receivers from 8 gns.
J. D. CUTHBERTSON & CO.
226-230 Sauchiehall St., Glasgow
Also at 141-145 High St., Ayr.
5 Gilmour St., Paisley

HELENSBURGH

Typewriting and Copying Office
THE COMMERCIAL BUREAU
88 West Clyde Street Tel. 95
HELENSBURGH
Depot for New and Rebuilt Typewriters—Ribbons, Carbons, etc.

Wit and Wisdom, Stories and Puzzles, Art and Comics

Daily Features Page

Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Vocations, Camera Club, Etc.

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

New Orleans Helps

New Orleans

A most grateful letter from England came to a local British Relief organization, thanking them for their splendid work, and emphasizing the thought that the recipients were deeply touched by aid from so far away.

The headquarters for British Relief are housed in an old residence in St. Charles Avenue, donated to them for their work. A laundry in the city volunteered to clean or launder any garments which required this service before being sent abroad.

Many outstanding instances of co-operation have occurred to aid this cause. A refugee who worked all week at a factory gave her one day off in order to cut out garments for children. The principal and teachers of a school did their bit during a recent holiday vacation by knitting sweaters and finishing children's garments that had been cut out.

Several French restaurants, for which this city is famed, have given a whole day's receipts—usually Saturday's, one of their busiest days—to the Relief Fund.

One of the large hotels donated a ballroom for a Relief and Ambulance Ball. The orchestra, players, and actors gave their entire show without charge. These proceeds were divided—half going to the Relief, the other half to the British Ambulance Fund. At this affair, an auction added to the proceeds.

The State of Louisiana has given all old license plates to Britain. They are valuable for the tin they contain.

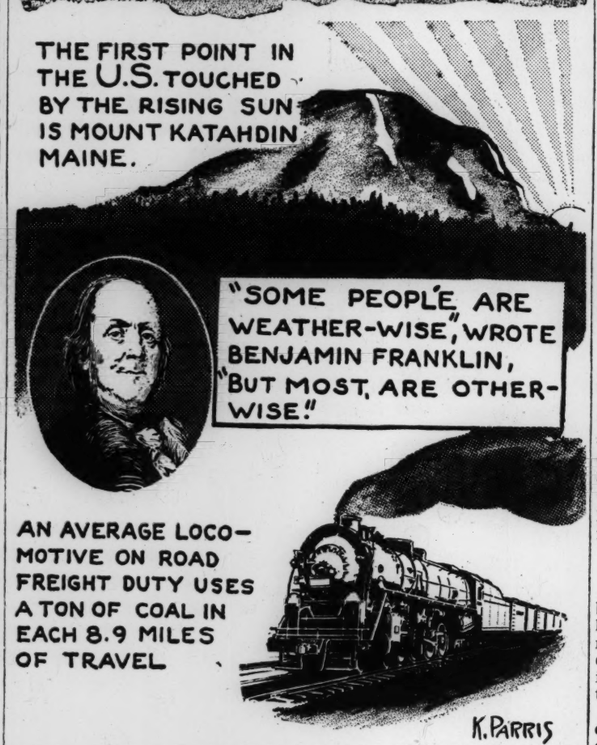
So in many varied ways, New Orleans continues to contribute to this worthy cause.

Where Would You Find—

(Answers)

1. Mississippi, January 9, 1861.
2. A strait between Albania and Italy.
3. The main United States Pacific base in the Hawaiian Islands.
4. Extreme northwestern Oklahoma; it is the highest point in the state, and was formed by lava from a New Mexico volcano.
5. A pine growing in the swampy thickets or slashes along the southern coasts of the United States.
6. A Turkish city on the Bosporus; a former capital.
7. Rutgers versus Princeton.
8. The Concord, Massachusetts, home of Hawthorne, the Alcotts, 1845-48, and Margaret Sydney, author of the "Five Little Peppers" series. "Tanglewood Tales" and "The Marble Faun" were written here.
9. The part of the Caribbean Sea off the northeastern coast of South America.
10. A volcano in Chile; 7,000 feet.

FACTS AND FIGURES


THE FIRST POINT IN THE U.S. TOUCHED BY THE RISING SUN IS MOUNT KATAHDIN MAINE.
"SOME PEOPLE ARE WEATHER-WISE," WROTE BENJAMIN FRANKLIN, "BUT MOST, ARE OTHER-WISE!"
AN AVERAGE LOCOMOTIVE ON ROAD FREIGHT DUTY USES A TON OF COAL IN EACH 8.9 MILES OF TRAVEL
K. PARRIS

Did You Ever Wonder

How Magnets Are Made?

The first magnets were found, not made. Nearly 2,500 years ago it was discovered that a certain black iron ore had the power of attracting other pieces of iron. This ore was first found near the city of Magnes or Magnesia, in Asia Minor,

MAGNETIZING A BAR OF STEEL BY RUBBING IT WITH TWO BAR MAGNETS
Steel bar "C" will become magnetized if bar magnets "A" and "B" are drawn over it several times from center to end, as shown.

and the magnet derived its name from the name of this city.

More than a score of centuries ago it was discovered that a bar of iron would have the power of attracting iron after being stroked with a piece of magnetic ore. In this way, the first man-made or artificial magnet was made.

There is a close connection between magnetism and electricity. A little more than a century ago it was found that if several coils of insulated wire are wrapped about a bar of iron and an electric current sent through the wire, the iron will act as a magnet. If the iron is soft, however, it will cease to act as a magnet as soon as the flow of current ceases. Soft iron loses its magnetism rapidly.

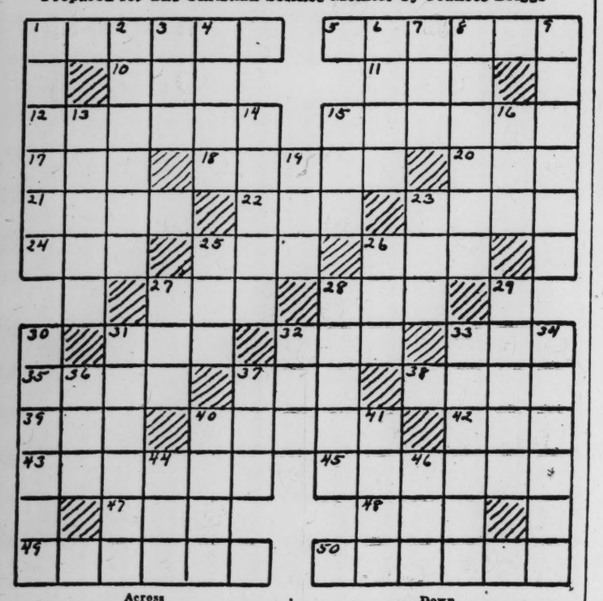
A hard steel, like tungsten steel, on the other hand, holds its magnetism for a much longer period of time. Sending current through wire coiled around a bar of steel makes what is called a "permanent" magnet. However, it is not literally permanent, for the magnetism gradually will leak away even from steel.

Our earth is itself a huge magnet, with gigantic lines of magnetic force flowing constantly between the north and south magnetic poles. It is this terrestrial magnetism which causes the needle of a magnetic compass to point north.

An interesting experiment shows the earth's magnetism is "catching." If an iron bar is held in a north-south position and tapped sharply a few times with a hammer, it will become magnetized. And, curiously enough, if the bar is then held in an east-west position and again tapped, its magnetism will promptly vanish!—**W. P. Keasbey**

Daily Crossword Quiz

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Frances Briggs



Across

1—What Italian tenor was a clever cartoonist?
5—Menelaus was king of what place?
10—What was first name of Bull, famous violinist?
11—Epoch.
12—What poet wrote "Songs in Many Keys"?
15—Who would live in an igloo?
17—Collection of sayings.
18—Edvard Grieg played what musical instrument?
20—What is main source of light and heat in solar system?
21—How many sides has a nonagon?
22—To linger.
23—Who is heroine of "La Boheme"?
24—Turf.
25—What is a counter at which food is served?
26—What produces artificial currents of air?
27—Who was Greek goddess of dawn?
28—A ballad is what?
31—Jackdaw.
32—To soak flax.
33—To settle below a level.
35—What is an extensive area of waste ground overlaid with peat?
37—Foot of a beast is what?
38—What is one of best-known novels by Emile Zola?
39—Jack Benny was born in what State (abbr.)?
40—What is a sealskin boot worn by Eskimos?
42—In tennis, ball returned in a high curve is what?
43—What was first name of Burke, English statesman and orator?
45—Who was a famous Hebrew judge and prophet?
47—Exist.
48—Allow.
49—What are tendons?
50—What animals can go several days without water?

Down

1—What American actor, producer, and playwright was born in 1878 (poss.)?
2—Who is hero of many romantic tales of Charlemagne cycle?
3—What is a city of Germany?
4—To ooze.
6—What is a Mexican dollar?
7—What is the Bear State (abbr.)?
8—Dried grape is what?
9—What mythical character was renowned for his beauty?
13—Bermuda gave its name to a variety of what?
14—What is first name of Wegg in Dickens's "Our Mutual Friend"?
15—The primrose is a common flower of what country (abbr.)?
16—Silent.
19—What is a river of Switzerland?
23—Richard Wagner was born in what month?
25—An arrow is propelled from what?
26—Obese.
27—Organ of hearing is what?
28—Who was first American to receive Nobel Prize for literature?
29—What boat is propelled by paddles?
30—What is a manufacturing city of France?
31—What is a woman's cloak with cape-like pieces instead of sleeves?
32—What is an engine of war for butting or battering?
33—What is a gesture expressing welcome, recognition, or courtesy?
34—The house of Hawthorne's romance has seven what?
36—Aged.
37—A cushion is what?
40—What is past tense of "know"?
41—What is a black bulbul of India often kept as a cage bird?
44—What suffix denotes "process"?
46—What is 13th letter of Hebrew alphabet?

(Answer Block Appears Among the Advertisements)

In Lighter Vein

His Aim

Teacher: "Robert, what are you going to do when you grow up?"

Robert: "I'm going to be a grandfather and just sit around telling everybody how cold the winters were when I was a boy."—Grit.

The Week's Tall Story

"This weather reminds me of the time I was in Alaska. It got so cold one night that the lamp-flame froze."

"Yes, you scoundrel, and I've been looking for you these 40 years. You broke that flame off and threw it out, right against my shack. Next day the flame melted and burned it down."—Pathfinder.

Extreme Courtesy

A Mrs. Strauss, before going out for an evening, asked her maid to be sure to call her at eight the next morning. She was called right on the dot of eight, probably because—as Mrs. S. discovered later, while doing a chore in the kitchen—the maid had left on the drainboard of the sink a memorandum addressed to herself: "Kindly call Mrs. Strauss at eight."—The New Yorker.

Social Climber

He could neither read nor write, but when a distant relation left him a small fortune, he started to make a splash. He bought a cheque-book, but instead of signing his name on cheques he put two crosses, and the bank paid.

Then one day he handed the cashier a cheque signed with three crosses.

"What's this?" demanded the cashier. "You've put three crosses here."

"I know," was the reply, "but my wife's got social ambitions. She says I must have a middle name."—Tit-Bits.

Vocations

Chicken Pies

A young man and his wife living on a poultry farm in an area of summer folks have built up a reputation by selling individual chicken pies. They are honest pies with generous amounts of meat, potatoes, carrots and thick, golden gravy. During the winter sports season they found that each week end, the city people were calling for their pies. Frequently, a family party or house party orders a large number. The business is increasing and work is given to needy young people of the town.—H. S. P., Waban, Mass.

Tree Distances

Trees ten inches in diameter should stand ten feet apart, says a forestry specialist, citing a general rule that, for free growth, trees may well be allowed as many feet of distance apart as the stem diameter of the trees is in inches.

Monitor Camera Club from John O. Bowman, Mayville, N. Y.

Wind-Swept Waves on Lake Erie

Where Would You Find—

1. The second State to secede from the Union?
2. The Strait of Otranto?
3. Pearl Harbor?
4. Black Mesa?
5. A slash-pine?
6. Istanbul?
7. The oldest college football rivalry?
8. The Wayside?
9. The Spanish Main?
10. Mount Calbuco?

(Answers appear on this page)

Brevities

St. Louis Star-Times: Improved model: The more satisfactory radio, furnace, or refrigerator they bring out just three months after you buy one.

Milwaukee Journal: What we fear about inflation is that the cab driver with no change for a half-dollar would have to have no change for a $50 bill.

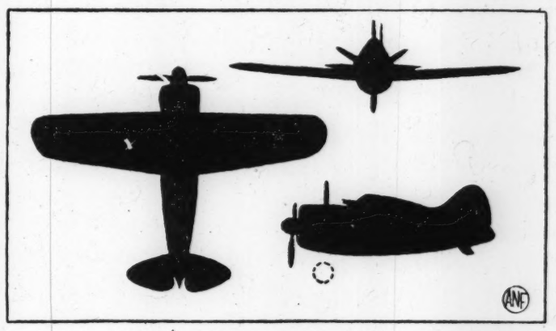
Boston Herald: National Hobo Week is set for from May 10 to May 17. What are we supposed to do about this? Extend the hand-out of good fellowship?

Williams in Greensboro (Ga.) Herald-Journal: Utopia must be the place where you can secure an automobile if you have to send only a box top to the concern.

Daily Quotation

THE reputation of a man is like his shadow: It sometimes follows and sometimes precedes him, it is sometimes longer and sometimes shorter than his natural size.—FRENCH PROVERB.

Know America's Planes



Brewster Fighter

Here is shown another of those speedy, formidable combat airplanes which United States manufacturers are building for national defense—the Brewster single-seater naval shipboard fighter, designated the F2A-2 by the Navy. Heavily armed, the F2A-2 carries two machine guns in the engine cowling with two machine guns or shell-firing guns in the wings. Abroad, the British RAF has installed six machine guns. These fast fighting aircraft are designed primarily to operate from shipboard for reconnaissance and combat purposes. Note the "teardrop" design, rounded nose and sloping lines which suggest speedy air performance.

A Verse for Today . . .

Commit thy way unto the LORD: trust also in him; and he shall bring it to pass.—Ps. 37:5.

Daily Anecdote

Not Visible

Once when George V of England was a young officer serving on a battleship, the vessel put into port at Nova Scotia for coal.

A prominent American politician, hoping to gain a glimpse of the Prince, obtained permission to go on board for a tour of inspection. He found the captain busy supervising the coaling process, and was given into the hands of one of the young officers who had been assisting in the work. Under the guidance of this modest but pleasant young man he made a complete tour of the great vessel.

At length he paused, and, looking into the begrimed face of his escort, inquired about the Prince.

"Isn't he to be seen today?" he asked.

"I am afraid," replied the young officer, "that his features won't be visible."

"Ah, I suppose," said the American, "you keep him wrapped up in a woolen blanket when a job like this is on."

The young officer only answered with a good-natured laugh.

Bidding farewell to the captain a little later, the visitor confided that his visit had been a perfect pleasure except for one detail—he had not seen the man he had wanted most to see—the Prince.

"The Prince!" exclaimed the captain. "Why, man, you've been with him for the last two hours!"

What They Say

"Democracy does not mean perpetual discussion and debate. It also means action." — Nicholas Murray Butler.

"The job ahead is to give common men over the entire world the opportunity to work for a higher living standard."—Henry A. Wallace.

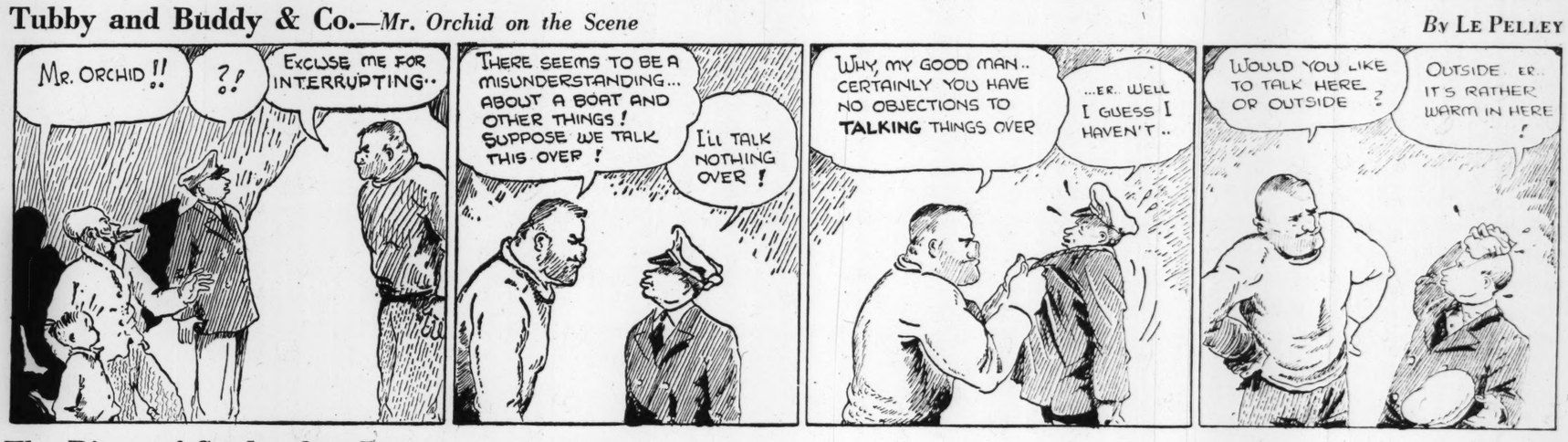
"We are today the arsenal of democracy, the service of supply against aggressor nations."—John G. Winant.

Speaking of Metals

The use of "ium" at the end of names of metals was originated by Sir Humphrey Davy who coined many names by adding "ium" to the stem of the word for the best-known compound of a metal. For instance, sodium means "metal of soda" and potassium means "metal of potash."—Pathfinder.

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*Mr. Orchid on the Scene*

By LE PELLEY


MR. ORCHID!!
?!
EXCUSE ME FOR INTERRUPTING..
THERE SEEMS TO BE A MISUNDERSTANDING... ABOUT A BOAT AND OTHER THINGS! SUPPOSE WE TALK THIS OVER!
I'll TALK NOTHING OVER!
WHY, MY GOOD MAN.. CERTAINLY YOU HAVE NO OBJECTIONS TO TALKING THINGS OVER
...ER.. WELL I GUESS I HAVEN'T..
WOULD YOU LIKE TO TALK HERE OR OUTSIDE?
OUTSIDE ER.. IT'S RATHER WARM IN HERE!

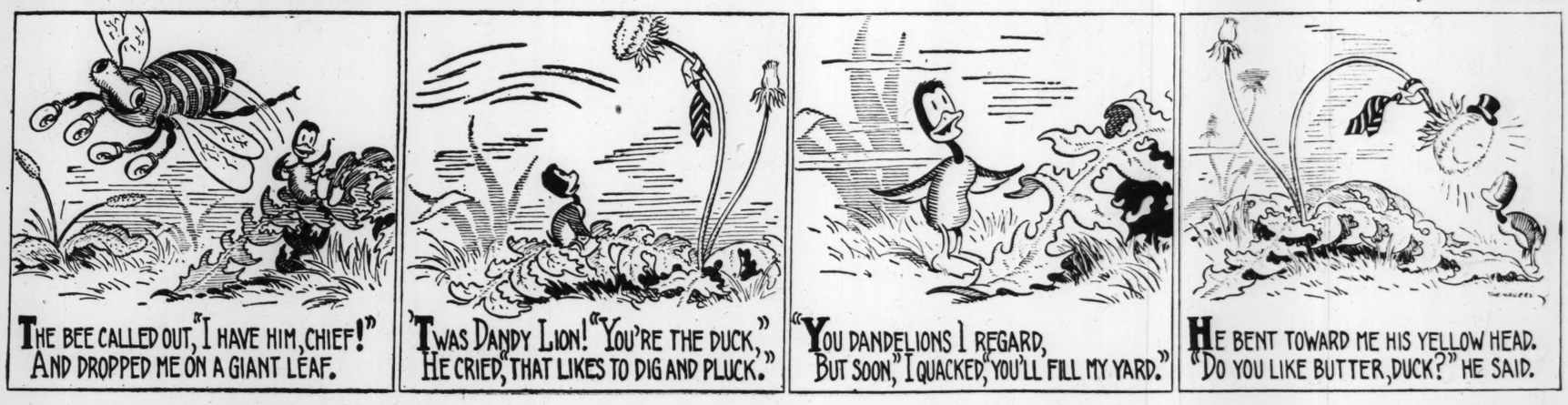
The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*Where Will I Put My Bones?*

By RODGERS

There's only one trouble with our new house—
I'm not quite sure just where the flowers are planted—
And every time I decide I've found a good place to bury my bones—
Up pops a daffodil, or something like that!

The Adventures of Waddles—*The Answer Is Yes*

By THE HAGERS


THE BEE CALLED OUT, "I HAVE HIM, CHIEF!" AND DROPPED ME ON A GIANT LEAF.
'TWAS DANDY LION! "YOU'RE THE DUCK," HE CRIED, "THAT LIKES TO DIG AND PLUCK."
"YOU DANDELIONS I REGARD, BUT SOON," I QUACKED, "YOU'LL FILL MY YARD."
HE BENT TOWARD ME HIS YELLOW HEAD. "DO YOU LIKE BUTTER, DUCK?" HE SAID.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, TUESDAY, APRIL 15, 1941 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

America Cannot Retreat

American isolationism's most perilous mistake has been to forget that America is much more than a body of land on the North American Continent. But those who see America as a way of life, as a body of ideals and interests which touch the world in a million places, are supported by the solid force of experience since this war began.

"Realists" said America had no frontier on the Rhine, but the fall of France wrought a revolution in the United States, invoked conscription, and a scramble to find air and sea bases. The last week has well illustrated how every shock of war registers in America. German successes in Yugoslavia, Greece and Libya and more British shipping losses produce striking effects in the United States. So far the chief response has been the plan for bases in Greenland. Further steps are being held up. For those who believe America is merely a land mass are now for drawing back.

But America cannot retreat. Even considered only from the standpoint of geography and strategy there is no safety in drawing back. Even those who would hesitate dangerously after America is committed to aid all who resist aggression, concede that defense of the Western Hemisphere must be pressed. They now recognize the necessity of outposts in Latin America and in Greenland. But again strategy shows Britain to be the most vital base.

Greenland could not be held without it. Could Canada? The British Isles are much nearer to Chicago than are some parts of the Western Hemisphere, almost as close as America's great Pacific base at Pearl Harbor. And even a two-ocean navy will not be a substitute for the three or four-ocean navy of Britain.

Even looking at the situation from a merely physical standpoint America cannot afford to draw back. It must support all that prevents the world from becoming the prey of military, political and economic gangsterism. In this the chief reliances must be the British Navy and its great base.

But America is more than a geographical expression or a military fortress. Considered morally, the situation is one in which retreat is still more intolerable, certainly retreat which would concede a victory to totalitarianism. Let Americans consider for just a minute what the Fifth Column would become, not only in Latin-American countries but in their midst, were there not vigorous resistance from dynamic democracy. Even the Nazi successes of the last week have produced murmurs, "Well, those Germans have got something"; "I tell you, Hitler can't be so wrong"; "We'd better adopt some of their ideas."

It is the Fifth Column within ourselves which must first be defeated, the lying, traitorous thoughts which say, "This is wrong, but what can we do about it?" or "Perhaps this isn't so wrong as we thought." Those who take a stand on fundamental moral and religious grounds know Hitlerism is just as wrong now as it will be when its military power has been smashed and humanity's basic aspirations for freedom and justice have risen to wipe it out. That is America's real ground today.

There again support for all resisters of the evils of despotism and aggression is implicit in the very nature of everything American. And there again British love of freedom, British ideals of justice are the natural and strongest ally. Let these things be recognized and the necessary steps, not for retreat, but for an American advance, will be found.

Stately Holmes of England

Even during wartime the fiftieth anniversary of Sherlock Holmes has not passed unnoticed by the British press. Holmes was not the first of the great literary detectives. He was preceded in America by Poe's Dupin, and in Britain by Wilkie Collins's Sergeant Cuff. In breadth of culture he is excelled by Miss Dorothy Sayers's Lord Peter Wimsey, and sometimes, though not always, in sheer ingenuity by Miss Agatha Christie's Hercule Poirot.

These things are true. But what do they matter? The sun may be, in many respects, but an inferior sort of star, such as the constellations privately jeer at. But when it rises, the rest flee from the skies. So it is with Holmes. The passage of time leaves him, as Britain now recognizes, the greatest of all detectives, and something more even than that: the only character in modern literature who is as well known as the most famous of the classics: a man who would not be outfaced when strolling arm in arm with Mr. Micawber and Hamlet and Don Quixote.

In Libya

British reverses in Libya are probably more spectacular than fundamental. Desert warfare is unlike ordinary land warfare. It is not fought inch by inch. Because of lack of water and the difficulty of maintaining supply lines, he who fights and runs away will fight a long way back another day. Advances and retreats are the shortest distances between remote cities and oases.

The swiftness of the recent British advances and the current British retreat is an illustration of desert tactics, which have been likened to those of sea warfare in which contact with the enemy counts but the distances covered in maneuvering do not necessarily measure success or failure.

Nevertheless, British reverses have come at a time when they may exert a downward pull on British prestige throughout the Near East. How should they be accounted for?

Neither the failure to take Tripoli nor the unpreparedness of the British forces is necessarily attributable to anyone's neglect. The British may have felt that more depended on the Balkans than on Libya. Moreover, the object of General Wavell's campaign was not primarily to gain control of territory but to destroy the Italian forces.

Unless success in one theater balances the retreat in another, however, the loss of Libya will cause many to wonder whether some British military minds are still prone to underestimate the strength and resourcefulness of their Nazi opponents. The memory of earlier campaigns in the present war makes this thought more disquieting than do mere desert distances. Yet it remains that in their advance the British destroyed the Italian armies. They have not sustained any such losses during their withdrawal.

Prices Must Be Kept in Hand

The Office of Price Administration and Civilian Supply, just established by President Roosevelt with Leon Henderson at its head, has one of the largest and most important jobs in this entire national emergency in the United States. For on the prevention of sharp rises in prices depends to a large degree the maintenance of civilian morale, the size of the bill for defense, and the severity of post-war economic adjustment.

The new office is a continuation and consolidation of the Price Stabilization and Consumer Divisions in the National Defense Advisory Commission. Already it has operated to keep prices down by spreading out war orders, obtaining the co-operation of industry, and giving publicity where necessary to bad situations. To these controls are now added explicit authority to recommend the taking over of plants which refuse to fill orders at reasonable prices, to withhold transportation priorities, and to release or withhold strategic materials in Government stockpiles.

Through such methods as these the Government has hoped to keep price control on a voluntary basis, though with the "draft of industry" powers in the background.

Bernard Baruch has advocated that action be taken promptly to freeze the costs of practically all goods and services under a price ceiling for the period of the emergency. Some economists believe it is not necessary to go so far as this but are disposed rather to impose selective price controls, suiting the action to the case of commodities that may get out of line.

Obviously these voluntary and selective methods are the more desirable if they can prove themselves adequate to meet the situation. But so serious are the injuries to be wrought by an uncurbed inflation that the Nation must resolve to keep prices in hand.

Whether present, relatively gentle methods can suffice will depend ultimately on national fiscal policy. Tremendous additional purchasing power is being poured out in wages and profits through the defense program at the very moment when production for civilian uses is necessarily curtailed. Unless the Government acts to draw off much of that money into pay-as-you-go defense taxes and into almost forced savings for lending to the Treasury, there will be stimulated competition of consumers for even luxury goods. Without stern self-discipline in taxing and saving, the situation will soon so degenerate as to require compulsory price controls, and even the most drastic of these may not be wholly effective.

To prevent damaging price inflation will call for political fortitude of a high order, for the essence of wartime price control is the willingness of a people to tax themselves heavily and to throw their all into the war effort.

The Bookshelf

The Story of Kansas

THE KAW, THE HEART OF A NATION, by Floyd Benjamin Streeter. (New York: Farrar & Rinehart. $2.50), is a story of Kansas and of the people living or traveling along its main river. A host of writers are now rediscovering America. Mr. Streeter, a native Jayhawker serving as librarian of Fort Hays Kansas State College, is one of them. This record of his explorations affords interesting reading. It is part of a series on Rivers of America.

When one reads any frank, graphic description of American settlers, whether in city or country, one marvels that these diverse, opinionated, obstreperous men and women ever succeeded in establishing harmony. A second impression is that the nation must play a great and good role, because it is made up of such hard, strong, sensible people. The Kansans, described in "The Kaw," are an epitome of America's extreme individualism and voluntary co-operation.

* * *

Kansas is a bald, stark, open-faced country. Things seem plain in Kansas. It's a rather bare country and has no mirages. One doesn't "fool" oneself there.

At first Kansas was little more than a long, rolling prairie, that one regretfully had to cross to get to the Rockies or Far West. The Kaw River valley was mostly a place for trails. Stage coaches, each pulled by three teams of mules, careened along, 60 or 70 miles a day. "Six-shooters" and rifles abounded. After that, settlers moved in, railroads were spread over the land, great herds of longhorns came up from Texas; later most areas were planted to corn and wheat; in time flourishing cities appeared.

Each stage of development brought its own civilization, and one era rapidly merged into another. The most glamorous period was that of the cow punchers, who are described as tall, lank, bold, boisterous Texans bringing their enormous herds north. The cow cities were rather turbulent places, but the period of lawlessness didn't last long.

The law-abiding settlers were just as hard and bold and brave as the rowdy gamblers. The order-bringers could shoot just as straight as the order-breakers. One big attack by a determined posse of armed citizens was usually enough to clean up a town and close "the joints."

* * *

A little later the citizens went after political corruption, graft, and intemperance with the same vigor they used against the gamblers of the cowboy era, but then their weapons were ballots instead of bullets. Kansas was the chief home of the Populist movement and that period of development was the State's most romantic era. It furnished very picturesque leaders. Scores of thousands of farm men and women gathered at central towns to sing and shout about radical reforms. Women were fully as active as men. And practically all the radical reforms those "Pops" advocated have become the law of the land. The hard, stern, radical Kansans have proved to be sound.

America of 1941 has a remarkable heritage, contributed by many different kinds of people living in a thousand different places. What the pioneers did places a heavy responsibility on the present generation. R. H. M.

His Secret Weapon?

"Concord Fight"

Somehow, in our town, we always call it that. There was the Battle of Lexington, and the Battle of Bunker Hill, both very minor skirmishes, if we are to believe the Concord folks. But the bickering at Concord has always been a Fight. The Fight. Yet—would you believe it?—only the other day, as we were making plans for the Nineteenth, a visitor from the untutored wilds of the Middle West asked blankly, "But what is the Nineteenth, anyhow?" As we explained patiently we began to wonder. Just what did we celebrate?

It wasn't the drubbing we gave the Britishers. All triumph in that has vanished, and the river runs sweet and clean again. And Concord Fight wasn't, by the way, peculiarly Concord's. We remember hearing, from a very ancient man of that village, of a still older chap from High Acton who, having his horse shod at the forge behind the Milldam, listened while the Concord men refought the fight. He heard it out, reins over his arm, paused in the door for a last shot.

"Concord," he drawled, "may have furnished the ground. But Acton furnished the men. G'day, gentlemen."

But Concord, to the Concord folks, is something far more than a place where things happened on a Nineteenth of April. The Nineteenth, to Concord folks, is that day when the world celebrates not a victory but the peculiar and unique excellence of Concord itself.

* * *

Our town had men there, three companies of them who marched over on that warm day of April. That conjures up a brave picture of fifes tootling, drums whanging and drubbing, an ordered and uniformed column. Probably it was not like that at all. There were about seventy-five men in all—boys, young men, men in middle age, with muskets and powderhorns, wiping sweat and dust from hot faces as they trudged toward the Concord road. They stopped at wells. "Cap" Chamberlin, who had been out in the old French war of '57, kept them moving. They joked and whistled and made comments on spring plowing and called to pretty girls in farmhouse doors as they plodded dustily on.

They got there late, for we're twenty miles from Concord, a day's journey then. They followed the British retreat to Charlestown, lingered a while, then straggled off homeward. There were men who left our town on that peachblow Nineteenth who later carried a musket "agin Johnny Burgine"; who saw White Plains, Trenton, Valley Forge, Yorktown. And a few, perhaps a half dozen in all, never served in the armies of the Revolution after that brief April foray. They came home and stayed, and for that their descendants, in our town, are apologetic. But we don't know why they should be.

* * *

Of course, you might say that these men, like so many others before and since, found army life rather hard on the feet and somewhat too remotely connected with regular habits of eating and so decided thereafter to remain closer to the fireside seat and the kitchen table. But, on the contrary, they were men of singular discernment. They saw that the thing was settled.

True, the war dragged on for years after that. It drifted south, and there were minor incidents about New York and Philadelphia and the Carolinas. But after Concord Fight the war was anticlimax. The long, stubborn struggle after that was only the working out of something already decided.

They saw, we think, that Concord Fight was the Revolution. It's the beginnings that count, not the endings. For the endings are only the working out, the final proof. But it's the beginnings that really decide the question. Without beginnings, you never reach ends. And ends always come back to beginnings.

Still, Concord should remember that it was Concord Fight, and not Concord's.

DANIEL CHASE

Down the Middle of the Road

American Defense and the Isolationists

By Erwin D. Canham

Some apprehension is being expressed in Washington that the war news will cause a flight from the Administration's foreign policy and a restoration of strength for the isolationists. In a recent article, Walter Millis built up a grisly forecast picture of world degeneration and conquest of the United States which he portrayed as having supposedly begun when the Lend-Lease Law was repealed late in 1941.

To head off any such reaction, Americans ought to consider coolly what would have been the results if they had taken the advice of the isolationists during the last year and a half of war. There can scarcely have been a group of statesmen in American history more consistently and gravely mistaken within a short period of time than the isolationists during the past two years.

First of all, the American isolationists declared right up to the outbreak of war that hostilities would not break out—they had positive inside information, said they, that nothing would happen. War came. Then they declared it was a "phony" war, and their fulminations because more slaughter was not taking place were intense. They heaped sarcasm upon British leaders, and sought to justify their scarcely uttered prophecies that no war would come by declaring the whole thing to be a fake. Such fatuity and gross ignorance of military fact can only be matched by the "isolationists" of other lands.

* * *

When the winter of preparation was over and the lightning war really began, the isolationists set up a defeatist cry. Nothing whatever could save Britain, they declared, and they insisted that all American aid was futile. Time went on; Britain stood. The isolationists were forced back on their original argument: that President Roosevelt was leading the United States straight into conflict. From September, 1939, onward, isolationists have insisted that within "sixty days" or "ninety days" or whatever time interval seemed most alarming, the United States would be fully within the conflict. By this they meant, and said, that American troops would be in action. To date the prophecy has been belied, but it is still shouted whenever necessary.

Had the Nation followed the isolationist advice, the course of world history would, indeed, have been different. First, Britain might well have collapsed. Suppose the arms embargo clauses of the Neutrality Law had not been repealed in October, 1939. No shipments of aircraft or other war supplies could have been made to Britain. This disheartening burden might have led to complete Nazi victory within a few months. Or, if Britain had survived the fearful spring of 1940, it might well have collapsed after Dunkirk had not American arms eked out the force needed to stave off invasion attempts when most British equipment had been lost.

Had isolationist advice been followed, the United States would not have made the destroyers-for-bases deal last August. American troops would now be establishing an outer ring of defenses far out in the Atlantic only if they had been able to defy a Germany dominant over the British nations.

Isolationist advice would have meant that the United States would not now be training draftees. Would Americans feel secure tonight without that training program? It would have meant, above all, that the time for preparation which the United States has gained would have been forfeited in large part. American industry will be swinging into real defense production, the tooling-up stage finished, only in July, 1941. British orders, the Lease-Lend Law, and other Administration policies have been necessary to get production ready even as soon as that. Isolationist advice would have blocked this measure of American preparation.

* * *

It is important to estimate how much of the Administration's program was essential to the actual defense of America, with aid-to-Britain left quite apart. Are Americans not glad that the United States is establishing strong defensive bases in the Caribbean, in Newfoundland, and perhaps soon in Greenland? Are we not grateful that our factories are humming with the means of defense? Are we not thankful for the time we have gained for naval as well as military building? Do we appreciate the powder plants, shipyards, ordnance factories, aircraft and motorized-equipment factories which we owe to the time we have gained and partly to British orders?

Without these efforts, the American Republic would surely have resembled no nation more than France. As it is, while our first line of defense is still the rampart of Britain, which holds the aggressor within continental Europe, our second line is in process of erection and repair. It is vitally important to us that the first line hold. The issue is not love for Britain. It can be put quite coldly as American self-defense.

The isolationists, not content with the rear-guard action they have fought for eighteen months and the continual proofs of almost criminal folly they have been exposed to, are still fighting vigorously. Today their attack is directed against convoys or any other steps to see that Britain receives its much-needed war material. Isn't it time for Americans to "look at the record"?

The Wide Horizon

Hitler and Napoleon

By William Henry Chamberlin

There are some amazing historical parallels between the careers of Adolf Hitler and of Napoleon Bonaparte. Both were products of an age of violence and turmoil, of war and revolution. Both were lured by the dream of uniting Europe under a single sovereignty. Both, curiously enough, were aliens in the country of which they became absolute rulers, Napoleon as a Corsican of Italian ancestry, Hitler as an Austrian.

And Hitler's present military and political position is remarkably similar to Napoleon's at the height of his power, after Austerlitz and Jena. Hitler controls directly or indirectly very much the same part of Europe that was included in the Napoleonic Empire, with its dependent and satellite States. The German dictator's stumbling blocks are precisely those which finally tripped up his Corsican predecessor: the unyielding opposition of Great Britain, the enigmatical attitude of Russia, the smoldering resentment of the nations which have been overrun.

Curiously enough the historian Treitschke, advocate of Pan-Germanism, criticized Napoleon in terms that would be extremely applicable to Hitler today. Napoleon, so wrote this indignant German, was an alien usurper, a man who kept no treaties, whose ambition was insatiable, who trampled on the rights of nationalities.

* * *

While one recognizes the similarities between Hitler's position and Napoleon's as between 1806 and 1812 one must also point out certain differences and contrasts. There are three advantages which Hitler enjoys in comparison with Napoleon and there are three points in which the German dictator is at a disadvantage.

Hitler, as a result of the invention and development of the airplane and the submarine, can strike directly at Great Britain as Napoleon was unable to do. The French conqueror assembled an army at Boulogne; but he waited in vain for the favorable wind that would have made possible an invasion of England.

Railways and motor transportation make it easier for Hitler to undertake distant campaigns, into the Near East, for instance, or into Russia, than it was for Napoleon. A network of railways might have made a great deal of difference in the course of the disastrous advance to Moscow.

Revolts of conquered peoples are more difficult now than they were at the beginning of the nineteenth century. Napoleon had no such swift and terrible means of enforcing submission to his will as are provided by the tank and the airplane.

Hitler's disadvantages also are all rooted in the immense progress and changes of the last hundred and forty years.

The consumption of strategic raw materials is vastly greater in the mechanized warfare of the present age than it was in the Napoleonic Wars. In such materials as iron, tin, rubber, oil, cotton, nickel the British Empire together with South America and the parts of Asia and Africa which are fairly effectively insulated from Germany by the blockade, possess very great superiority over Hitler's present resources.

The British Empire counts for vastly more as a source of trained manpower and resources than it did in the days of the Pitts. England drew no auxiliary troops and munitions from Canada and Australia and New Zealand during the Napoleonic Wars.

Moreover, the United States, an agricultural country of four million inhabitants, at the beginning of the nineteenth century, from which Napoleon had nothing to fear, has become the most powerful industrial nation in the world, with a population of 130,000,000, and is throwing its weight increasingly into the scale against Hitler.

* * *

While no one can predict with certainty the vicissitudes of the present struggle, the historical omens are against the permanent maintenance of a huge European or world empire based on no cement except force.

It is quite probable that in the calmer perspective of fifty years hence, Hitler, who looms so ominously on the horizon at the present time, will seem only an episode in a turbulent period of international crisis. The continuity of the fine old liberal civilization of the nineteenth century was interrupted by the first World War; and this war itself was a result of the failure of collective intelligence and goodwill to grapple effectively with some knotty problems which were posed by the very progress of material civilization. Unrestrained national sovereignty, bellicose nationalism, competive imperialism, unequal distribution of raw materials—these are the problems which have called vainly for solution and which will confront the peacemakers after the present war.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

FOUNDED 1908 BY MARY BAKER EDDY

An International Daily Newspaper

Published daily except Sundays and holidays. Communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles, and illustrations for publication should be addressed to Editorial Department, The Christian Science Monitor, One, Norway Street, Boston, Mass.

Member of the Associated Press

The Associated Press reserves the right to all telegraph and local news credited to it or not otherwise credited.

Republication rights of special dispatches are reserved to The Christian Science Publishing Society.

The Christian Science Monitor is on sale in Christian Science Reading Rooms throughout the world, and is obtainable at newsstands.

Subscription price, payable in advance, postpaid to all countries:

One year ... $12.00 — Three months $3.00
Six months ... $6.00 — One month ... $1.00

Single Copies, 5 cents

Cost of remailing Monitors:

United States: 1 cent for each two ounces or fraction thereof.

Foreign, including Canada, Newfoundland and Pan-American countries: 1½ cents for each two ounces or fraction thereof.

NEWS OFFICES

WASHINGTON: 1287-1293 National Press Building, Washington, D. C.
EASTERN: 500 Fifth Avenue, New York City.
CENTRAL: 333 North Michigan Avenue, Chicago.
PACIFIC: 625 Market Street, San Francisco.
SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA: 210 West Seventh Street, Los Angeles.
EUROPEAN: Burwood House, Caxton St., London, S. W. 1.
PARIS: Elysée Building, 56 Faubourg St.-Honoré.
BERLIN: Berlin W8, Behrenstr. 55.
GENEVA: 16 rue du Mont Blanc.
AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND: 46 Pitt Street, Sydney, Australia.

BRANCH ADVERTISING OFFICES

New York ... 500 Fifth Avenue
Chicago ... Suite 2900, 333 No. Michigan Avenue
Detroit ... 3-101 General Motors Building
Miami ... 22 S. E. 2nd Avenue
St. Louis ... 611 Olive Street
Kansas City ... 1002 Walnut Street
San Francisco ... 625 Market Street
Los Angeles ... 210 West Seventh Street
Seattle ... 1326 Fifth Avenue
London ... Burwood House, Caxton St., S. W. 1
Paris ... 56 Faubourg St. Honoré
Geneva ... 16 rue du Mont Blanc
Australia and New Zealand: 46 Pitt Street, Sydney, Australia.

Advertising rates given on application. While endeavoring to accept only reliable advertisements, The Christian Science Publishing Society will not be responsible to the public for advertisements, and the right to decline or discontinue any advertisement is reserved.

CIRCULATION SERVICE BUREAUS

NEW ENGLAND: One, Norway Street, Boston, Mass.
EASTERN: 500 Fifth Avenue, New York City.
CENTRAL: 333 North Michigan Avenue, Chicago.
WESTERN: 210 West Seventh Street, Los Angeles.
EUROPEAN: Burwood House, Caxton St., London, S. W. 1.
AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND: 46 Pitt Street, Sydney, Australia.

Published by THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY
Boston, Mass., U. S. A.

Publishers of The Christian Science Journal, Christian Science Sentinel, The Herald of Christian Science (German, French, Scandinavian, Dutch and Braille Editions), Christian Science Quarterly.